

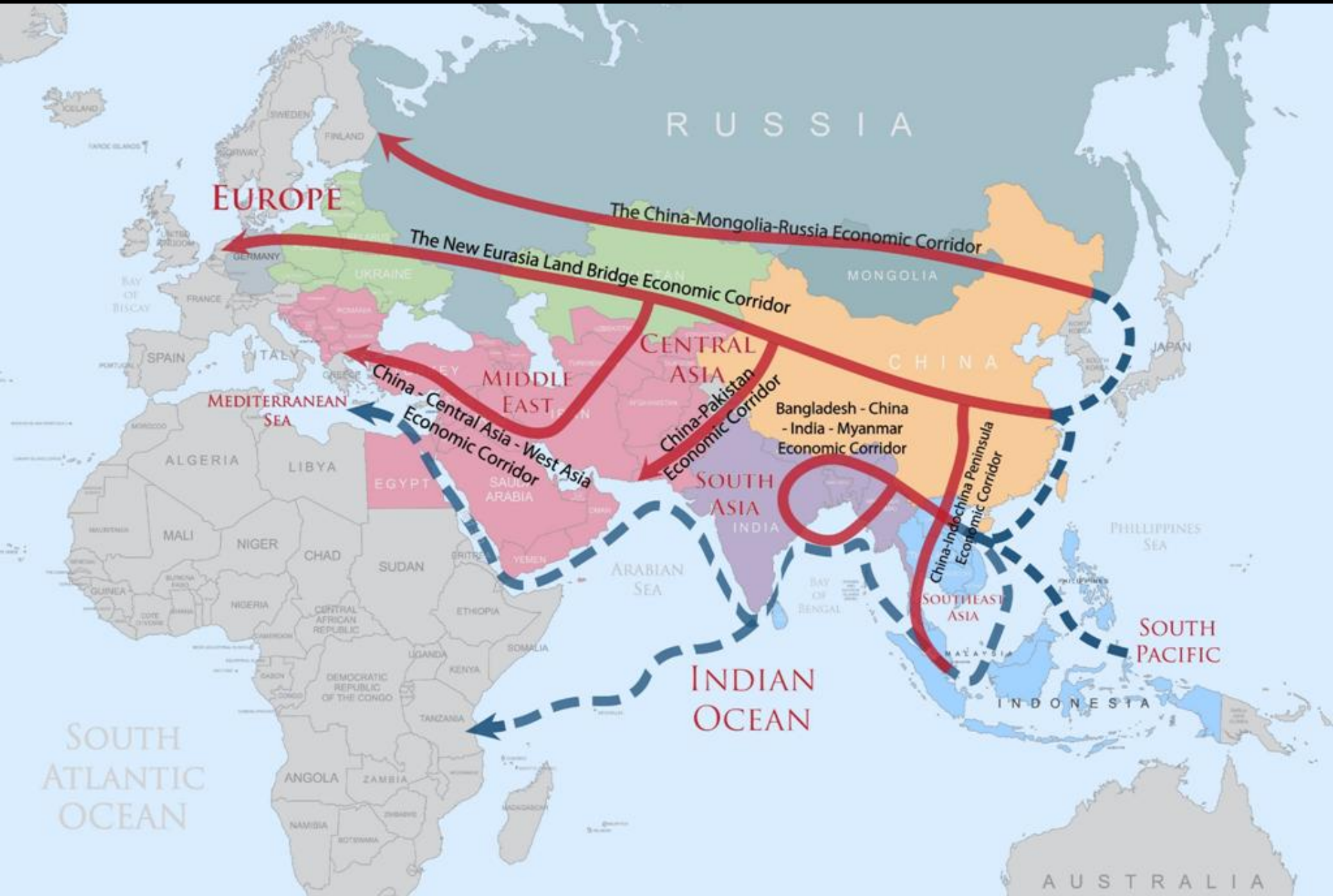
# China's Silk Road and Global Health

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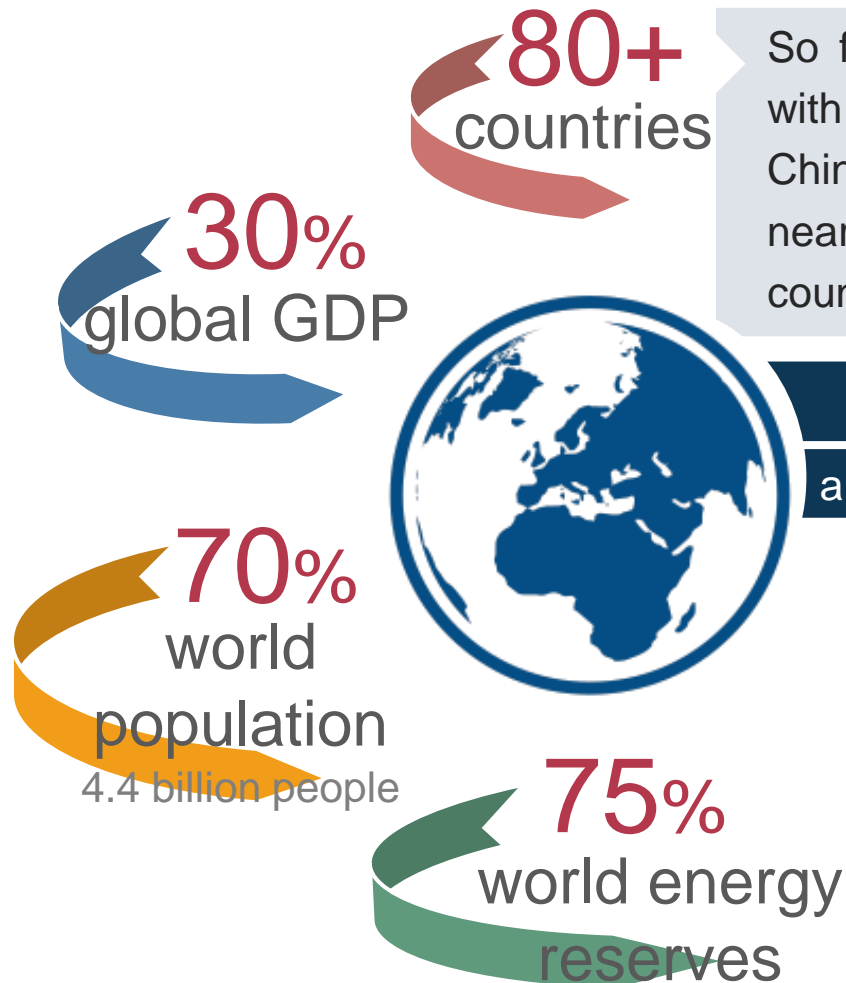
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# The Belt and Road Initiative



# Silk Road



So far, China has reached bilateral agreements with about **half** of the involved countries, and Chinese enterprises last year reportedly signed nearly **4,000** contracts valued at **\$93 billion** in **60** countries.

## *Belt and Road Initiative*

a long-term strategy to boost global development

It has been estimated that —  
