

Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's Vulnerable Young Migrants

1. Cover Page

Country: China

UNDAF Outcomes:

1. Social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically based and human centered for sustainable and equitable growth.
2. Enhanced capacities and mechanisms for participation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation for effective policy implementation in the social sectors.

Joint Programme Outcomes:

1. Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation
2. Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training
3. Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection

MDGs Addressed:

- MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
- MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- MDG 4/5 Reduce child mortality/Improve maternal health
- MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases

Programme/project Title:
Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's
Vulnerable Young Migrants

Programme/project Duration: 3 years, from 2008
to 2011

Fund Management Option: Pass-through

Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP Multi
Donor Trust Fund Office, New York

Total estimated
Programme/project budget: USD 7.6 million

Out of which:

1. Planned resources:

- MDG Achievement Fund USD 6,600,000
- Government (in kind) USD 1,000,000

Participating UN agencies: ILO (\$1,696,823),
UNDP (\$1,482,960), UNESCO (\$1,089,667),
UNFPA (\$494,929), UNICEF (\$1,080,629),
UNIFEM (\$331,358), WHO (\$423,634)

Total coordination Budget

USD 532,227

UNDP administered = 1,482,960


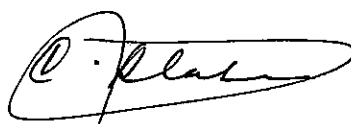



~~minus~~ minus: M&E plus program
(減去) coordinator cost
administered by RC

UNDP project = 1,183,117

UNDP (with NO RC & MOCA in Results
framework) = 695,000

838,217. - { UNV = 143,217 (in Results framework)

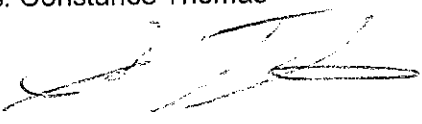
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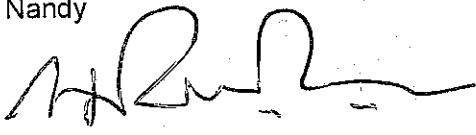
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On behalf of UNDP

UNDP Country Director

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Date & Seal 24/09/2008

On behalf of UNESCO

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Name: Dr. Min Bista

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Date and Seal 25/09/2008



On behalf of UNFPA

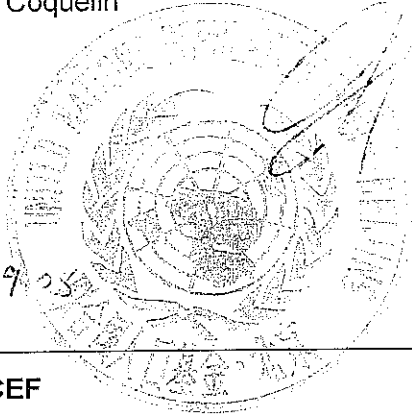
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On behalf of UNICEF

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Yin Yin Nwe
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On behalf of UNIFEM

UNIFEM Regional Programme Director, East and South East Asia Regional Office

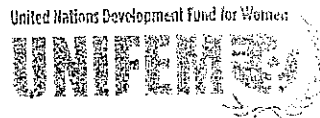
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On behalf of WHO

WHO Country Representative

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Abbreviations

ACFTU: All China Federation of Trade Unions
ACWF: All China Women's Federation
ACYF: All China Youth Federation
ADB: Asian Development Bank
CAEA: China Adult Education Association
CASS: Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
CAST: China Association for Science and Technology
CEC: China Enterprise Confederation
CFPA: China Family Planning Association
CGF: China Gender Facility
CICETE: China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges
CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency
CLC: Community Learning Center
CNIER: China National Institute of Education Research
CP-TING: Project to Prevent Trafficking in Girls and Young Women for Labor Exploitation
CSO: Civil Society Organization
CYVA: China Young Volunteers Association
DFID: Department for International Development
DRC: Development Research Center of the State Council
EII: employment injury insurance (EII)
IEC: information, education and communication
ILO: International labour organization
IOM: International Organization for Migration
KAB: Know About Business Programme
LGOP: State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Reduction and Development
MCA: Ministry of Civil Affairs
MDG: Millennium Development Goals
MDTF: Multi Donor Task Force
MOA: Ministry of Agriculture
MOC: Ministry of Communications and Transport
MOE: Ministry of Education
MOFCOM: Ministry of Commerce
MOH: Ministry of Health
MOHRSS: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security
MOLSS: Ministry of Labor and Social Security
MPS: Ministry of Public Security
NBS: National Bureau of Statistics
NPFPC: National Population and Family Planning Commission
NDRC: National Development and Reform Commission
NWCCW: National Working Committee for Children and Women
NGO: Non-Government Organization
NPFPC: National Population and Family Planning Commission
PLHA: People living with HIV/AIDS
SAWS: State Administration for Work Safety
SIYB: Start and Improve Your Business
UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO: United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization
UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM: United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNV: United Nations Volunteers
WB: The World Bank
WHO: World Health Organization

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2. Executive Summary

China's migrant workforce of 150 million, often described as "floating population", represents the largest movement of people in modern history. In the Chinese Government's 11th Five-Year Plan for 2006-2010, internal migration was embraced as essential to the national development strategy. If framed with the right measures, migration can drive urbanization, increase rural incomes, restructure the economy, and level urban-rural and regional disparities. But maximizing the benefits of internal migration while mitigating its adverse effects is a difficult balancing act in a country of large dimensions.

China's youth amounts to ca. 200 million persons or more than 20% of the planet's total. The number of those aged 15 to 29 years reaches 320 million. The poorest strata of these are found in China's rural areas, and they strive for earning a better life by migrating from their home. An estimated 62% of the rural population aged 15 to 30 are leaving their communities in search of work in more developed towns and cities. In China, the challenges faced by migrants and by young people therefore are inextricably intertwined.

Young people are drawn by the employment opportunities and favorable wage-differential available in urban areas. However, most migrants can only obtain jobs that are manual and menial – and in some cases exploitative. Many spend long hours in dangerous workplaces and live in squalid housing, and their vulnerability is compounded by a lack of access to social protection and social exclusion.

The most vulnerable to marginalization are out-of-school youth and young migrants with low education and skills. They leave home uninformed of the challenges involved in migration and are ill prepared to handle these challenges. Because girls tend to leave school and migrate at a younger age than boys, they face a heightened risk of rights violations and abuse.

China's vision of building a harmonious *xiaokang* (well-off, moderately prosperous) society places a high priority on addressing the inequalities between the urban, rural and migrant populations. The Chinese Government is strongly committed to ensuring that the benefits of development reach the most vulnerable, as demonstrated by the report at the 17th CPC National Congress. In recent years, a host of policy reforms and new legislation has been introduced specifically to improve migrants' labor rights, civil rights and rights to basic services and social security. These have been followed up with large-scale programmes to enhance their human capital, decent work opportunities, and access to social protection. However, the sheer scale and complexity of the challenge means that progress remains gradual, uneven and experimental.

This Joint Programme will strengthen the institutional capacities to effectively develop and implement the laws and policies by bringing together good practices and exploring innovative solutions, building on the UN Country Team's experience and cross-sectoral expertise. Right-based interventions will increase the social and labor protection of those who are in most need of support and yet also the hardest to reach. Models will be developed to support the most vulnerable: young labor market entrants from the rural areas, and assist the government in developing the capacities to provide young migrants and potential migrants with better access to quality education, skills training, social services and rights protection mechanisms. The models will be fed into and benefit from a strengthened knowledge base on migration, extensive advocacy and institutional capacity building, as well as improved coordination between the key stakeholders – not only government, but all levels of

civil society and migrants themselves. Feasible approaches to reducing the negative impacts of migration resulting from social exclusion of rural migrants in the cities and from leaving children behind in the rural areas will be developed and tested.

The Youth, Employment and Migration Window of the MDG Achievement Fund brings together nine UN agencies. This initiative will build on the platform created by the Theme Group on Poverty and Inequality and has provided the impetus for the development of a common strategy to addressing the needs of the most vulnerable migrant workers. It provides an unprecedented opportunity to ensure that the response to the largest movement of people in modern times is rights-based, poverty-focused, and fully informed by international good practice. The Joint Programme will emphasize a results-based approach with sustainable and replicable outcomes, a number of which are clearly innovative in the Chinese context.

Three outcomes have been agreed for this Joint Programme: 1. Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation. 2. Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training. 3. Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.

Given the Chinese Government's willingness and capacity to replicate and mainstream successful pilots, the solutions developed within the Joint Programme will have the potential to significantly contribute to China's MDGs on poverty, education, gender equality, maternal health and HIV/AIDS. Beyond the potential impact on China's 150 million migrants, this programme will have a substantial influence on global MDG indicators. Many of the interventions that prove effective can be adapted to address youth employment and labor migration challenges worldwide.

