

bilateralen Verhältnis und der Systemkonkurrenz zwischen dem demokratischen Taiwan und dem autoritären China auf der Hand liegen, spiegelt der vierte Komplex die aktuellen Diskussionen um eine Lockerung der „Zuwanderung“ festlandschinesischer Studenten und um verbesserte Arbeitsmöglichkeiten für chinesische Ehefrauen wider.

Die Bedeutung, die der Konferenz seitens der Regierung beigemessen wurde, drückte der stellvertretende Außenminister David Y.L. Lin aus, der im Anschluss an die Begrüßungsworte des Universitätspräsidenten Miao-sen Chen über Chinas Aufstieg, die EU-China und die Hoffnung Taiwans auf europäische Unterstützung für seinen Kurs sprach. Über die Wirtschafts- und Handelsbeziehungen referierten Rolf Jungnickel vom Hamburger Weltwirtschaftsinstitut (EU China Economic and Trade Relations) und Yi-mond Yuan vom Europainstitut der Tamkang Universität (An Analysis of EU-China Recent Trade and Economic Relations). Paper zum Bereich Sicherheit präsentierten Reinhard Peter Biedermann, Postdoctoral Fellow an der Academia Sinica (Drivers of Change: Role for the EU in Cross-Strait Relations?), und San-Yi Yang vom Department of International Affairs am Wenzao Ursuline College of Language (Values, Principles and Tools in EU Foreign Policies Towards China). Menschenrechte waren das Thema von Cheng-Tung Li, University of Reading, UK (A Tension between Two Entities: Human Rights in EU-China Relations), und Bernd Roeck, Geschichtspräsident an der Universität Zürich (The Human Rights in European and World History: A Journey to Utopia). Vor allem die historische Dimension mit Verweisen auf die Verfassung der USA und die französische Revolution fanden großes Interesse in der Diskussion. Zu Migration und Migrationspolitik in der EU sowie im Verhältnis China-Taiwan sprach Günter Schucher vom GIGA Institut für Asien-Studien (Comparison of Immigration Issues between the EU and the Cross-Strait).

Die Konferenz war – vor allem seitens der Studenten der Nanhua-Universität – sehr gut besucht und die Beiträge wurden interessiert diskutiert. Aber wieder einmal war der Berichterstatter von dem Missverhältnis erstaunt, das sich zwischen den Worten über die Bedeutung des Themas und dem tatsächlichen Interesse taiwanischer Wissenschaftler an der über ein Panel hinausgehenden Teilnahme und der Diskussion der Paper aufat. So blieb bei allen Details vor allem der Wunsch auf taiwanischer Seite, die EU möge aktiver werden, was allerdings wohl keiner der Teilnehmenden veranlassen kann. Die europäischen Teilnehmer verließen Taiwan tief beeindruckt von der großen Gastfreundschaft und guten Organisation ihres Aufenthalts durch die Nanhua-Professorin Ho-fang Yu und Professor Day Dong-Ching.

Günter Schucher

Mobility and Health – Health Risks and Health Strategies of Rural Migrants in Urban China

International workshop, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China, 10th-11th November 2008

As most scholars have concluded, the so far introduced reforms of the health care system in China were in large parts unsuccessful. Aiming at reduced government subsidies and greater financial autonomy for health care providers, the reforms have led to market-oriented financing strategies, which have driven up costs for patients, reduced the provision of preventive services, and created high barriers for the poorer segments of society to access health care services. In Chinese cities not only the formal urban residents are affected by the health reforms, but also the rural migrants, which constitute considerable and economically important proportions of the urban population. However, due to a lack of the formal urban household registration status (the so called „hukou“) – which facilitates access to social services – and their low financial status rural migrants are faced with a variety of obstacles to accessing public welfare service, including health care services. This has created severe challenges for any public health strategy on national and local levels and opened up a new research field for Chinese and western scholars in urban anthropology, social science, political science and public health since several years. To bring together perspectives from these different disciplines a workshop was held in Guangzhou discussing health demands, health risks and health strategies of rural migrants in urban China as well as the role of different health care providers such as governments, market institutions and civil society organisations.

The two-day workshop was part of the ongoing research project „Informal migrant communities and health strategies in urban villages of Pearl River Delta, China“. It is related to the priority programme „Megacities – Megachallenge: Informal Dynamics of Global Change“ funded by the German Research Foundation. The research team is headed by Prof. Bettina Gransow (East Asian Seminar, Free University Berlin, Germany) and Prof. Frauke Kraas (Department of Geography, University of Cologne, Germany) in close cooperation with the Chinese colleagues Prof. Zhou Daming (Department of Anthropology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China) and Prof. Xue Desheng (Geography and Planning School, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China).¹ Around 20 academics from universities, research institutes and NGOs as well as practitioners from related projects in China, Germany and the US attended the international workshop.

Based on research projects in Pearl River Delta, Shanghai, and North China thirteen lectures were given in four panels. In panel 1 *Health care demand and health care service* Ling Li (Sun Yat-sen University) provided results concerning demand and utilization for health service and related factors among the migrant population in the city of Guangzhou, based on a quantitative survey with more than 1000 migrant workers in the service and construction sectors. Heiko Jahn (University of Bielefeld) presented his preliminary results of a quantitative study in similar sectors, in which he evaluated the health status of migrant workers. Jing Xiang (Zhujiang Gongyou, NGO) analysed migrant factory workers' vulnerability to occupational injuries and diseases. His critique

¹ For further information on the project and the programme please refer to: <http://www.megacities-megachallenge.org/>

of the insufficient local implementation of existing employment rights triggered a fervid discussion. The participants outlined a series of suggestions on how workplace safety and the occupational injury insurance system could be improved.