China plans to invest up to **9% of its GDP**, an amount **12 times larger** in absolute dollars than the US-led Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II.

A world map with a dark blue background. A purple line traces the Silk Road Economic Belt from Amsterdam, through Germany, Poland, Belarus, and ending at Moscow. A blue line traces the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road from Shanghai, through Southeast Asia, to Jakarta. A central blue box with a white border contains white text. A purple box at the bottom contains white text. Various countries and cities are labeled in white.

**SILK ROAD ECONOMIC BELT**

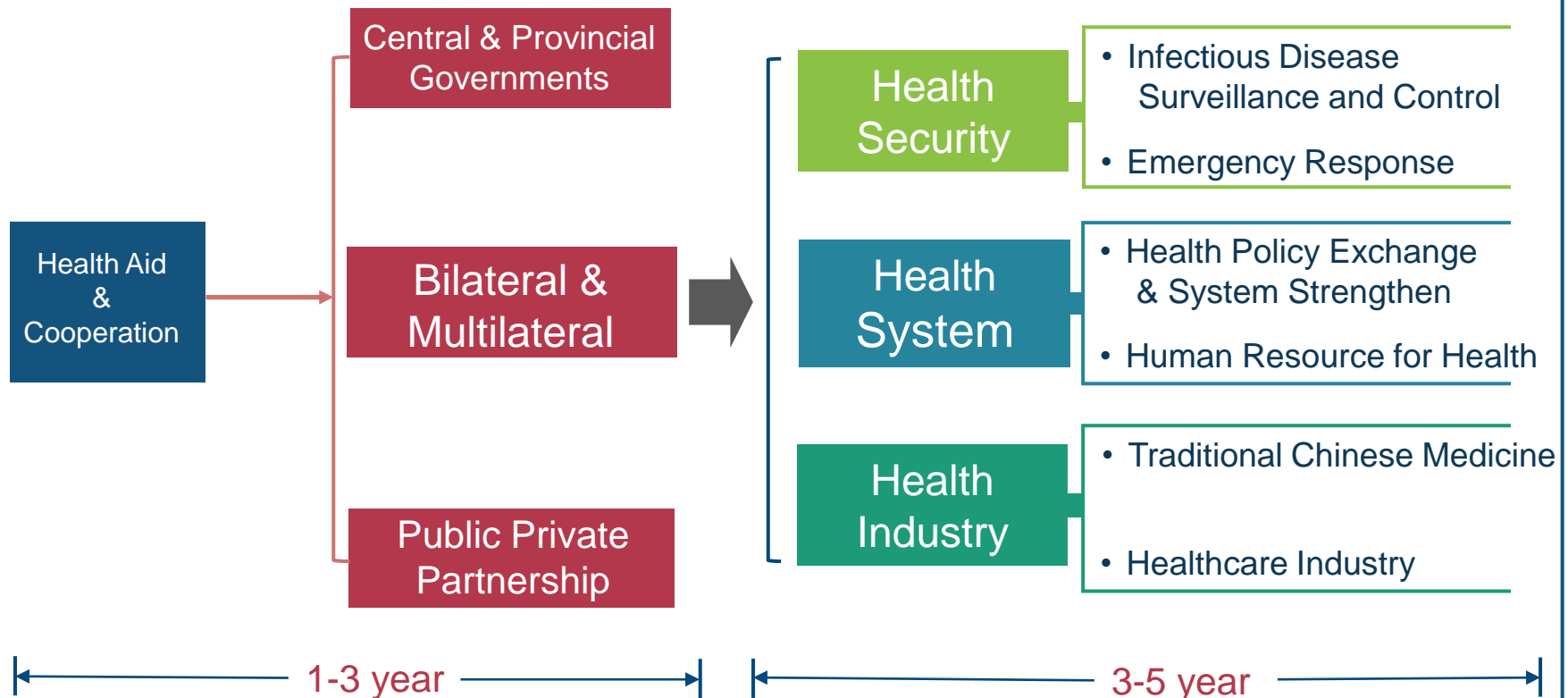
The Road and Belt  
Initiative and global health:  
from concept to practice