3. Situation Analysis

3.1 The Nature of China's Internal Labor Migration

China's 200 million youth represent more than 20% of the planet's total. Those aged 15 to 29 years amount to 320 million people. The poorest strata among these are found in China's rural areas, and they strive for earning a better life by migrating from their homes. An estimated 62% of the rural population aged 15 to 30 are leaving their communities in search of work in more developed towns and cities. In China, the challenges faced by migrants and by young people therefore are inextricably intertwined.

China's unique *hukou* system of household registration has been used as a measure to control the movement of the population. During many years, migration effectively remained minimal, and when it occurred in larger thrusts, it was a highly controlled process. In the wake of economic reform and opening up and with increasing a demand for cheap, low-skilled workers in labor-intensive industries, the number of people from rural areas seeking employment in the country's urban centers rose from just two million in the mid-1980s to as many as 150 million during this decade.

This migrant workforce, often described as "floating population", represents the largest movement of people in modern history and is characterized by extremely high job mobility. Average length of employment with a single enterprise is nine months. After returning home for the annual Spring Festival holiday, most migrants will look for another job with better working conditions. China's young migrants are a very mobile target group.

Over the next 20 years, the number of migrants is expected to double as a shrinking agricultural sector and expanding industrial and service sectors will compel more surplus labor from the rural areas to find employment in towns and cities. In the Chinese Government's 11th Five-Year Plan for 2006-2010, internal migration was embraced as essential to the national development strategy. But maximizing the benefits of internal migration while mitigating its adverse effects is a difficult balancing act in a country of large dimensions.

Whereas urban youth has largely made it into a well-off society some rural youth still face malnutrition, and suicide rates are dramatically higher among rural adolescents and young adults—especially young rural women. Thus, for the majority of the six million annual entrants to the rural labor force migration is, in fact, an inevitability. The age distribution of the rural workforce aged between 15 and 30 shows that they make up 62% of the migrant population and only 32% of the rural labor force. Approximately 18.4% of migrants are aged 15-19, 27.4% are aged 20-24, and 15.9% are aged 25-29.

Female migrants make up a third of all migrants, but constitute over half of those aged 16-24. There is a high demand for young women in particular industries where they are considered cheaper and easier to manage than men. Girls tend to migrate after middle school and to return to their hometown in their early 20s to raise a child.

Most of China's migration follows chain migration patterns. 95% of migrant workers find jobs through family, friends, or by themselves. Young migrants overwhelmingly rely on informal arrangements because they are cheaper, more trusted and acquaintances help them settle into city life. Employment services are perceived as costly, complicated, inefficient, or catering to well-educated or skilled workers. However, informal channels can only provide limited information and little protection.

Migration is more than just a labor issue: rural migrants live on the margins of urban society without equal access to social protection and basic public services, including health and education. Likewise, better integration and protection of migrants is more than a rights issue. The speed by which the rural population can be moved into decent non-agricultural jobs will determine the structural transformation of China's economy. China's changing age structure implies the current generation will need to support a larger dependent population in the future. The decline of the value of the USD against the CNY also indicates that China cannot rely on low-cost labor anymore to maintain its international competitiveness. It is essential that steps be taken now to address the decent work deficit, upgrade the workforce to raise productivity, and move towards higher value-added in industry.

At the same time, youth is a period of emotional, social and sexual maturing, during which migrants' identities are formed. During this process, young people's values and behaviors are developing. Their needs relate to the unique problems and risks they face as young persons in the onset of the adulthood. Thus, migrant workers need targeted better education and health care. Cracks in the system that result in children entering the workforce prematurely, trafficking, and higher HIV/AIDS rates need to be plugged.

3.2 Policy Framework and Implementation for Migrant Workers

The vision of a harmonious society is the over-arching priority that shapes all Government strategies. It serves as a commitment to reducing socio-economic inequalities and providing support to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged

populations, including rural-urban migrants. The 11th Five Year Plan set a target to transfer of 45 million farmers out of agriculture, but the socio-economic disparity faced by the rural population will not be tackled merely through migration and urbanization. The Government has set targets to increase investment in rural education and health services, raise rural residents' off-farm incomes, and improving the social protection for migrant workers.

In just a few years, **Government policy** has evolved from restricting migration, to controlling migration and now to facilitating migration. Because of the multidimensional challenges involved in successfully transferring the surplus rural workforce into decent jobs, the unification of the labor market and universalization of social security, the Government has been promoting further *hukou* reforms, more protective legislation, and extending training and services to migrants.

At the end of 2005, the State Council issued a policy paper on **Further Strengthening Employment and Reemployment Efforts**. It highlighted the need for an improved environment for migrants working in towns and cities, and also called for deepened reform of the labor market, including an end to urban-rural and regional segregation. In January 2006, the State Council followed up by passing this series of seven measures to further protect the rights and interests of migrant workers.

1. Guarantee minimum wage and resolve the issue of defaulting wages by setting up a system to monitor the delivery of wages; *for*
2. Enforce labor contract system and regulate labor administration of rural workers;
3. Employment services and job training and removing discriminatory restrictions;
4. Make efforts to enlarge rural workers' social security coverage including employment injury, medical care and pension schemes;
5. Access to urban public services and improve migrants' housing conditions;
6. Protection of migrants' democratic political rights and land contract ownership;
7. Promote local economic development (LED) and township and village enterprises (TVEs) to encourage the local transfer of the surplus rural labor force.

~~Several of these policy measures have been addressed by new legislation~~ Also, the State Council established the Joint Committee on Migrant Workers to conduct a holistic examination on the conditions of migrants, hold consultations and draft policy recommendations based on their findings. The Committee is also charged with reporting on the progress of its 31 member line-ministries and institutions with regards to migrants and migration. The Secretariat of the Committee is based in the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MOLSS).

China's **1995 Labor Code** protections were established prior to the transformation of the labor market and did not cover migrant workers. Three new labor laws have cleared up the ambiguity surrounding the rights of migrant workers and provide the basis of a strong legal framework. The implementation and enforcement of these new laws is an important task and will contribute to young migrants' protection.

The **Labor Contract Law** came into effect in January 2008. With its detailed articles and clearly defined penalties for violations, the Labor Contract Law is expected to allow easier enforcement and prosecution of offenders. In addition to requiring contracts, the Labor Contract Law encourages collective bargaining. The Law also contains specific measures to counter restrictions placed by employing units on migrant workers' mobility (e.g. withholding ID cards, collecting deposits).

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The **Employment Promotion Law** also came into effect in January 2008. The most relevant aspect of this law is the prohibition of discrimination against migrant workers. This follows from the Chinese Government's 2006 ratification of ILO Convention 111 which prohibits discrimination in recruitment and employment on the grounds of social origin. For the first time, migrants who feel that they have been discriminated against can take their employer to court. In addition to measures to integrate the urban and rural labor market, the law emphasizes the role of local governments in improving access to quality vocational training and employment services.

To tackle the steep rise in labor disputes – a 27% annual growth rate from 1987 to 2005 – the **Labor Dispute Mediation and Arbitration Law** will come into effect in May 2008. Until now, dispute resolution has taken time, money, effort – and a fair outcome was not guaranteed, particularly if migrants did not have a labor contract. Rather than complain, it was often better for migrants to cut their losses and find another job. The new law aims to resolve disputes in a free, fair, and timely fashion.

In March 2008, Premier Wen Jiabao pledged to increase the **coverage of social security**, with migrant workers one of the primary target groups. The central Government is exploring how to universalize social security, but in practice, *hukou* liberalization and population management is the responsibility of local governments.

The financial and management challenges involved in reforming the *hukou* system dictate that developments must be gradual, experimental and reflect the conditions of a town or city. For example, when qualifications for permanent residence were relaxed in the city of Zhengzhou, the migrant population mushroomed ten-fold to 150,000 in just three months.

In addition to the costs involved, providing social protection to the transient population would require a comprehensive overhaul of the welfare system. Because the entitlement programme is currently organized on a local level, it is not portable and is therefore incompatible with migrant mobility.

Migrants' participation rates in the five areas of social insurance vary according to the sector in which they work, the provinces in which they work, and the surveys which they take part in. The China Urban Labor Survey in 2005 found that only 5.7% of migrants in large cities and 16.2% in small cities have pensions, 1.8% in large cities and 12.4% in small cities have unemployment insurance, and 3.9% in large cities and 15.8% in small cities participate in health insurance. Migrants are, therefore, much more vulnerable to the life cycle risks than their less flexible resident partners.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are valuable partners in rights-based programming, aiding in programme development, management, mobilization of people for participation and sustainability. CSOs in China can be divided into two categories. The first consists of nationwide, powerful and active bodies such as the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Youth Federation and the Women's Federation. These government-sponsored CSOs play an important role in protecting the rights of disadvantaged groups, including migrants.

