

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Programme Document

Programme number: CPR 05/518

Programme title: Umbrella Programme to Support Promotion of Rule
of Law in China

Estimated start date: 01/07/2005

Estimated end date: 31/12/2007

Management arrangements: NEX

Executing Agency: China International Center for Economic and
Technical Exchanges (CICETE)

Implementing Agencies: Various Chinese government institutions and CSOs

Third Party Donor: Government of the Netherlands

**Summary of UNDP and
cost-sharing inputs**

UNDP:	\$100,000
Cost-sharing:	
Third Party:	\$600,000
GMS:	
Sub-total	\$700,000

Government inputs (US\$):

Sub-total

TOTAL: US\$700,000

UNDAF outcome(s)/Indicators:

Goal Two: Support favourable conditions for national reform and the development process.

Objective Ten: Strengthen the rule of law, from legislation to law enforcement and throughout the administrative system.

Country Program Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

Poor and disadvantaged groups empowered to seek remedies for injustices, and justice institutions enabled to be responsive to claims, consistent with international human rights norms.

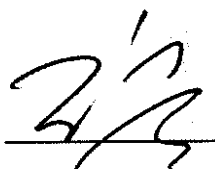
LPAC review date: 28 June 2005

Signature

Date

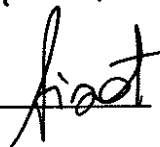
Name/Title

Government



11/8

United Nations Development Programme



16/8

Alessandra Tisot
Sr. Deputy Resident Representative

**GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
AND
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

**Umbrella Programme to Support Promotion of Rule
of Law in China**

Programme Brief

The primary purpose of this programme is to serve as an umbrella in prioritized areas of legal reforms in China. The main objective is to support China's efforts to reform the current legal system. The programme is designed to respond in a quick and flexible way to the emerging needs of legal reforms and to further enhance the capacity of the nation to develop the rule of law and accessible justice in line with international standards. These may include activities implemented by governmental institutions both at the central and local levels as well as non-governmental organizations, which shall help bring Chinese laws and practices into full conformity with international standards and thereby build lasting structural guarantees for the protection of human rights and build the capacities of duty-bearers to fulfill their obligation and rights-holders to claim and exercise their rights.

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List of Abbreviations

APR	Annual Performance Report
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCF II	Second Country Cooperation Framework for China
CICETE	International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NPD	National Project Director
NFP	National Focal Point
SFR	Strategic Results Framework
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPR	Tripartite Review
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Part I: Programme Background

I (a). Situational Analysis

Since 1979, China has embarked on a path of constructing a formalized legal system, and much work has been done to introduce a “socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics”. Entire segments of law were replaced by new codes and statutes. Many legal institutions were established. Law curricula were revived in academic institutions. Lawyers once again began to practice. In December 1982, a new state constitution was adopted during the fifth session of the Fifth National People’s Congress (NPC), codifying the new policy on socialist democracy and the rule of law.¹ The 1982 Constitution contains quite a few important new provisions, such as the replacement of class struggle by modernization as the primary task of the state, decentralization of political powers, and, most notably, the obligation of the Communist Party of China (the “Party”) to abide by the Constitution and the law.

Chapter 2 of the 1982 Constitution lists a number of “fundamental rights and duties of citizens”. These rights and duties immediately follow Chapter 1 on general principles and symbolize a higher priority for human rights. Chapter 2 is also more detailed and elaborate than the corresponding parts of the three previous state constitutions, which were enacted in 1954, 1975 and 1978. A quick glance at Chapter 2 suggests that a Chinese citizen formally shares almost the full complement of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides. Of tremendous significance was the inclusion of the right to equality before the law. The inclusion of the equality provision in the Constitution was part of an attempt by the Party leadership to build up a formalized legal system that applied to all Chinese citizens regardless of their class nature. All Chinese citizens are equal before the law. A number of other new provisions were included in the 1982 Constitution. Among them

¹ Since its adoption, the 1982 Constitution has been modified several times through minor amendments.

are those on arrest, detention, search, and personal dignity. Article 37 prohibits “unlawful deprivation or restriction of citizens’ freedom of the person by detention or other means” and “unlawful search of the person of citizens”.