**21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY MARITIME SILK ROAD**

# Global Health on the Silk Road-Belt

A 3-year (2015-2017) Strategic Plan to promote health development and safeguard health security on the Silk Road-Belt.

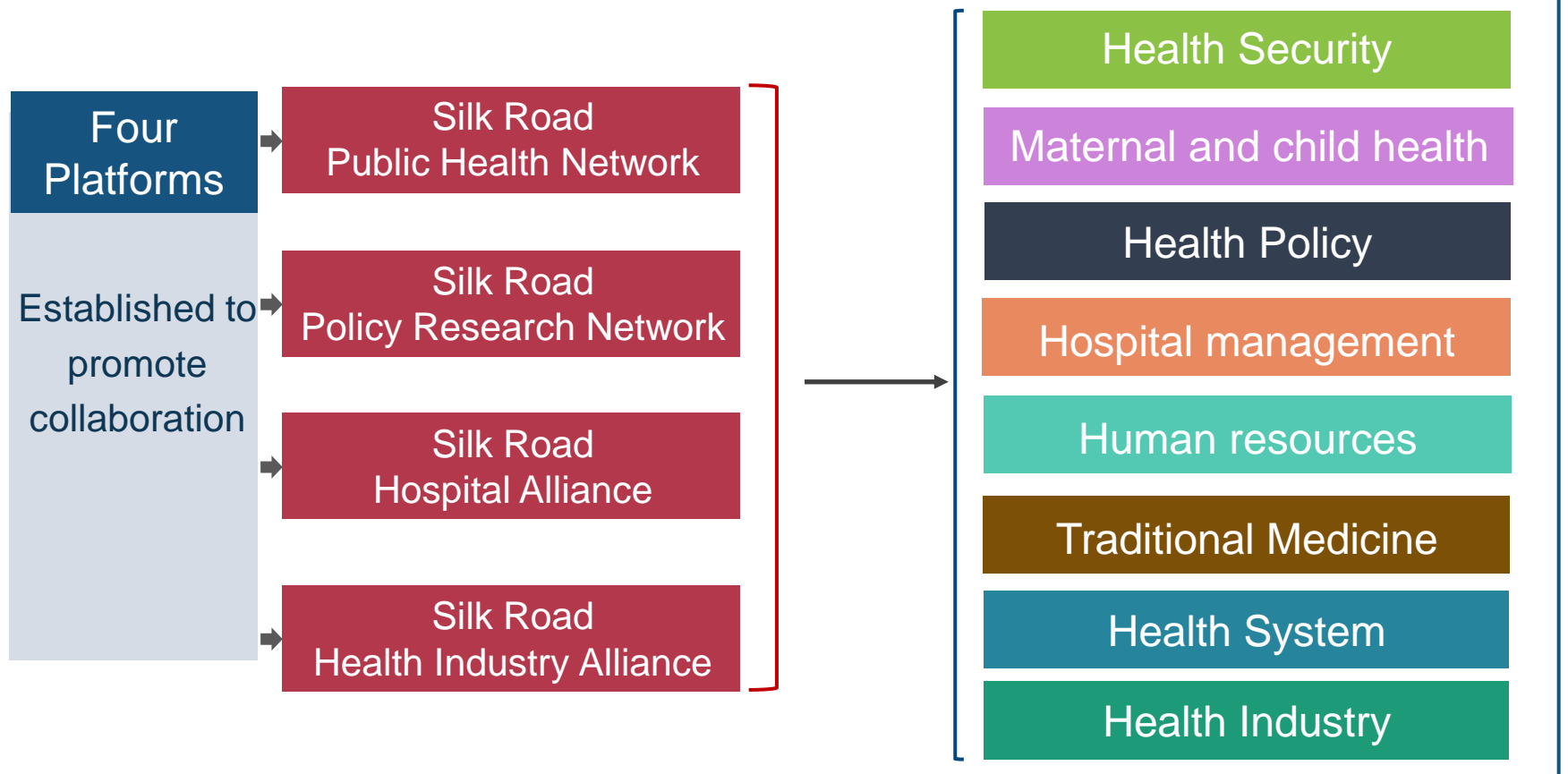
by China's National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC)



# Global Health on the Silk Road-Belt

“Beijing Communiqué” adopted by more than 30 health ministers and high-level representatives from multilateral health agencies.