The second category of CSOs includes small and medium-sized research, development, service-provision, and/ or awareness-raising groups. These organizations are often working at the community level and that have great access and insight because of their proximity to the populations they serve. Recent developments in national policy have enabled the establishment of workable local and grassroots inclusive governance mechanisms for migrants. The State Council

Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development has endorsed a community participation mechanism for its National Programme of Participatory Village Planning to support the implementation of China Rural Poverty Reduction and Development Strategy (2001-2010). However, there are very few such mechanisms in action and they exclude the significant number of rural migrants in urban communities. National and local regulations, and community implementation processes and capacity should be explored to enhance migrants' social inclusion.

With most of the relevant legislation coming effect only in 2008 and with many local trials only in their initial stages, institutional capacities to effectively implement the new legislation are barely existing, particularly at the municipal and county levels. Also, it is unclear to which extent the recently designed policies will stand the test as some of the measures may require strong investment on behalf of government in additional human resources to ensure enforcement, in financial resources and/ or management to ensure sustainability of social security, and in good regulation at the local level. Direct feedback from the target group which is showing signs of self-organization in newly emerging civil society organizations will be an important element of success both for *shaping and testing the implementaton of policy*.

3.3 Insufficient Skills and Services for Maximizing the Benefits of Migration

On average, the urban resident workforce has nearly three years more schooling, and more training and work experience than the rural workforce. Therefore, most rural migrants can only find jobs that urban residents do not want. In 2005, 84% of migrants were working in low paid and insecure jobs.

The importance of education and skills training in finding decent work is widely recognized among young people and their parents in rural areas, but the direct and opportunity costs are usually prohibitive – particularly for girls, who make up two-thirds of primary school drop-outs. Economic pressures force most young people in rural areas to enter the workforce after completing middle school. Approximately 65% of migrants have completed nine years of compulsory education, but 16.5% have only a primary school education and 2% are illiterate.

The Government has invested heavily in **skills training for the rural workforce**, and an estimated 35.2% of rural migrants have received technical training. However, the majority of training courses in rural areas are short-term – usually three months or less – and do not meet the national vocational skill standards. Simple training covered by small subsidies can be helpful in facilitating migration, but more formal and long-term training is needed to affect the choice of employment and wage determination. The most effective training is delivered by a prospective employer or on-the-job. However, employers are reluctant to deliver training to migrants because of their high job mobility.

Several ministries are collaborating with vocational training institutions to enhance the quality of the rural and migrant workforce. The 'National Plan for Training Rural Migrant Workers' aims to provide 60 million prospective migrant laborers with short-term vocational training and post-departure training between 2003 and 2010. The Sunshine Project upgrades the skills of people in poverty-stricken sending provinces. By the end of September 2007, 11.25 million rural inhabitants had participated in the Sunshine Project and 86% of them have found off-farm employment.

However, there appears to be lack of *alternative routes* to obtaining skills, outside the formal school system which usually becomes unattractive for out-of-school youth

if they are older than their classmates. Also, existing school curricula do not sufficiently prepare rural in-school youth for migration, and the *life skills* conveyed do not cover the skills required to cope with the ups and downs of a migration spell.

China's 11th Five-Year Plan identifies **employment services** as a key element in the transfer and employment of the rural labor force. The Government has made attempts to increase migrants' access to (pre-) employment services, but there remains a serious gap between service *provision and usage* as well as regarding the *quality of the services* offered. In addition, bilateral agreements between sending and receiving areas, or between vocational training institutions and employers are becoming increasingly common, but there is scope to standardize and better regulate them to protect the young migrants in these schemes. Furthermore, trans-provincial agreements have recently started to bring together local governments from along the Yangtze River and the Pearl River Delta to protect migrant workers' rights, remove barriers to recruitment, and promote the sharing of information on local labor markets.

3.4 Limited Social Protection and Basic Social Services

The vast majority of young migrants do not meet the three key elements of social inclusion, i.e. decent and stable employment, standard access to basic public services, and a well-established social security system. In fact, often **discrimination** prevents their integration into local communities and compounds their marginalization. Migrant workers cannot obtain certain types of employment in a number of urban areas. Discriminatory attitudes and prejudices of urban residents who blame migrants for the rise in urban unemployment, for pressure on urban infrastructure, and generally for the ills of society also obstruct social inclusion.

Young female migrants face a double discrimination as women and as migrants. Long-standing gender attitudes place a low value on girls' education, particularly in rural areas, and restrict their employment opportunities. With low education and few skills, a large proportion of young female migrants are considered invisible labor (e.g. domestic workers) and work in the low-end service sector where they often face gender based violence and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

The **children of migrants** are increasingly dropping out of school. There are 20 million migrant children living in cities and there are now 58 million left-behind children with one or both parents who have migrated for work for more than six months. Municipal and local governments in sending and receiving areas are facing increasingly serious challenges in providing adequate education, healthcare and protection to these children of migrant workers.

Migrant children in cities lose their traditional support structures, face economic hardship and discrimination, and suffer from poor health and low rates of school enrolment. Without registration migrant children remain "invisible" to the local authorities. However, registration information is needed to allocate adequate resources to ensure migrants' childrens' equal access to basic education and health services. For example, when a city in Shandong province sought to extend free education to migrant children, it found that the necessary amount would equal multiples of the existing education budget.

Furthermore, the status of migrant and left behind children often changes or switches as the current educational system does not allow migrant children to sit the highly competitive entrance examination for secondary and higher education. Hence, many

“migrant children”, though many of them are actually born in the cities and have never been to their “hometown” village, are compelled to become “left behind children” when they reach the age for high school education, or alternatively drop out.

Health problems also pose serious risks to migrant children. Only 45% of migrant children have healthcare cards.

Left-behind children grow up with a single parent or are entrusted to the care of grandparents, other relatives and in some cases even their siblings. Most of them maintain irregular and limited contact with their parents and feel lonely, isolated and deprived of support. Some only see their parents once a year during the Spring Festival. Caretakers, especially grandparents, are often unable to provide them with adequate care – including emotional support, adequate hygiene and nutrition, and homework supervision. School attendance rates are significantly lower for left-behind children, especially in junior high school. A survey in 72 junior high schools in Wuwei County in Anhui province revealed that 80% of those who failed their senior high school entrance exams were left-behind children. Being “left-behind” has a profound impact on the physical, educational and psychosocial development and overall well-being of children.

The 2007 amendment to the Compulsory Education Law guarantees all children access to nine years of schooling regardless where they live. This amendment to the law contains one of the most important changes in existing legislation for the benefit of migrants because it enhances their mobility, notably for female migrants who often return to the rural areas by the time they choose to marry and/ or have children. It may enable families to migrate jointly and thereby ease the migration process.

But a 2007 survey conducted in Beijing found that 12% of the school-age migrant children in the capital could not go to school. Because of the supplementary tuition fees imposed by public schools on children without a local *hukou*, many attend private schools specifically for migrants, but the teaching and facilities are of a much lower standard. I.e. in order for the amendment to become effective in practice, receiving and sending areas **need to be able to correctly estimate the number of children** they need to provide basic services to and budget for.

China’s migrants inhabit an environment of vulnerability. The average housing space for migrant workers is five square meters. Diseases such as tuberculosis thrive in these cramped areas with poor ventilation and sanitation. An estimated 80% of the rural population are without **health** insurance, and because most migrants are on short-term employment contracts and have no permanent household residency in the city, they are reluctant to seek medical attention and do not receive the health and welfare benefits available to registered residents.

Migrant women make up two-thirds of maternal deaths in urban areas though they account for only 10% of the total pregnancies. In 2007, the maternal mortality rate among local residents in Guangdong was half of the rate of migrants.

HIV/AIDS looms over the large, young and mobile population free of traditional constraints and with little awareness of the disease. Migrants are more likely than non-migrants to have multiple partners and to engage in commercial, casual and unprotected sex. HIV prevalence among migrants is up to 1.8 times higher than among rural residents who have never migrated. A recent survey among migrants in seven western provinces showed that HIV knowledge awareness stood at 14.6%. Another survey found that as few as 28% are aware that condoms can prevent HIV.

In Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen, 40%, 50% and 80% of reported TB cases respectively are from the migrant population. Some infectious diseases in Zhejiang province were found to be more prevalent among migrants. Malaria, hepatitis, typhoid fever and respiratory infection were found with a higher incidence among migrants than permanent residents, due to unclean living areas, overcrowding, poor sanitary conditions and unclean drinking water sources. Vaccination rates among migrant children are reported to be significantly lower than the average.

The State Council's 2007 Decision on Fully Enhancing Population and Family Planning Programme and Comprehensively Addressing Population Issues provides a platform for improved **service delivery and health education among migrants** in China. It calls for a new mechanism in population and family planning to be established for uniform management and quality services for migrants. Free access to the same services as enjoyed by urban residents shall be granted, with fiscal budgets at all levels to include operating funds for family planning programme management and service provision dedicated to migrant workers in urban areas.