“With the launch of economic reform and opening up policies, China entered a period of unprecedented socio-economic development and poverty reduction. The country enjoyed exceptionally swift economic growth in the 1990s (more than 9 per cent on average), and between 1978 and 2000 the number of poor fell from 250 million to 30 million.”² China’s legal system faced pressure to keep pace with the country’s development efforts and the need to manage an increasing number and range of disputes that were unseen in the past. Two and a half decades of reforms have produced remarkable changes in institutions, laws, and practices. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, many legal institutions were established. Law curricula were revived in academic institutions. Lawyers once again began to practice. Entire segments of law were replaced by new codes and statutes. These new laws range from commercial legislation designed to facilitate economic development to laws that expand procedural protections for criminal defendants to laws that permit ordinary citizens to sue the government for redress of official misconduct. Legal reform became a government priority in the late 1990s as China deepened economic reforms and prepared for WTO entry. Legislation designed to professionalize the nation’s lawyers, judges, procurators, and police officers was enacted. In 1996, the Ministry of Justice set out to establish a nationwide legal aid services which can come to the assistance of poor people whom economic development has left behind. This symbolizes an increased emphasis on the provision of legal services to the poor and disadvantaged for the sake of access to justice and equal rights. Since then, legal aid in China has developed with remarkable speed. Growth in the Chinese legal aid profession has clearly had an impact on the enjoyment of rights of Chinese citizens, especially of the poor. As to the end of June 2003, China has established more than 2,600 legal aid institutions staffed by nearly

² UN System in China, “Millennium Development Goals: China’s Progress 2003” (Beijing: Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, 2004) at 5.

9,000 full-time professionals.

In 1997, the Chinese government announced the goal of governing the country according to law. In March 1999, the concept of rule of law was formally incorporated into the Constitution by the National People's Congress. This constitutional amendment was introduced against the backdrop that China's attempt to join the WTO and further integration into the world economy requires good governance based on the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Significantly, the National People's Congress in 2004 adopted a constitutional amendment which provides that "the State respects and safeguards human rights.", marking the first time that the term human rights is incorporated into the constitution which used to provide for only "citizen's rights". The move indicates greater political willingness to improve human rights situation in the country and paves way for further reforms to legislation and law enforcement in line with international human rights standards. Therefore, the move was broadly welcomed by the legal communities, domestic and international.

The number of lawyers in China has increased dramatically over the course of the last two and a half decades. It is estimated that in 1981 China had just 5500 lawyers; today it has more than 120,000. With this growth in numbers has come a change in role, as lawyers represent clients in an increasing volume of administrative, civil and criminal cases. Some of them have emerged as key advocates and opinion-leaders to push for improved legislation, law enforcement and protection of human rights of Chinese citizens.

The emerging market economy and legal reforms have also led to increased legal and rights consciousness among the general public and higher expectations and demands for translating legal rights into reality. This is a very important trend, for the main

impetus for legal reform and social change must come from the Chinese people themselves.

China has also seen much change in the international legal arena since 1970s. The lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations was restored under the UN General Assembly Resolution No 2758 in 1971. By accepting the membership of the United Nations, the PRC admitted its acceptance of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and its obligations under that Charter. It also assumed the obligation to abide by the basic human rights principles enshrined in the Charter upon joining the United Nations. The Chinese government formally affirmed its "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person," and undertook to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms by virtue of its membership in the UN. China has undertaken to embrace international human rights standards and practices since the early 1980s.

China is now a party to many UN human rights treaties, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, etc. Significantly, the NPC Standing Committee ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in February 2001, which was generally welcome by the international community. At the same time, China is conducting studies regarding the implications of ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Notwithstanding the notable accomplishments mentioned above, China still faces some old problems and new challenges. The increase in legislative action over the last 25 years is impressive. Now, increased attention has to be paid to the quality of legislation, that is, establishing standards and regulations to create a democratic and participatory environment for all parts of society in the economic, social and political changes taking

place. The law must be seen to work fairly. A discrepancy exists between the gradual improvement in the legislature and the weakness in legal institutions and law enforcement. For instance, many court rulings are either not enforced or delayed in their enforcement. The enforcement capacities of the court system must be strengthened in order to safeguard the rights of Chinese citizens, especially those of the poor and disadvantaged in society.