Belt and Road High-Level Meeting on Health Development, August 2017





# Comparison with China-Africa Cooperation

"Beijing Communique"	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Beijing Action Plan (2019-2021)
Belt and Road High-Level Meeting, August 2017	Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Beijing Summit, September 2018
Health Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarantine cooperation</li> <li>• Establishment of African CDC</li> </ul>
Maternal and child health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health systems and policies towards UHC</li> <li>• High-level exchange</li> </ul>
Health Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical service &amp; hospital management</li> </ul>
Hospital management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 medical and health aid programs</li> </ul>
Human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional Chinese medicine &amp; African herbal medicine cooperation</li> </ul>
Traditional Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public health prevention and treatment system</li> </ul>
Health System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-malaria projects, cooperation on medical industry &amp; regulation</li> </ul>
Health Industry	

A world map with two highlighted routes. The 'Silk Road Economic Belt' is shown as a purple line connecting major cities from Amsterdam in Europe to Beijing in China. The '21st Century Maritime Silk Road' is shown as a blue line connecting major ports from Europe, through the Indian Ocean, to Southeast Asia and Oceania. A large blue box with white text is overlaid on the map.

## SILK ROAD ECONOMIC BELT

How will the Silk Road  
shape the contours of  
global health?

## 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY MARITIME SILK ROAD



# Health Security

## Ebola and Pandemics in Africa



**1200**

About **1,200 Chinese**, including doctors, public health experts and military medical officers, were deployed to West Africa

China opened a **100-bed** treatment unit and established three field demonstration sites in Sierra Leone

**100**

**Zero**

The Chinese provided free treatment services and were able to achieve “**zero infection**” among its own workers due to intensive management and training.

In early 2015, China built a **biosafety level-3** laboratory (BSL-3) flying in all construction materials in only 87 days.

**BSL - 3**

## African CDC

Recognizing long-term needs, China and USA offered to support the creation of an African CDC based at the African Union in Addis Ababa.

To support the trilateral collaboration, China CDC has signed a MoU with USAID and US CDC. China is donating a 15-floor building, plans to train African epidemiologists, and will assign 2 Chinese staff advisors to the Africa CDC.