The government is also working towards increasing migrant workers' awareness and access to effective HIV/AIDS prevention services. In 2006 the National HIV Education and Communication campaign was launched among rural migrant workers, and since then various government departments and agencies have been involved in organizing performances, distributing IEC materials and trainings for migrant workers across the country. The National *Nongmingong* (rural-to-urban migrant workers) HIV/AIDS Education Program is an inter-ministerial initiative launched in 2005. Its targets include the provision of effective HIV prevention services to 90% of *nongmingong*, and to make 85% of them knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS by 2010.

3.5 Labor Rights Issues

More than 70% of China's migrant workers have experienced rights violations. Dissatisfaction with socio-economic disparities and rights violations is revealed by increasing numbers of labor disputes and social tensions. Despite the country's aggregate labor surplus, certain regions are facing labor shortages as migrants have collectively deserted them.

Girls and young women are particularly vulnerable to labor rights abuses. Because they are less likely to be educated beyond middle school, they migrate at a younger age and have less access to formal migration channels and support services. As a result, they cannot compete for decent jobs and are more at risk of being led into exploitative labor conditions. The Ministry of Public Security has acknowledged that trafficking for forced labor and sexual exploitation is on the rise, particularly for young women aged 16-20.

Due to a poor education background and a lack of professional skills, most of the jobs that migrants are able to find are those that city people are unwilling to take. These jobs are usually in **hazardous** working environments, with **long working hours** and **low incomes**.

Figures on the number of migrants with signed labor contracts vary considerably. The China Urban Labor Surveys showed that the proportion of rural migrant workers who signed contracts increased from 20% in 2002 to 38% in 2005. On the other hand, a survey by the Jinan Daily showed that eight out of ten migrants did not even know what a labor contract was. In 2007, the Government has intensified efforts to

increase contract coverage and clarify the ambiguities regarding rights afforded to migrant workers.

Over 40% of migrant workers work more than eight hours a day, 26% work nine to 10 hours per day, and another 14% even longer. Approximately 47% work seven days a week and 37% only have one day off a week.

According to spot surveys in Hunan, Sichuan and Henan provinces, migrants work twice as many hours as urban workers over the course of a year, yet they earn 60% less on average. Half of all migrant laborers earn less than CNY 800 (USD 114) a month, and 20% earn below CNY 500 (USD 71).

A common infringement is the withholding of wages to extract overtime and restrict the movement of employees. Premier Wen Jiabao's 2005 Government Work Report highlighted the issue, and following a well-supported national campaign a reported 80% of migrant workers were fully paid in 2005. In 2006, a wage payment supervision and wage deposit system were established to prevent further abuses.

Migrant workers account for 80% of the deaths in mining, construction, and chemical factories; and approximately 90% of patients suffering from workplace-related diseases. Furthermore, women migrant workers face higher health risks caused by a poor work environment in the manufacturing sector.

Such striking figures have led to comprehensive OSH regulations and new legislation. For example, migrants in dangerous industries are entitled to training and employment injury insurance (EII). However, according to the Ministry of Construction, only 10% of the industry's 32 million workers have attended any training sessions, and only 12.9% of migrant workers have EII coverage.

3.6 Situation of Pilot Areas

Migrants in China tend to migrate from rural areas to urban areas, and from the West to the East and Southeast of the country. Given the dimensions of the country, usually intra-provincial and inter-provincial migration are distinguished. Both types of migration are important, with economic growth poles in Eastern and Southeastern China attracting a larger share of inter-provincial migration than other urban areas on top of intra-provincial migration.

For this Joint Programme, five cities have been selected as **pilot receiving areas**: three large receiving cities - Tianjin in the north east, Hangzhou in Zhejiang province in the Yangtze river delta, and Shenzhen in Guangdong province in the Pearl river delta; and two provincial capitals - Changsha in Hunan province and Xian in Shaanxi province. Specific sending areas can only be meaningfully determined in consultation with the local governments in receiving areas, as they may already have established links in terms of chain migration, training programmes, bilateral agreements, etc.

Factors influencing the identification of the receiving areas were the coordination capacities of municipal governments, links to local government development priorities, and the local leeway to accommodate additional international programmes.¹

¹ Given that the strengths of different cities sometimes vary from sector to sector, it may be useful, however, to grant a certain amount of flexibility regarding choice of location to the Joint Programme Management Committee during implementation so as to ensure that all targets set can be met in cooperation with efficient local partners.

Tianjin's per capita GDP in 2006 stood at CNY 41,163 (USD 5,847). The official population amounted to 9.1 million inhabitants plus 1,260,000 officially counted migrants (1,610,000 in 2007). The local budget carried a deficit of CNY 1,329 (USD 189) per capita. CNY 116 (USD 16) per capita social welfare expenditures were financed from the local budget. The local minimum wage stood at CNY 670 (USD 95) per month (CNY 740 in 2007), with 146,824 beneficiaries of social security subsidies (average of CNY 223 per capita).

Major **sending areas** to **Tianjin** traditionally include the adjacent provinces of Hebei and Shandong, in particular regarding flows of male migrants. The latter shines through even in incomplete temporary registration data (which, typically, do not cover the majority of female domestic workers as well as migrating children). Tianjin, with no own larger hinterland, draws many of its flows from the inter-provincial vicinity, where, despite the "coastal setting", per capita GDP can drop all the way to CNY 6.652 (USD 945).

Shenzhen became China's first special economic zone in the late 1970s and has since been the country's fastest growing city. Up to 70% of the city's population does not have a local hukou, and continuous efforts have been made to improve working conditions and social services available to migrants.

Hangzhou's official population in 2006 amounted to 6,663,100. The per capita GDP stood at CNY 51,878 (USD 7,369). The local budget recorded a comfortable surplus of CNY 389 per capita, and local expenditures on social welfare amounted to CNY 91 per capita. Hangzhou attracts male and female migrants from within Zhejiang province, but in all, 67% of Zhejiang's temporary residents come from other provinces.

Changsha and **Xian** are primate, capital cities in provinces that traditionally see much out-migration of both male and female migrants. As census data reveal, these inter-provincial migrant flows, however, sometimes obscure the more significant and highly differentiated, but often under-researched, **intra-provincial migration** flows. Accurate and up-to-date data are sketchy, but, for example, in Hunan province, 73% of the temporarily registered population in 2003 consisted of intra-provincial population.

Changsha's GDP per capita in 2006 measured CNY 27,982 (USD 3,975). It's official population amounted to 6.3 million inhabitants plus 155,000 officially counted migrants. The local budget carried a deficit of CNY 544 (USD 77) per head, financing, *inter alia*, social welfare expenditures in the order of CNY 102 (USD 14) per head. The local minimum wage had been set at CNY 600 per month (CNY 635 in 2007), while 117,562 beneficiaries received an average social security subsidy of CNY 107.

All of these cities are under stronger economic stress to solve their migrant population issues. In particular, Tianjin, Hangzhou and Shenzhen have recently moved forward on promoting services for its migrant population. Xian and Changsha will provide good opportunities to review the facets of intra-provincial migration of young migrants, enabling the development of comprehensive nation-wide concepts for assisting young migrants.

The selection process of the participating areas will continue in the advent of Joint Programme implementation. During the inception of the Joint Programme, receiving and sending areas will be tested regarding their commitment that will ultimately be the key success factor for successful implementation.

4. Strategies and the Proposed Joint Programme

4.1 The Proposed Joint Programme

While acknowledging the progress that has been made in recent years to protect China's young migrant population, further rights-based interventions are needed to accelerate the implementation of the new policies, legislation and programmes. With its diverse and cross-sectoral expertise and experience, the United Nations Country Team can support the Chinese Government in **managing the negative and positive effects of internal labor migration**, and thus contribute to the construction of a harmonious society.

This Joint Programme's activities and outputs are all firmly rooted in the **development priorities** of the Government of China, the 2006-2010 UNDAF, and the MDGs. It was designed through an inter-agency analysis of the root causes, the gaps in the existing response, and the UN's collective strength in delivering comprehensive technical assistance. Participation of young people ensures that the Joint Programme responds to their real needs. E.g., the recent National Children's Forum on Trafficking Prevention – organized by the ACWF, ILO, UNICEF and Save the Children – gave migrant children and children of migrants an opportunity to voice their concerns and make recommendations on a range of challenges they are facing.

In addition to the good practices gleaned from years of national and international experience, the Joint Programme's value-added will come from a **holistic approach** to promoting and protecting the rights of young migrants. Until now, UN agencies have worked largely independently on addressing the various challenges they face. However, young migrants can only be truly protected and integrated once they have access to a multifaceted support network. A safe and productive workforce needs education and training opportunities, employment services, health care, representation, legal aid assistance, and more.

The Joint Programme adopts a number of strategies to address the **root causes** that relegate migrants to second tier status. As mentioned above, with 62% of the rural population aged 15-30 working in urban areas, the challenges of young people and internal migration are inextricably intertwined. Entering the world of work at an early age carries immediate risks and can have life-long consequences on decent work, security and protection. The Joint Programme aims to develop the human capital of young people during the most formative stages through the provision of a quality education and vocational skills. Safe migration and life-skills training will empower them to navigate the challenges of living in the city and finding decent jobs.