Increasingly, the importance of good governance based on the rule of law on the healthy and sustainable development of the economy and the stability of the society is being realized. More and more people including policy-makers come to realize that an effective and fair legal and juridical system is a central component of the market economy and a well-off society and an essential ingredient in long-term development in China. During the last few years, legal and judicial reforms have been increasingly debated and considered in China by a wide circle of individuals as being vital to the development of the rule of law in China. Not only are lawyers, judges, prosecutors, police and legal scholars debating the issue, but also citizens, Party and government departments and the media. Although there are different views on the direction and pace of legal and judicial reforms in China, consensus seems to have been reached on the following points:

1. the need to clarify and rationalize the allocation of state powers; the need to build the capacity of legislative bodies, improve participatory legislation processes;
2. the need to improve weak and inconsistent implementation of the law, or even blatant disregard for the law, by state organs or officials that are supposed to enforce the law;
3. the need for judicial reform, and in particular, the problem of judicial independence and of reforming the internal structure of courts to give trial judges more power;
4. the need for restraint on administrative action, or the problem of how to make government organs exercise their power in accordance with the law;

5. improving the low caliber of legal personnel and raising officials' and citizens' weak sense of law;
6. the need to strengthen ethical and professional training and promote codes of conduct to reduce the prominence of *guanxi* and corruption;
7. improving access to justice for the poor and disadvantaged people;
8. enhancing the efficiency, transparency, and fairness of legal proceedings;
9. allowing lawyers to be more effective in representing the rights and interests of individuals, etc.

I (b). Strategy

1. Government Strategy

As mentioned above, there has been lots of progress in support of the rule of law and better human rights protection including the rights of criminal suspects in the Chinese legal system over the past decade. Changes have also been brought about in the understanding of law; that is, what law is. There is a growing demand for legal services in China which previously did not exist. There have been significant efforts in training of judges, prosecutors, police officers and lawyers, reforming trial procedures to ensure fairness, efficiency and transparency, and promulgating new legislation and judicial interpretations ranging from commercial legislation designed to facilitate economic development to laws that expand procedural protections for criminal defendants to laws that permit ordinary citizens to sue the government for redress of official misconduct. China has also taken legislative measures to safeguard the rights of the vulnerable groups such as women, children, and people with disabilities. The protection of human rights and access to justice for the poor have become a legitimate objective in such areas as criminal justice, where efforts have been made to curb police powers of detention, enhance the role of defense lawyers, and make trials more open and fair.

However, after two decades of development, many areas of Chinese law and the legal

system still need further reformation and development. Suggestions for legal and judicial reform are not lacking in China. Despite significant progress having been achieved, there is recognition in the legal community that there are limits to what can be done under the current institutional arrangements. The problems that have been addressed to date – in the recent years of legal reform – have been largely technical in nature. It seems that the time has come for China to shift its attention towards institutional reforms to strengthen the rule of law.

As the legal system evolves, China will develop its own interpretation of the rule of law. Some central questions that have to be asked are what goals legal reforms should be designed to further, what should be the basic building blocks of the Chinese version of the rule of law, and what consequences such reforms will have on the life of the Chinese people, especially the vulnerable people in society. In 2003, the historical 16th National Congress of the Party sets out the goals of building China into a *Xiao Kang* (well-off) society in an all-round way by 2020. The importance of the rule of law is fully recognized by the Party leadership and the Government as a crucial factor in creating an enabling environment for the *Xiao Kang* society. The political report of the 16th Party Congress states the government's strategy and policy in establishing the rule of law as follows:

- strengthen legislation and improve its quality, and formulate a socialist system of laws with Chinese characteristics by the year 2010;
- tighten supervision over law enforcement, promote the exercise of administrative functions according to law, safeguard judicial justice and raise the level of law enforcement so that laws are strictly implemented;
- improve judicial proceedings and protect the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal persons, and provide effective legal aid;
- improve the setups of judicial organs, the delimitation of their functions and powers and their management systems so as to form a sound judicial system featuring clearly specified powers and responsibilities, mutual coordination and restraint and highly efficient operation; institutionally ensure that the judicial and

procuratorial organs exercise adjudicative and procuratorial powers independently and impartially according to law;

- solve the problem of difficult enforcement of judgments, reform the working mechanisms of judicial organs and the management system of their human, financial and material resources and gradually separate their judicial adjudication and procuratorial work from their administrative affairs;
- tighten supervision over the judicial work and punish corruption in this field, build up a contingent of judicial personnel who are professionally competent and enforce laws impartially, etc.

2. Experience Learnt from Past Cooperation

As the development arm of the United Nations, UNDP is committed to assisting China to establish the rule of law and promote internationally recognized human rights, both in its development programming and through its advocacy and participation in national, international and multilateral meetings and conferences. The approach taken in UNDP's cooperation with the Government is holistic and multidimensional, recognizing the mutual dependency and complementarity of sustainable human development and social, economic, cultural, civil and political rights, and the notion that all human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated.