**AFRICA CDC**

Centres for Disease Control and Prevention

Safeguarding Africa's Health



# Governance

## Belt and Road Initiative



China-ASEAN



APEC

BRICS

China-Mongolia-Russia



Shanghai Cooperation Organization



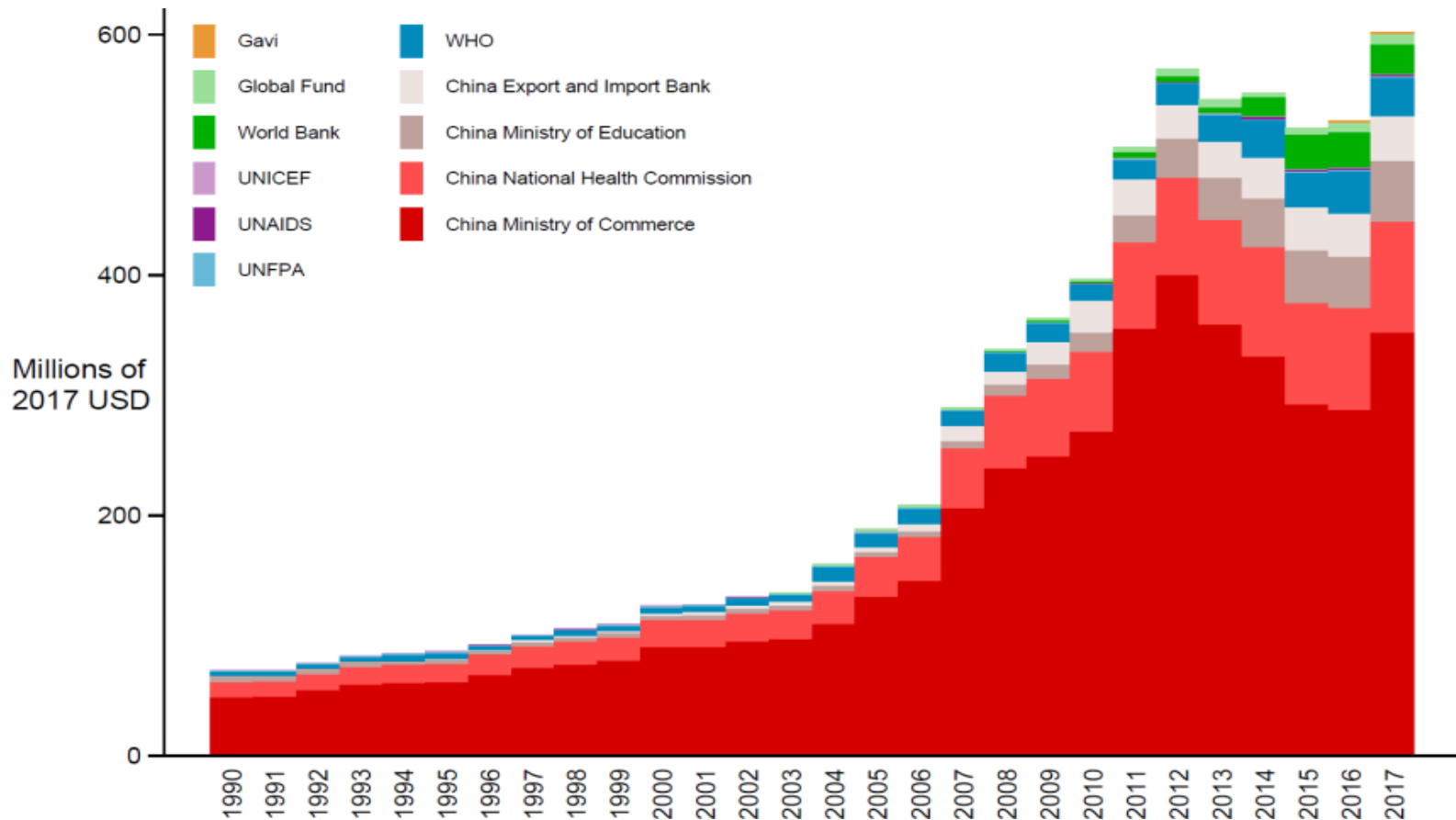
China Central and Eastern Europe 16+1

CHINA

# Investment and Aid

China's DAH reveals sharp upward trends

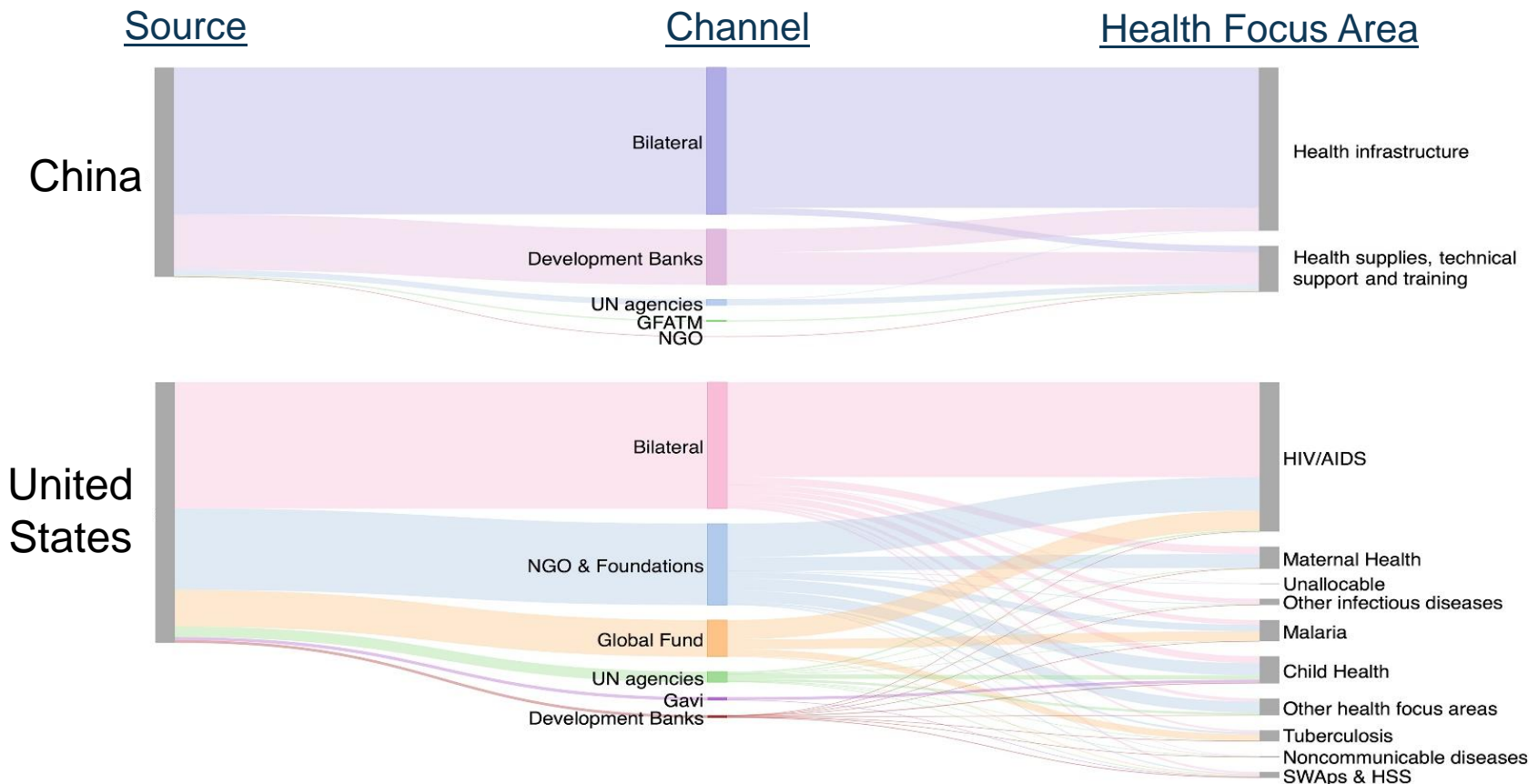
Preliminary estimates of DAH from China



# Investment and Aid

China's DAH distribution is different from major donors

Flow of China (A) and USA (B) DAH in 2013, by source-channel-focus



Source: 1. Appendix sections 3 and Appendix Table 2;