In addition to enhancing individual capacity, the Joint Programme promotes **young migrants' rights** through building the capacity of institutions – including employment services, representative CSOs, health services, the labor inspectorate, etc. At the moment, very few rural migrants have anywhere to turn for reliable information, consultation on employment and migration, or for social services in cities. Where such services do exist, they are unknown or under-used by migrants. The absence of a formal support network increases young migrants' vulnerability to health risks, exploitative employers, and other challenges faced in the migration process.

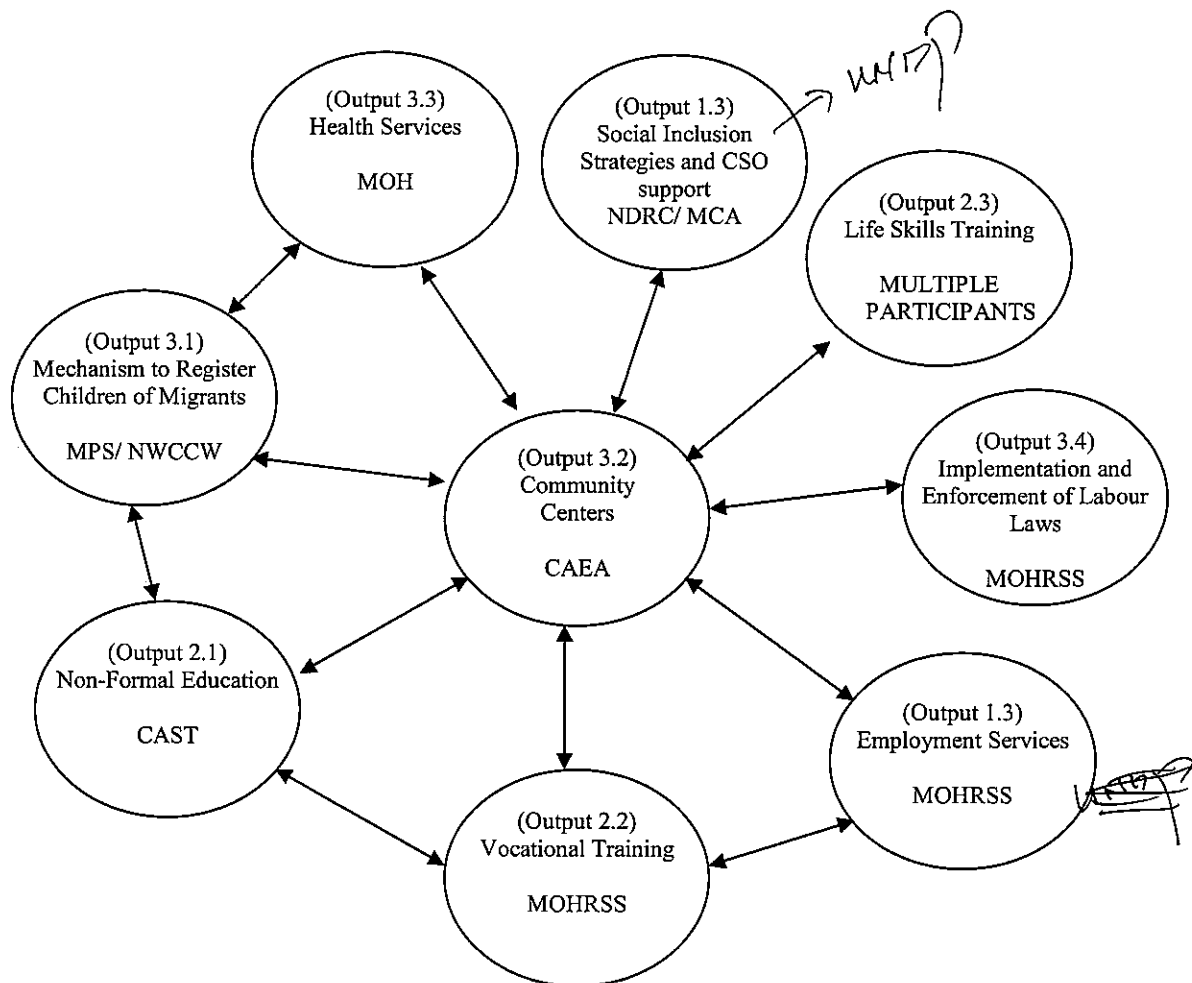
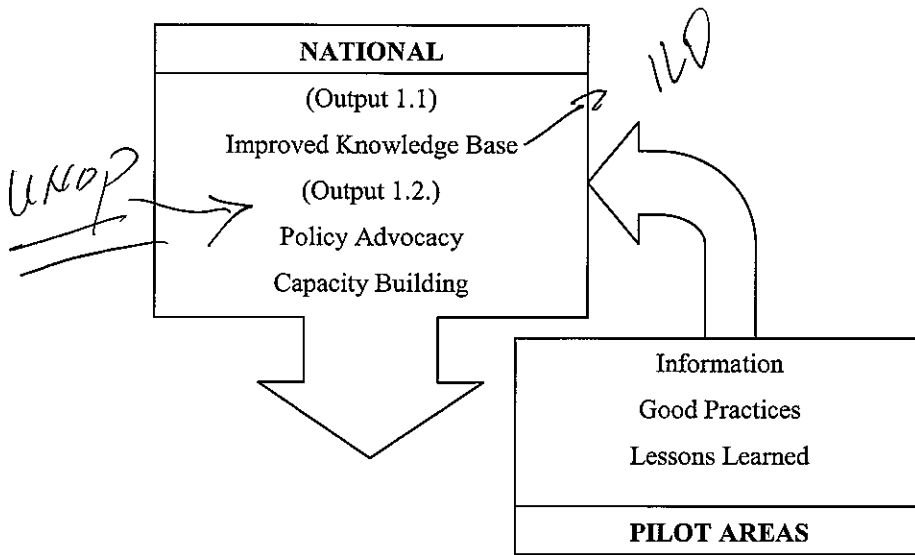
The Joint Programme adopts a participatory and consultative approach to addressing the shortcomings of both the rights holders and the duty bearers. Despite their

numbers and possibly also due to their young age, young migrants have so far been omitted from **policy dialogue** and decision-making processes. Many services that are available to them do not yet meet their needs in a roundabout way. The Joint Programme involves stakeholders from government and civil society, and actively engages young migrants so their voice will be heard at the policy and implementation level regarding decisions that affect their lives.

Over the past few years, China has strengthened the legal and policy framework to protect young migrants. Though there are still some gaps in policy, the real challenge now lies in implementation and reaching the most vulnerable. At the national level, the Joint Programme will promote **policy testing, advocacy, capacity building and a platform for migration research exchange** that will support a broad range of local initiatives to address the gaps in employability, safe migration, rights protection and social inclusion. The pilot activities will produce information, good practices and lessons that will flow upstream to inform policy dialogue and build a knowledge base.

The Joint Programme adopts a rights-based approach to dealing with the needs of China's young and most vulnerable migrants. By advancing young people's labor rights, civil rights and rights to basic services and social security, the programme will contribute directly to construction of a harmonious society. The **responses to young migrants' vulnerabilities** to be developed in the pilot areas will be evaluated so as to feed into policy processes that may promote the positive and mitigate against the negative effects of migration.

Linking Joint Programme Activities at National and Local Levels



The Joint Programme has three outcomes with ten outputs.

Outcome 1. Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation. The outputs under this outcome contain a comprehensive set of high-level measures to ensure that policy implementation can be tested and discussed with the beneficiaries.

Outcome 2. Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training. The outputs under this outcome focus on reducing the vulnerability of young people to poor working conditions before or as they enter the labor market. They are concerned both with in-school and out-of-school youth in order to cover the complete range of youth needs in sending areas.

Outcome 3. Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection. The outputs under this outcome will safeguard the rights of at-risk groups by improving their accessibility to social services and legal protection.

The following section outlines the specific outcomes and outputs proposed by this Joint Programme. Though there is one lead agency for each output and activity, in most cases a number of UN agencies and national partners will work together to deliver them. This reflects the cross-sectoral nature of migration, and the strong reinforcing links between each element of the programme. These linkages are summarized in Section 4.2. The activities under the following outputs are outlined in more detail in the results framework in Section 5.

Output 1.1:

National migration policy informed by platform for migration research information exchange.

ILO (Lead Agency), UNFPA and UNIFEM; ACWF, CASS

This output will support the testing and implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes to promote the safe and orderly transition of the rural labor force.

Various line ministries, NGOs, academic institutions and UN agencies have commissioned studies on all aspects related to migration, but these different surveys regularly reveal contrasting findings on working conditions, recruitment practices, access to social services, etc. There is very little sharing of the information or the methodologies, and there is no one research body that offers inter-disciplinary perspectives on the implications of migration. Moreover, in a country as vast as China, there are bound to be significant regional differences and it is sometimes difficult to infer from specific studies to the whole.