Over the course of the last 25 years, the reform and transition in China have provided UNDP with a host of opportunities for advocacy initiatives and program activities. UNDP/China has been an active supporter of the development and reform of the legislative, legal and judicial systems and the protection and promotion of human rights for all the people in society. The assistance provided by UNDP has become one of the leading program dimensions of the cooperation between China and UNDP in the last five years. As part of its programming in governance, UNDP/China supports a number of legal cooperation projects involving a wide range of Chinese partners, including the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of

Supervision, the General Administration of Customs, All China Federation for Disabled People, as well as some academic institutions. The substantive areas of UNDP interventions covered in these projects vary from legal system reform to legal aid, criminal justice reform, rights for people with disabilities, anti-corruption, capacity building for trade unions, and promotion of democratic governance in urban communities. The programs aim at contributing to the attainment of the rule of law, from legislation to law enforcement and throughout the administrative system.

It is worthy mentioning that UNDP initiated a Governance Umbrella programme (CPR 99/591) in 1999, in partnership and with financial contribution from the Governments of the Netherlands and Ireland, and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The programme serves as an umbrella in prioritized areas of UNDP Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) in China focusing on market economy and rule of law. The programme helps the central and local governments to rationalize their roles in the ever-changing social and economic environment and to strengthen the reform process in the legal system. Through several sub-projects, the umbrella made positive contribution to the rule of law and human rights protection in China. For instance, a sub-project brought criminal defense lawyers in to bear witness when the police conducted initial interrogation of suspects. The pilot was widely considered a successful experiment as it managed to explore practical ways to bridge the gaps between China's current practices and international standards as set forth in the ICCPR. Other sub-projects on training of legal aid workers and rights-protection workers of China Disabled Persons' Federation also contributed to improved national capacity to service the poor and the vulnerable. During the formulation and implementation of the sub-projects, national partners, the Government, bilateral donors and UNDP all felt that the umbrella modality provides flexibility which allows all stakeholders to respond to China's development needs in a timely and cost-effective way. The Government, bilateral donors and UNDP indicate that it is desirable to replenish the umbrella program as a framework for future cooperation with sharper focus on the rule of law and human rights after the previous umbrella comes to an end.

3. Programme Strategy

UNDP will work with national and international partners to scale up its assistance to China in support of the enhancement and compliance with the rule of law and human rights standards through an umbrella program which is designed to address emerging needs in a timely and flexible way. Given the challenges to be addressed and in response to growing Chinese demand for legal programs as well as strong donor interest in supporting such work, the focus areas of the Rule of Law Umbrella program could be as follows:

1). Strengthening legislative institutions, procedures and processes in support of democratic governance

The programme could work to promote fair and inclusive democratic participation through effective function of legislative procedures and processes. It could also help enhance the capacity of the legislative bodies to promote growth with equity and social justice.

2). Deepening legal system reforms

Building on past and existing projects in the area of legal reforms and human rights promotion, the programme could further support China to study and implement structural changes to improve the accountability and effectiveness of legal institutions, raise the caliber of the judiciary, the procuratorate and the police, and transform them into effective and competent institutions. It could aim at supporting various aspects of legal reforms, such as the appointment, promotion, dismissal, remuneration of judges, court budgeting, roles of judges, prosecutors and lawyers in criminal proceedings and interaction with accused parties, and increasing the accountability of judges, prosecutors and police officers, etc. It could provide training not only on the substance of the law, but also on respect for legal rights, procedural fairness and impartiality in the administration of justice.

3). Promoting international human rights standards, including economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights, in legislation and administration of justice

The programme could foster the incorporation of international human rights into domestic laws and their effective implementation, through technical assistance, training, monitoring and reporting, as well as advocacy, awareness raising among legislators, policy makers, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement officers, CSOs, academia, and the public.

4). Improving access to justice for the poor and disadvantaged people

The programme could assist China to improve access to fair, efficient and affordable dispute resolution. Accessible justice sometimes imports the legal system to be framed in favour of the poor and disadvantaged, to provide them with legal, financial and other support, and with access to courts, tribunals and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms where their rights can be protected and promoted. In other words, where the poor and disadvantaged seek legal remedy, there should be effective solutions available to them. The programme could help increase accessible justice and strengthen national public defense systems and legal aid for the poor and disadvantaged, such as rural women, migrant workers, people with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS, etc.

Part II. Project Results and Resources Framework

Part II (a). Goal and Objectives

The *Goal* of this three-year umbrella programme is to support China's efforts to develop the rule of law with an emphasis on human rights protection in line with international standards.