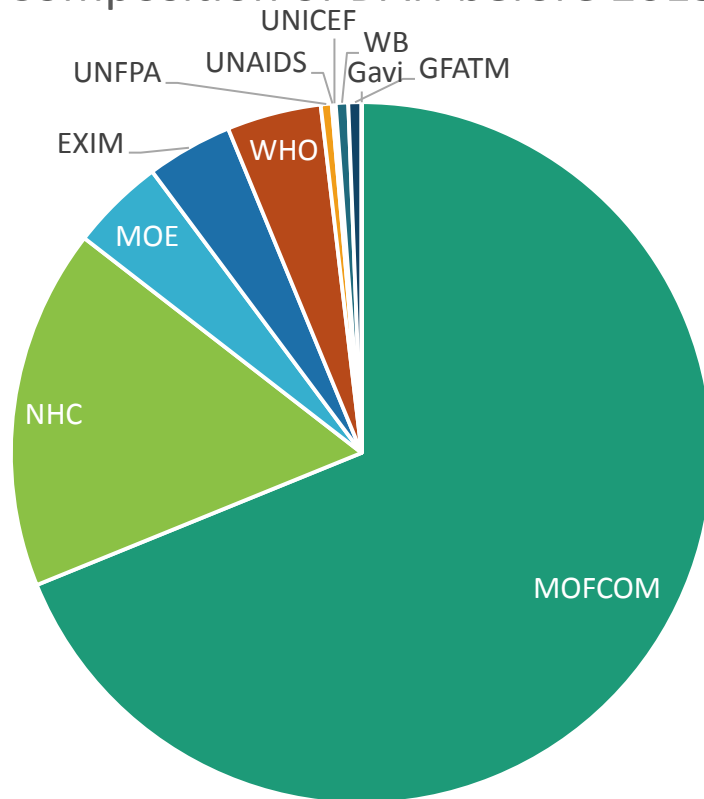
2. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). Financing Global Health Visualization. Seattle, WA: IHME, University of Washington, 2016. Available from <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/fgh/>. (Accessed on February 28, 2017)

# Investment and Aid

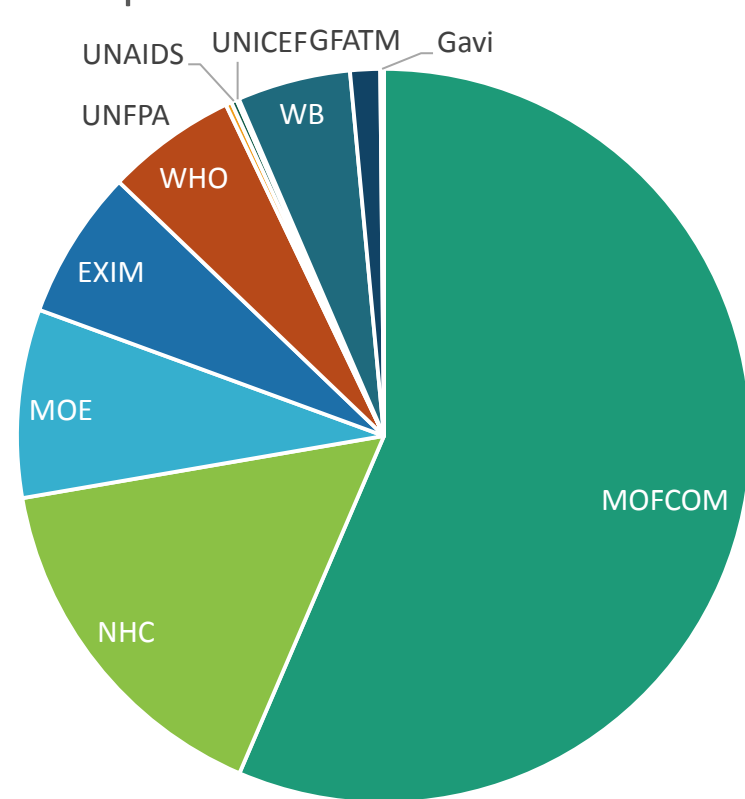
The composition of DAH changed before and after the Belt and Road Initiative by channel