Panel 2 *Mobility and migrant health policy* went deeper into health policies and strategies. Qiao Qingmei (Renmin University) analysed the historical and social reasons for migrant workers' vulnerability to occupational injuries and diseases, stressing the inefficiency of the present injury insurance system. Presenting a quantitative study in Shanghai Jin Lei (Chinese University of Hong Kong) highlighted the significant role of social support and social networks as health-protecting factors to migrant health in general and particularly to their mental health. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Beijing and Tianjin, and applying a livelihood studies approach and a well-being perspective Heather Zhang (University of Leeds) saw migration, health and livelihood sustainability as related to social protection and emphasized an urgent need to establish an efficient social protection scheme through institutional innovation. Zhou Daming (Sun Yat-sen University) introduced his ongoing research project on „new migrants“ with emphasis on the health-promoting role of social integration.

In panel 3 *Health risks in urban villages* the research team of the above-mentioned project „Informal migrant communities and health strategies in urban villages of Pearl River Delta, China“ presented their preliminary research results based on qualitative and quantitative surveys since 2007. Target groups of this research team are not only factory workers and migrant workers in the service sector, but also those running small businesses as well as white-collar migrants. After an introduction by Que Yue (Sun Yat-sen University) on the qualitative survey's research design, Bettina Gransow (Free University Berlin) picked up the question of whether the health vulnerability of migrants is primarily related to risk behavior or to the lack of access to health services and argued that not only both aspects are of relevance, but that a lack of health (risk) consciousness on the side of the migrants may also be identified as one of the sources of their vulnerability. Yuan Yuan (also Free University Berlin) addressed health facilities in urban villages and their utilization by rural migrants. The presentation delivered by Frauke Kraas (University of Cologne), based on a quantitative survey, went deeper into the topic of migrants' perceived problems when seeking health care and added the question of migrants' access to health insurances.

Panel 4 *Health risk behaviours* focused on the high risk to STDs including HIV/AIDS of commercial sex workers with migration background. Liu Siting (Sun Yat-sen University) and Joseph Lau (Chinese University of Hong Kong) separately presented the results of their projects on female and male migrant sex workers in Shenzhen and Hong Kong and their associated health risks and health demands. These findings stimulated discussions about possible causes for risky sexual behaviours and adequate public health interventions. The border area of Shenzhen and Hong Kong experiences a rapidly increasing population fuelling cross-border sexual activities and sex work. Therefore, it was announced that this phenomenon and its health-related implications for both sex

workers and the general population will be a matter of further research in Pearl River Delta. Zeng Xuchun (Shenzhen Research Institute of Population & Family Planning) introduced his planned project on reproductive health demands of lesbians, which addresses an aspect of health risks behaviour in China so far neglected by social scientific research.

In a final comment following the panels Jennifer Holdaway (Social Science Research Council, New York) provided a broader résumé and outlook on the state of the art. She recommended to supplement research in the receiving areas of migrants with those in sending areas and to reflect on the value of including different comparison groups into the research design. Workshop participants came to a general agreement that research in further areas such as environmental health, mental health, burden of disease and formal/informal strategies of migrants seeking health care is to be pursued in order to gain a clearer picture of the issue of migrant health. The workshop offered a platform for promoting interdisciplinary social scientific research on issues of public concern, especially on public health. In this respect the participants agreed on further cooperation and discussed possible options of how to extend future cross-disciplinary exchange and collaboration. The workshop's topics will be deepened in a special issue „Mobility and Health“ in „Berliner China-Hefte“ in autumn 2009.

Yuan Yuan, Hans-Christian Schnack, Heiko Jahn

The 3rd World Confucius Institute Conference

Beijing, 9.-13. Dezember 2008

Die Zusammenkunft der Vertreter aller Konfuzius-Institute weltweit hat sich mittlerweile als jährlicher Termin in Peking etabliert. Auf Einladung des Office of Chinese Language Council International (Hanban), einer dem chinesischen Bildungsministerium untergeordneten Behörde, trafen sich vom 9.-13. Dezember in Peking über 800 Delegierte aus 78 Ländern. Teilnehmer waren Rektoren und Mitarbeiter der involvierten Universitäten, ausländische und chinesische Direktoren der Konfuzius-Institute sowie Vertreter des chinesischen Bildungssektors und des diplomatischen Korps.

Die im Jahr 2004 gestartete Initiative zur weltweiten Gründung von Konfuzius-Instituten ist wesentlicher Teil der Auswärtigen Kulturpolitik Chinas, ihr wird von Peking seither ein hoher Stellenwert beigemessen. Zugleich spricht die positive Resonanz im Ausland, in Form der von China initiierten, einzigartigen Partnerschaft auf Augenhöhe zu kooperieren, für das weltweit rege Interesse, aktiv mitzuwirken und hiervon zu profitieren, und erklärt zum Teil die rasante Gründung von Hunderten Instituten in kürzester Zeit.

Frau Liu Yandong, Mitglied des Staatsrats und Vorsitzende des Vorstands des „Confucius Institute Headquarters“, beschrieb die Konfuzius-Institute in ihrer Rede als strategische Akteure zur Förderung der harmonischen Beziehungen Chinas mit dem