The immediate *Objective* of the programme is:

Capacity of key legal institutions and civil society organizations strengthened to carry out and support legal reforms.

Success criteria: The overall management capacity of each subproject authority shall be improved. Specific success criteria will include high quality reports from training, study tours and research, workshops or seminars as well as other types of activities conducted from sub-projects. All this as a whole may form a summary report as an indication of the targeted capacity building.

Part II (b). Outputs and Activities

The umbrella is a special modality which provides a general framework for future cooperation between the Government and UNDP. As sub-projects have yet to be identified and approved, substantive programme outputs and activities will be specified in the approved sub-project documents and annual work plans. The following outputs and activities deal with programme formulation and implementation.

Output 1: Consultative Group meeting (CICETE, donors, UNDP and other stakeholders) held on an as needed basis to exchange views and information on sub-project programming and implementation.

Activities:

- 1.1.1 Identify and invite key stakeholders to participate in the consultative group meeting at the inception of this programme on general issues to be covered by the umbrella.
- 1.1.2 Invite key stakeholders to participate in the consultative group meeting, on an as-needed basis to exchange views and information on the implementation of sub-projects.

Output 2: Sub-projects implemented to support the development of rule of law in China and better human rights protection, especially for the poor and vulnerable groups in society.

Activities:

- 1.2.1 Develop and distribute a form to guide programme proponents in preparing the request for assistance; develop a set of selection criteria for sub-projects;
- 1.2.2 Joint CICETE/UNDP selection of sub-projects;
- 1.2.3 Continuously seek to broaden partnership with national, local and international communities to collaborate in the programme;

- 1.2.4 Strengthen advocacy, disseminate project findings, and intensify discussion on the rule of law through conference/seminars, publications, awareness-raising activities, and consultation, etc.;
- 1.2.5 Implement required activities for each selected sub-project;
- 1.2.6 Timely reporting by implementing agencies to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation.

Part III: Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

(a) Management

The China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE) of the Ministry of Commerce is the coordinating authority of the Government of China ("Government") for UNDP's assistance in China. Accordingly, it is the signatory to this programme document on behalf of the Government. In addition, it is responsible for overall policy guidance, appraisal and monitoring of this programme during the course of its implementation. Meanwhile, as national executing agency (NEA), CICETE will also assume responsibilities specified in the NEA manual, viz. ensuring that clear and updated work plans are produced; that inputs are mobilized as required by the programme and that the related outputs are produced according to the programme objectives and related work plan; and that NEA rules and regulations are followed on the use of all programme funds, particularly for procurements (if any).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is a signatory to this programme and is responsible for making funds available under approved budget and ensuring compliance with UNDP policies on use of programme funds. UNDP will support the NEA upon request throughout the programme cycle. UNDP will help with the introduction of the most suitable international practices on the subject of this programme. UNDP will also share the experience of its related programmes here in China. Finally UNDP will help monitor the programme's intended results and coordinate evaluation.

For each sub-project under the umbrella, the programme management team will consist of a national project director (NPD), a national focal point (NFP), and several supporting staff. The NPDs will be responsible for delivery of project results. One NFP will be appointed by the NPD to assist him/her in discharging routine project management responsibilities. Hence, the major responsibilities of the NFP entail the following:

1. Coordinate the implementation of the project activities;
2. Report to the NPD on the progress of the sub-project and seek approval for the actions to be taken;
3. Coordinate review meetings;
4. Prepare the comprehensive report required by UNDP and the Government;
5. Prepare the work plan on behalf of the NPD;
6. Provide administrative support to the project implementing agencies;
7. Promote the project at the national level.

(b) Monitoring and Evaluation

The programme will be subject to tripartite review (TPR) meetings which are attended by the implementing agencies, UNDP and the executing agency (CICETE) on behalf of the Government. The NPDs of sub-projects will prepare and submit to CICETE Annual Progress Reports (APR) at least one month prior to each TPR. CICETE will combine APRs of sub-projects into an APR for the Umbrella Programme. CICETE, implementing agencies, and UNDP will review progress made and agree on the work plans of sub-projects for the next year. The concerned parties may take this opportunity to assess the progress and impact of the programme, and the need to modify programme outputs and activities, as necessary. Additional meetings may be called for as required by UNDP or the Government.

The executing agency (CECETE) will provide on-going monitoring of finance and programme implementation.