The change of composition of DAH before and after 2015

Composition of DAH before 2015



Composition of DAH after 2015



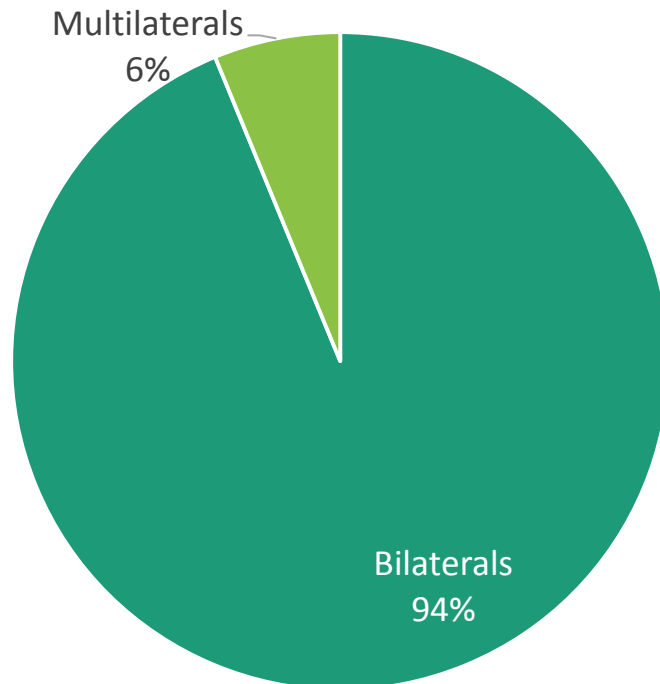


# Investment and Aid

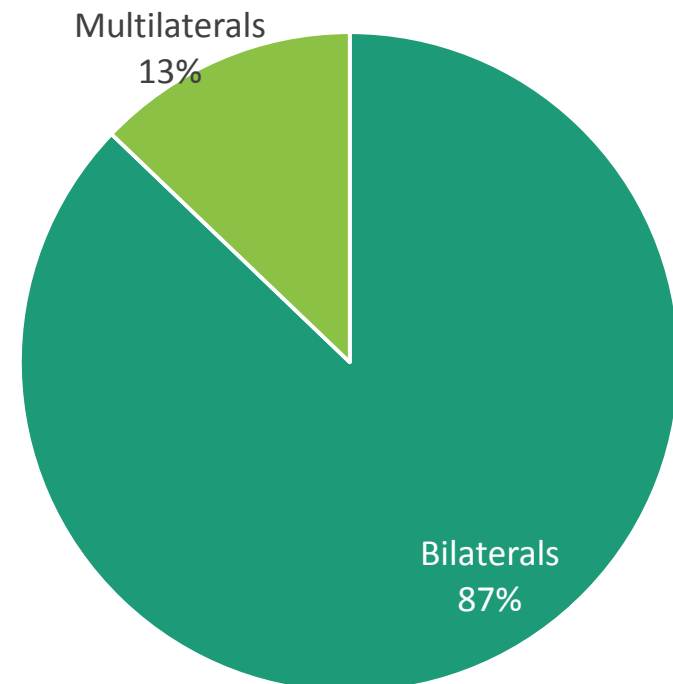
The composition of DAH changed before and after the Belt and Road Initiative

The change of DAH from bi/multi-laterals before and after 2015

DAH from bi/multi-laterals  
before 2015



DAH from bi/multi-laterals  
after 2015



# Investment and Aid

## Factors influencing China's DAH allocation

### China's DAH and its correlation with recipient country characteristics

**Table 2.** Spearman correlation coefficients between DAH level and influencing factors: results of the univariate and multivariate analyses

INFLUENCING FACTORS	UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS		MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS	
	Coefficients	P-value	Coefficients	P-value
<b>1a</b> Recipient country GDP per capita	-0.46093	<0.0001†	-0.31941	0.0049†
<b>1b</b> Recipient country all-cause DALYs	0.20155	0.0694*	0.15294	0.1872
<b>2a</b> Recipient country government effectiveness	-0.39653	0.0002†	-0.19208	0.0965*
<b>2b</b> Recipient country human right violation	0.02184	0.8456	-0.23227	0.0435†
<b>3a</b> Trade level	0.09680	0.3869	-0.01130	0.9228
<b>3b</b> Voting alignment in the UN	-0.09417	0.4001	-0.10002	0.3900
<b>3c</b> Natural resource rent	0.27428	0.0126†	0.12583	0.2788

GDP – gross domestic product, UN – United Nations, DALY – disability-adjusted life year

\* $P < 0.1$ .

† $P < 0.05$ .

# Investment and Aid

China's ODA level is still lower than major OECD donors

ODA → DAH

% of ODA

China's ODA and DAH in comparison to US, UK, Japan, and OECD-DAC\*, 2010-2013 (\$ million)