Yet, rather than conduct extensive research, this programme will create a platform for migration information and bring together various resources to improve the knowledge base and feed into sound policy formulation on a range of migration issues. The platform will strengthen dialogue between policy-makers, researchers, employers and migrant workers' representatives at all levels. It will provide a medium for objectively exchanging findings, and discussing national and international experiences. It will also serve to reap the information, lessons learned and good practices documented from the other activities under the Joint Programme.

The treaty bodies that review the implementation of international conventions always comment on the limited availability of data on China's internal migrants. For example, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) called for better gender-disaggregated statistical information on migrants. This platform will pay attention to age and gender sensitivities, and one specific objective is to share knowledge and experience produced by a UNIFEM/ ACWF mapping exercise on female migration trends, services, protection mechanisms and existing programme initiatives, to ensure that the rights of female migrants are protected in the national labor laws.

The platform will be established within the Institute of Population and Labor Economics of the **Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**, but will link scholars, experts, and interested stakeholders from a number of government organizations, academic institutes, universities, non-governmental organizations and international organizations. The institution's respected position, its extensive information based on many surveys and research projects and links with partners working in different sectors will ensure broad accessibility, an optimal pooling of information, and a sustainable framework for exchange, e.g. with an expert consultation group.

Phasing: To begin, the existing information will be examined and the information needs of stakeholders, including policy makers at national and provincial levels, will be identified. Then, a documentation center with database will be created at CASS to compile existing information and make it easily accessible to the various stakeholders. Additional analysis will be conducted to provide evidence for policy makers. The results of information collection and analysis will be disseminated through regular seminars and publications.

Output 1.2:

Policy advocated, awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels.

UNDP (Lead Agency), UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNIFEM;
ACWF, CICETE, DRC, MCA, MOH, MOHRSS, NDRC, NPFPC, NWCCW

This output focuses on advocacy and capacity building among key stakeholders to promote social inclusion, participatory governance, health services, and gender sensitive policies and programmes. Young migrants have little awareness of how they can protect themselves during the migration process, and the local authorities are not yet equipped to meet their needs. Engaging young migrants, social workers and civil society organizations in policy consultations is the first step in addressing this gap.

Migrants' social inclusion will benefit from UNDP knowledge and expertise in mainstreaming a participatory, rights-based approach among duty bearers and rights holders with regards to policy making, the regulatory framework and the implementation process. Based on lessons learned, the concept of "participatory governance" will be a key element of decision-making and on-the-ground implementation of policy, regulations and social programmes. UNDP will work with MCA to identify the social and institutional barriers, and support policy advocacy, capacity building and awareness raising for the social inclusion and rights of migrants. Key stakeholders at national, provincial and community levels will be trained on participatory, rights-based development concepts for duty bearers and rights holders, and institutional setting and **community governance** to serve young migrants and those left-behind in the migration process. Advocacy content, tools and tailor-made campaigns will be developed based on UNDP past experiences to address the needs of both the receiving communities and the incoming migrants. These activities will complement the NDRC regulatory review and MCA's pilot activities in Output 1.3.

UNESCO will work with DRC and CASS to facilitate dialogue on the protection of rural migrants already working in the informal economy and the middle school students in **rural areas** who will soon enter the urban labor market. Training will be delivered to civil society actors how to engage youth in **situation and policy-oriented dialogue**, and foster cooperation between government, CSOs, young migrants and others. Counseling services for (and between) return-migrants and pre-departure youth will be developed and tested in selected pilot sites in sending areas. The initiative will be carried out in collaboration with village administrators, specialized institutes, enterprises, etc, to provide better psychological preparation for their urban, working life. These activities will result in policy recommendations and a set of guidelines on the establishment of a **social and legal support network** for young people in rural areas and migrants, particularly those in risk sectors. These activities will be used to support UNESCO's work under Output 3.4.

UNFPA will support awareness raising and capacity building to address migrants' rights related to **health care** and treatment, particularly on the health risks associated with vulnerable migrants. This will involve the documentation of lessons learned in the pilot areas throughout the course of the Joint Programme, and advocacy for scaling up lessons learned and good practices in the social marketing of health services for high-level decision-makers and legislators at the national and provincial level. Policy advocacy activities will be targeted at national implementing partners for the output such as NPFPC and MOH, as well as the wider range of stakeholders involved in the Joint Programme. Youth involvement and participation will be integrated into all activities. The activities will link to the piloting under Output 3.3, and it is expected that the documentation and advocacy will contribute to the strengthened knowledge base proposed under Output 1.1.

In partnership with ACWF and MOHRSS, UNIFEM also will organize training workshops for policy-makers and administrators from labor and social security bureaux, and relevant civil society partners on issues and concerns of **protecting young female migrant** workers, such as gender-based discrimination, and will link to ILO's work with MOHRSS on building capacity of labor officials and labor institutions under Outcome 3. UNIFEM will also facilitate consultations among recruiting agencies, relevant civil society organizations and officials to advocate for good practices in the recruitment and contracting of domestic workers, and this will feed into the work led by ILO on employment services under Outcome 1.3 to ensure this is gender sensitive. These activities contribute to the Output by raising the awareness of government, civil society, and young people of the issues and concerns of female migrants, giving these stakeholders increased capacity to

advocate for improved gender sensitivity in policy frameworks and policy implementation.

In sending and receiving areas, there is a policy gap on the **registration** and the social security entitlements of the **children of migrants**. The existing system for registering migrants has virtually excluded migrant children under the age of 16. This is firstly an infringement of their rights. Consequently, governments of receiving cities do not know how many migrant children are living in their cities, hence they are unable to allocate adequate resources to provide basic services and protection for them. It is therefore critical to promote policy changes in the registration of migrant workers and especially their children, whether they migrate with their parents or stay behind in their hometown. UNICEF, together with NWCCW and MPS, will pilot an innovative approach of registering the children of migrants to better protect them (Output 3.1), and will concurrently advocate for different local and national policies to better protect the children of migrants using this approach. At the same time, the results of the pilot programme will feed into the policy dialogue and advocacy work of UNICEF and NWCCW.

Phasing: Key activities in the first year will focus on consultation and coordination arrangements among key partners within the UN team and government counterparts at national and local levels. Participatory rapid assessments will identify core issues for awareness raising activities, and the contents of the campaigns will be developed before their launch in Year 2. In the second year, capacity building will be carried out among key stakeholders and the experiences from the pilot activities will feed into policy advocacy. In the final year, good practices and lessons learned from the piloting will be documented, and policy recommendations will be put forward on the basis of a comprehensive evaluation.

Output 1.3:

Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue.

UNDP (Lead Agency), ILO, and UNIFEM; ACWF, CICETE, MCA, MOHRSS, NDRC

To support testing of policy implementation, this output will develop interventions that meet the needs of young migrants and potential migrant youth, and promote their social inclusion, safe migration, and decent work opportunities. This strategy fits with the scientific development concepts and China's New Socialist Countryside initiatives that call for effective governance and social service delivery by civil society. The experiences collected from developing these models will be feed into the platform on migration information and exchange developed under Output 1.1.

Although they make up a significant proportion of the urban labor forces in their destination cities, migrants have little opportunity to express their needs. Although, for the first time, three migrant workers were selected as representatives to the National People's Congress in 2008, there are obvious regulatory and institutional gaps that prevent the effective **social inclusion of migrants**. Key areas that have been highlighted by government counterparts for further improvement include the household registration system, the migrants' social welfare system, community administrative services, the scope and standardization of community services, and the level of participation.

UNDP will partner with NDRC to conduct participatory policy consultations and field assessments to better understand current and potential migration trends, existing

institutional services, protection mechanisms, and national and local initiatives to support migrants' social inclusion with regards to the key areas mentioned above. Building on the key findings, UNDP and NDRC will support the policy dialogue with the broad participation of young migrant representatives. This will be achieved by presenting findings at workshops and seminars. **Performance measurement** will be promoted as a framework to support local governments in strengthening the social inclusion of migrants in urban communities.

Support will be given to test civil society organizations as a channel through which to implement policy and social inclusion programmes. UNDP and MCA will pilot and test community mechanisms that support migrants' social inclusion, and **build cooperation between CSOs and government**. At least five grassroots initiatives will be piloted in five urban districts by selected CSOs through an innovative open bidding process. The grassroots initiatives will focus on promoting grassroots democracy and the rights of migrants in local elections, community decision making, community administration and supervision; community service delivery and quality; nurturing community organizations of migrants and social workers, and promoting migrants' participation in local public affairs; as well as providing and sharing community infrastructure and facilities with migrants for joint social and cultural activities with local residents for the development of a harmonious community.

The selected CSOs will be empowered to design and implement socially inclusive programs. Migrant workers will have a new channel to express their concerns and needs. The government will benefit for policy testing and decision-making, and decentralization in the implementation of social development programs. The results of the pilot of the CSO engagement mechanism may be linked to the establishment of model community centers under Output 3.2.