The NFP will follow instructions of the NPD to carry out execution responsibilities. He/she should ensure the preparation of the Annual Progress Report and other supporting documents prior to the Tripartite Review Meetings. The APR will be distributed to UNDP and the Government (CICETE) at least one month prior to the TPR meetings.

In addition, the NFP will be required to complete a brief quarterly status report for internal review. Participants attending trainings at home and abroad will also be required to submit mission reports in English.

Part IV: Funding

UNDP

The inputs from UNDP will cover costs of identification and preparatory work of each sub-project, national and international experts, workshops, in country and overseas training, supporting project management, monitoring and evaluation, follow-up of actions recommended by the project, including holding dissemination workshops, printing workshop materials, and miscellaneous costs.

Inputs: US\$100,000

Government of the Netherlands

Funding of the Government of the Netherlands will be administered by UNDP as third-party cost-sharing to the programme. The funds will cover costs of national and international experts, policy study, workshops, in country and overseas training, supporting project management, monitoring and evaluation, and miscellaneous costs.

Inputs: US\$600,000

Programme Funding

Total

US\$700,000

Part V: Legal Context

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

The following types of revision may be made to this document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only. Provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the programme have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the programme document;
- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the programme, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increased due to inflation; and
- Mandatory annual revisions which rephrase the delivery of agreed programme inputs, or reflect increased expert of other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.



Annual Work Plan

China - Beijing

Award ID: 00039509

Award Title: Umbrella programme to support promotion of rule of law

Year: 2005

Report Date: 12/8/2005

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
			Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$	
00044355	Umbrella programme to support	Sub-projects implementa	10/8/05		CPR-China International Centre	30000	NET	71200	International Consultants	150,000.00
						30000	NET	71300	Local Consultants	30,000.00
						30000	NET	71800	Travel	5,185.00
						04000	UNDP	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	19,418.00
						04000	UNDP	75100	Facilities & Administration	582.00
						30000	NET	75100	Facilities & Administration	14,815.00
TOTAL						220,000.00				
GRAND TOTAL						220,000.00				



Annual Work Plan

China - Beijing

Award Id: 00039509

Award Title: Umbrella programme to support promotion of rule of law

Year: 2006

Report Date: 12/8/2005

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
			Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$	
0004355	Umbrella programme to support	Sub-projects implementa	10/8/05		CPR-China International Centre	30000	NET	71200	International Consultants	150,000.00
					CPR-China International Centre	30000	NET	71300	Local Consultants	30,000.00
					CPR-China International Centre	30000	NET	71600	Travel	5,185.00
					CPR-China International Centre	04000	UNDP	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	38,835.00
					CPR-China International Centre	04000	UNDP	75100	Facilities & Administration	1,185.00
				CPR-China International Centre	30000	NET	75100	Facilities & Administration	14,815.00	
TOTAL									240,000.00	
GRAND TOTAL									240,000.00	



Annual Work Plan

China - Beijing

Award ID: 00039509

Report Date: 12/8/2005

Award Title: Umbrella programme to support promotion of rule of law

Year: 2007

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Fund	Donor	Planned Budget Budget Descr	Amount US\$
			Start	End					
0004355	Umbrella programme to support	Sub-projects implementa	10/8/05		CPR-China International Centre	30000	NET	71200 International Consultants	150,000.00
						30000	NET	71300 Local Consultants	30,000.00
						30000	NET	71800 Travel	5,185.00
						04000	UNDP	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	38,835.00
						04000	UNDP	75100 Facilities & Administration	1,165.00
						30000	NET	75100 Facilities & Administration	14,815.00
TOTAL									
GRAND TOTAL									
240,000.00									

00039509
00044355

Annual Work Plan

China – Beijing

Project No: CPR/05/518
 Project Title: Umbrella Programme to Support Promotion of Rule of Law in China
 Year: 2005

Project ID Expected Outputs	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget			
	Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Description	Amount US\$
00044355 Sub-projects implemented to support the development of rule of law and better human rights protection	Jul 2005	Dec 2005	CPR-China International Center	30000	Netherlands	71200 International consultant	150,000
			CPR-China International Center	30000	Netherlands	71300 Local consultant	30,000
			CPR-China International Center	30000	Netherlands	71600 Travel	5,185
			CPR-China International Center	04000	UNDP	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	19,418
			UNDP	30000	Netherlands	75100 Facilities & Administration	9,260
			CPR-China International Center	30000	Netherlands	75100 Facilities & Administration	5,555
			CPR-China International Center	04000	UNDP	75400 Facilities & Administration	582
TOTAL							220,000

74500
75400

GNWS