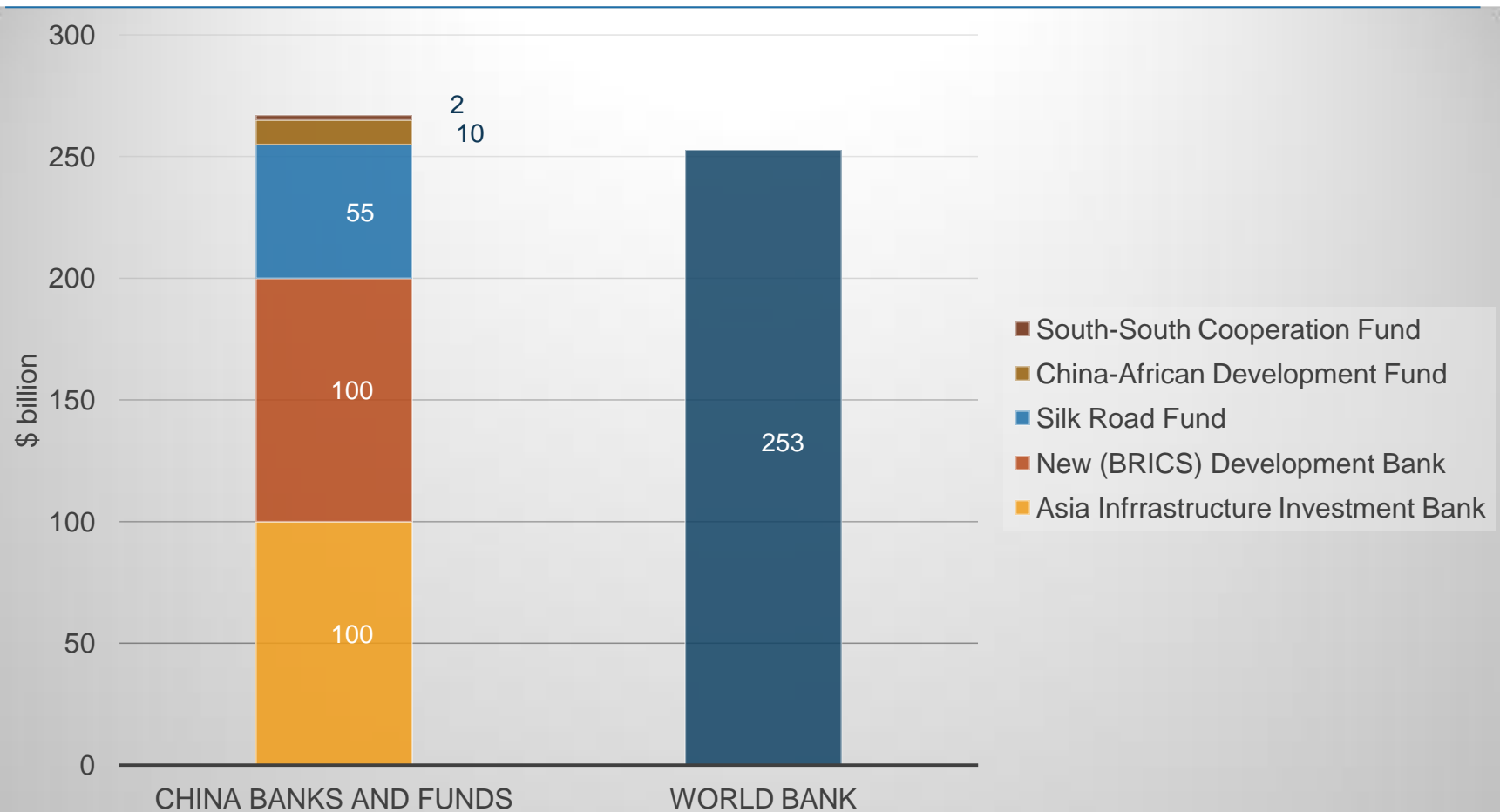
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>CHINA</b>	3773 → 468   12%	4705 → 347   7%	6003 → 340   6%	7462 → 489   7%
<b>US</b>	331854 → 11768   37%	32585 → 12931   40%	31672 → 11209   35%	31793 → 13222   42%
<b>UK</b>	14968 → 2625   18%	14971 → 2690   18%	14967 → 3277   22%	19132 → 3964   21%
<b>Japan</b>	9003 → 1121   13%	8357 → 968   12%	8084 → 1507   19%	10748 → 784   7%
<b>OECD-DAC</b>	133258 → 24622   19%	131839 → 25390   19%	126749 → 24633   19%	133951 → 28058   21%

\* OECD-DAC members include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

# Investment and Aid

## Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank: Another World Bank?

Capital base: China's banks and funds and World Bank in 2015 (\$ billion)



A world map with a dark blue background. A purple line traces the Silk Road Economic Belt from Amsterdam in the Netherlands, through Germany (Duisburg), France (Venice), Italy, the Balkans, and Eastern Europe to Moscow in Russia. A blue line traces the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road from Shanghai in China, through Southeast Asia (Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta), to East Africa (Nairobi in Kenya) and South America (Lima in Peru).

## SILK ROAD ECONOMIC BELT

“ China’s Silk Road-Belt, Ebola response, ODA/DAH, and new investment funds are complementary and reinforcing, shaping asymmetrically the contours of global health. ”

## 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY MARITIME SILK ROAD



# Challenges?

- *Many barriers will have to be overcome – buy-in from neighboring countries, cultural and linguistic differences, varying legal frameworks, and environmental sustainability.*
- *Although the recent high-level meetings have provided a clearer scope for the Belt and Road health plans, there is the lack of measurable targets and prescribed indicators to evaluate success.*
- *China has few experienced professionals in the field, and low organizational capacity in global health.*
- *A Chinese aid agency has been established, but its function and mandate is still under discussion.*

# Thank you for your attention!

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