UNIFEM and ACWF will facilitate a dialogue with relevant stakeholders, including CSOs and migrant representatives, on the experience of how migrant women enjoy **rights and entitlements**. They will jointly establish indicators based on information and experiences shared to assess the implementation of the labor law from the perspective of female migrant workers. Labor and social security departments as well as relevant civil society partners will be informed so as to be able to better address gender discrimination, to increase their understanding of migrant women's concerns, and to foster the social inclusion of female migrants. This dialogue will serve as a foundation to UNIFEM's direct assistance activities under Outcome 3 on the protection of domestic workers in particular.

To promote more safe and orderly migration, the ILO will work with the labor authorities at the national level and in pilot areas to develop employment services that are used by youth in sending areas and migrants in receiving areas. In addition to developing client-centered models of **public employment services**, the programme will monitor and build the capacity of private recruitment agencies and brokers, and will promote guidelines for bilateral MOUs linking jobseekers in sending areas with employers in receiving areas. A behavioral change campaign will be conducted in the pilot areas to publicize these services and encourage local youth to select safe formal channels for migration.

The lack of up-to-date, detailed and accessible labor market information is one of the key reasons why young migrants turn to their personal relations for employment information. The programme will foster cooperation and collaboration between sending and receiving pilot areas to enable the flow of information. This information will be made more available to young people at township and village levels through channels such as the community centers (Output 3.2). The quality and depth of job

information will be strengthened to include the specifics of job responsibilities, wages and benefits, the reliability of the employer, working conditions, access to training and social insurance, etc.

Strengthened career guidance and counseling will assist local youth to develop options for their personal and professional development; for example, regarding the education and skills required to access a certain job, or how to plan a career in a certain field. Counseling also plays a key role in offering advice to youth on the possible risks they might encounter when they migrate for work (Output 2.3). Through model employment services, young jobseekers will receive an extensive orientation programme prior to departure.

In addition, these model services will offer better protection by verifying employers; ensuring that contracts are in line with the new Labor Contract Law; monitoring bilateral agreements between local governments, training institutions and employers; organizing safe transportation; providing referrals to legal assistance and other follow-up services, etc.

These activities are expected to increase the rate of formal migration in pilot sites. The jobs found through these channels will be evaluated on the basis of income and social protection, job stability (retention), grievances and disputes, and other decent work indicators. Developing a network of reliable and needs-based employment services will increase migrants' reliance on the formal support network, and improve the quality of information on migrant trends. Linkages will be developed with the community centers (Output 3.2) as a means to better disseminate labor market information, legal rights assistance and counseling services.

Phasing: In the first year, key activities will include the review of migration trends, employment services, and of national and local regulations and community implementation mechanisms. Pilot strategies will be designed and deliberated. The pilot strategies will be implemented and monitored in the second year, and in the third year an internal and external evaluation will identify the results and lessons learned, which will feed into policy advocacy at the national level.

Output 2.1:

Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force improved.

UNICEF (Lead Agency) and UNV; CAST, CYVA

Most young people migrate after completing nine years of compulsory education, but economic pressures force many to leave before completing middle school. UNICEF and UNV will support CAST and CYVA respectively to improve access to non-formal education and **bridge the gaps in vulnerable youths' compulsory education**. Attention will focus not only on the content of this non-formal education, but also on developing innovative ways to reach those most at risk that may fall outside existing programmes. Education will be made more accessible to migrants by eliminating barriers to their participation. Innovative pilots will include the development of flexible learning schemes geared towards out-of-school youth and the tutoring and mentoring of in-school migrant youth. The accreditation of such flexible learning that will give migrant youth an education will better position them in securing decent work.

UNV and CYVA will pilot a **volunteer tutoring and mentoring programme** to support the learning and social development of in-school migrant youth. Teams of

university volunteers will be recruited and trained to provide after-school tutoring in core and elective subjects to middle school migrant youth attending informal schools in selected districts of a receiving city. The activity will seek to demonstrate the efficient, cost-effective role of volunteerism in improving the academic performance and social inclusion of migrant students. Volunteers will serve over several month contracts, once or twice a week in rotating teams that will work with the same groups of students several times per week over the period of 1-2 years. Quantitative and qualitative results of the programme will be systematically measured and a final report on the pilot delivered to the Central Committee of the China Communist Youth League and municipal government of the participating city. Similar initiatives have been piloted on a limited scale by grassroots organizations with positive results but without strong Government participation.

UNICEF and CAST will develop flexible life and livelihood skill courses and pilot for out of school children in rural sending areas. A baseline survey will be conducted in rural sending areas to get better understanding of needs of out-of-school youth before they enter into the labor force without preparation. Based on youth's needs, flexible life and livelihood courses will be developed and piloted in rural sending areas. Out-of-school youth who attend and complete training courses will receive certificates and help them get suitable employment and lead a normal healthy life. The policy recommendations for replication and mainstreaming of non formal education for out-of-school youth in rural areas will be promoted through evidence based sharing of results with stakeholders at different levels.

UNICEF and UNV will explore with local partners the feasibility of sending volunteers with expertise in related fields to help pilot and adjust flexible courses for out-of-school youth in sending areas.

Phasing: During the first year, key activities will include establishing project management arrangements at the central, provincial and local levels, surveying the informal education situation in the selected municipalities, and designing pilot interventions. The pilots will be implemented and monitored in the second year, and in the third year an internal and external evaluation will identify the results and lessons learned, which will feed into policy advocacy at the national level.

Output 2.2:

Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas improved to prevent premature entry to the labor force and increase self-employment opportunities.

ILO (Lead Agency), UNESCO and UNIDO;
ACYF, CNIER, CSOs, MOFCOM, MOHRSS

Output 2.2 will design and implement measures to address the employability of youth in two different groups: in-school youth and out-of-school youth. ILO will contribute to the improvement of employable skills of individual young workers, while UNIDO will give more focus to the industrial context to ensure the human resource capacity of young people. UNESCO will focus on the assessment of work preparedness of children in the education system.

One major reason why rural-to-urban migrants are consigned to low wages and poor working conditions is the relatively low-level of their skills. Migrants suffer from a significant human capital deficit in relation to the resident urban population. Access to skills training will increase their decent work opportunities, but with 13% of young

people having started work before the age of 16, these skill training programmes are also necessary to prevent youth migrants' premature entry into the labor force.

Most migrants leave rural areas after nine years of compulsory education. Thus, secondary schools play a key role of preparing youth for the world of work. However, China's education system, like many around the world, places a heavy emphasis on academic content and less emphasis on the **development of vocational skills and practical life skills**. UNESCO will review and analyze education policies and curriculum of regular junior secondary schools and secondary TVET schools in the sending areas to assess the extent to which they are designed to prepare children and youth for employment. UNESCO will also assess the education and skills profiling as well as employability of school graduates through interviews and tracer studies. The necessary knowledge and skills needed to upgrade young graduates' employability will be identified and recommendations on policy and school curriculum will be developed for the material development and training under Output 2.3.

To enhance the employable skills of rural youth, the effectiveness of current training schemes for migrant workers and out-of-school youth needs to be scrutinized from both the supply and demand side. The ILO will support local training institutions in the assessment of economic opportunities and **skills requirements in the labor market**, and will engage training experts, young people and employers in a review of existing educational and vocational training programmes. UNIDO will similarly engage industrial experts and private sector entities including transnational companies to identify **key sectors for absorbing youth and migrants** of both genders. UNIDO will then determine the labor demand and skills requirements of these sectors in order to develop appropriate training packages that will equip young migrants and potential entrepreneurs with the relevant technical skills.

Based on these analyses, ILO and UNIDO will work with MOHRSS to develop initiatives in vocational training to facilitate the school-to-work transition and give young migrants a better start in working life. **Skills upgrading training and skills recognition** programmes will be piloted, with attention given to pre-employment training with occupational guidance for out-of-school youth and sector specific technical-skills training. Opportunities for in-service training and life-long learning for young migrant workers will be promoted, creating flexible means for obtaining skills that could be duly recognized by employers through an official certification mechanism. The work reserve schemes established by the government will be further explored for out-of-school youth; particularly focused on those aged 15 to 16.

As an alternative to migration or to migration as a worker, **self-employment** will also be promoted through start-up business training and mentoring. Trainers will be trained in outreach to youth groups to assist youth in drafting feasible business proposals, integrating themselves into and expanding local value-chains, and to encourage the set-up and enlargement of local support services and micro-credit schemes. International good practices will be shared on the development of small businesses for young people and migrants.

The Joint Programme will improve the delivery of services through existing training institutions and youth associations with the active involvement of key stakeholders. The majority of youth are inadequately represented in both government and civil society, so the direct engagement with **youth associations** is central to successful youth programming. It is also essential that **private sector** entities of relevant value chains are involved as partners from the very beginning, so that skills training programmes are tailored to the sectors with the greatest potential to absorb young migrants, and to ensure that relevant skills are taught. Furthermore, by ensuring that

youth associations and youth groups play a direct role in creating and maintaining their own programmes, their capacity to implement private sector development programmes will be considerably enhanced and thus also increase the sustainability of the activities.

Phasing: The assessment of the training needs of the target groups in year one will be used to develop training materials, which will be piloted from year two. In the final stages of the programme, the focus will be on sharing success stories, creating networks of trainers and training institutions, and promoting replication in non-pilot sites through the distribution of materials and technical seminars.

Output 2.3:

Safe migration information and life-skills training for young people strengthened.

ILO (Lead Agency), UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM and WHO
ACFTU, ACWF, CAEA, CEC, CFPA, MOE, MOHRSS

Migrants typically leave home at a young age, unprepared to handle the challenges of adulthood, of work, and of living in the city. Last year, the Ministry of Education issued a directive for schools to incorporate new modules into the curriculum on safety in the community, sexual and reproductive health, gender equality, drugs, etc. However, youth in urban and rural areas also require information on safe migration, finding decent work, labor rights, self-esteem and problem solving; and there are few channels through which to access this information.

This Joint Programme will build on the life skills training materials that various agencies and partners have already developed. A **multi-sectoral team** – made up of young migrants and experts to consider the labor (ILO), education (UNICEF and UNESCO), health (WHO and UNFPA) and gender perspectives (UNIFEM) – will assess young people's life-skills needs (Output 2.1), review the existing materials, and **determine the contents of a common and comprehensive life skills training package**, including self-instruction materials and teachers' handbooks. A participatory training methodology will be adopted to maximize the impact of the training. The life skills package will be adapted for different age and gender groups, and piloted through a variety of channels in sending and receiving areas.

Comprehensive safe migration and life skills training is most effectively delivered before youths enter the workforce. UNICEF will work with ACWF and the local education bureaus to develop a life skills training package and conduct training for **middle schools** students in pilot areas. The training will target the most vulnerable groups of children, especially girls aged of 14-16. It will be based on good practices that UNICEF has collected on helping girls to prepare for safe migration.

ILO and MOHRSS will pilot the life skills training in **vocational training institutions** in rural areas. At present, most vocational training institutions only address the needs of the employers, and do not consider the needs of a young person entering the labor force. In fact, these life skills can enhance a young person's employability and value to an employer. Local labor bureaus have been exploring ways of how to introduce this type of learning into its training programmes in a structured way.

ILO will also work with **workers' and employers' organizations** to deliver training in urban workplaces. Although life skills training can only be delivered in the workplaces of good employers – and therefore the recipients are not the most vulnerable – they

can act as change agents and share their knowledge with other young migrants and potential young migrants in their hometowns.

UNESCO will disseminate the life skills information and training through **community centers** (Output 3.2). In sending areas, community centers will equip young people with basic knowledge and necessary skills for migration and city life; and in receiving areas, a broader range of information on rights, health, access to services, etc. will be provided. Because of their long working hours, it is extremely difficult to deliver regular training to migrants in urban areas, so the course will be compressed to cover the core messages.

UNIFEM will supplement other agencies' life-skills training with training developed specifically for young, female domestic workers. UNIFEM, in partnership with the ACWF, will design and pilot-test pre-departure training in sending areas focusing on labor rights, support services, HIV/AIDS prevention, and violence against women.

In addition to capacity-building among the staff of schools, training institutions and community centers, UNFPA will invest in **peer-to-peer training** using volunteers from the local and migrant communities, which will increase the reach and the impact of the life skills training. The training materials will also be shared with other services providers, including CSOs and employment services (Output 1.3) and telephone hotline services.

If the piloting of the different packages goes smoothly and a comprehensive life skills training package emerges, there is a strong potential for rapidly scaling up the activities of this output with a common package that can be administered by a core group of trainers (of trainers) on behalf of the Chinese government and the UN Agencies, with specific instructions/ training modules according to target groups.

Phasing: In the first year, the various UN agencies and partners will develop the content for a comprehensive package, which will then be tailored according to the needs of different age and gender groups. Training will be organized for the staff and volunteers of the various delivery channels. The training will run through the second and third years, with sufficient time dedicated to monitoring and evaluation. Experience sharing meetings will be held at local and national levels to advocate replication of the different training packages resp. the common package.

Output 3.1:
Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.
UNICEF (Lead Agency); NWCCW, MPS

There is currently no policy for **registering migrant children** under the age of 16. Registering migrant children is important so that local authorities can properly estimate the resources they need to allocate to provide them with essential public services that they are entitled to and monitor their provision.

To meet this pressing need, UNICEF, NWCCW and MPS will pilot a system that registers, and ensures that their rights to basic services can be ensured. Standard operating procedures (SOP) will be developed for the registration of migrant children, and for **referrals to basic social services and protection**. An innovative coordinated registration system for migrants and their children will be designed and piloted in sending and receiving areas.

The system will include the development of an easy-to-use e-card registration system as an extension of the temporary registration system for adults, i.e. a computerized system of personalized “**child identification cards**” that will serve the purpose of registration, and regularly record the education and health care status. As the child moves with its parents to a different location, e-card registration will put the child on the screen of the local government. **Left-behind children** will also be registered so authorities can assist when the child is in need of support and track the provision of services.

The piloting of an innovative registration system for children of migrants will demonstrate a sound, replicable model of good coordination between sending and receiving areas to facilitate safe migration. The policy recommendations for replication and mainstreaming of the registration system throughout the country will be promoted through advocacy, awareness raising, capacity building (Output 1.2). The registration system will also lay a solid basis for developing proper referral services and other protection and social service delivery mechanisms for migrants and their children, including non-formal education (Output 2.1), vocational training (Output 2.2), social integration (1.3) among others.

A good study and documentation of the process with lessons learned will lay a solid foundation for scaling up and replication of this model of registration of migrant children in other places in China and contribute to policy formulation to support registration of migrant children. The development of a coordinated mechanism in sending and receiving areas for registration and tracking of migrant and left behind children will contribute positively to migrant children’s education and health and reduce their vulnerability when left behind. It may also prove to lay a good foundation for referral services they may well need.

Phasing: In the first year, a review and documentation of the existing model of registration of migrant children will be carried out. A feasibility study on the development of a coordinated mechanism to register and track migrant and left behind children be conducted. The second year will be devoted for testing the innovative model for registration and referral of migrant and left-behind children; the development of SOP of the registration system and development of manual/guidelines for TOT training. The third year will further implement the model in pilot areas by conducting training and application of the system with proper monitoring and assessment. Finally the whole process will be documented and shared at national seminars to promote policy development in support of registration and protection of migrant and left behind children.

Output 3.2:

Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.

UNESCO (Lead Agency), ILO, UNICEF and UNIFEM;
ACWF, CAEA, NWCCW, MOHRSS

Despite an increased availability of services, young migrants rarely turn to government or non-government bodies for support at any stage of the migration process. Some migrants are unaware of the services available; others find them inaccessible, e.g. only open during work hours, or requiring a temporary residence permit. Most migrants do not regard their life and work to have any relation with the

government, and have very low expectations of the capacity and willingness of local authorities to support them.

Community centers have been identified as hubs for comprehensive and quality information and service delivery – a one-stop shop for migrants and potential migrants. In both sending receiving areas, UNESCO and UNICEF will expand the functions of **existing community centers** to provide information, counseling, and life skills training (Output 2.3).

Linkages will be forged between the centers and a range of local service providers, whose capacity is being built through other programme activities. This network of service providers will also use the community centers as a means to reach out to migrants. For example, the ILO will work with the local labor bureau, the ACFTU and the ACYF to share information about jobs and vocational training opportunities, provide legal aid assistance, counseling and other services. UNIFEM will collaborate with the ACWF to provide information, skills training, and social assistance to meet the specific needs and challenges faced by young, female domestic workers in receiving areas.

The community centers will also **facilitate the integration of migrants into urban society**. Advocacy and awareness raising activities will be organized using the media and other means to sensitize local residents to the rights of migrant population. Forums, recreational and cultural activities will increase interaction between migrants and urban residents. Awareness raising materials such as newsletters and leaflets will provide details of migrants' rights and entitlements in the locality and allow migrant workers to highlight their own concerns.

UNESCO will work with CAEA and CNIER to establish community center functions in 4-5 sending areas and in 8-10 in receiving areas within existing community facilities. UNICEF and ACWF will assist setting up community center functions in 4-7 receiving and/ or sending areas. There are already many community centers that claim to offer young people and migrants support, but they are usually poorly staffed, with limited resources and unpredictable opening hours. To ensure the quality of services, the programme will invest in better **trained managers, facilitators and volunteers**; develop standard operating procedures; and conduct regular monitoring. The specific needs of young female migrants and potential migrants will be carefully considered in the provision of services.

By investing in this model, migrants will be able to rely on a network of quality, client-centered support. UNESCO has long experience in promoting Community Learning Centers (CLCs) around the world as delivery mechanisms of literacy and continuing education programmes through community-based approaches. The ACWF with the support of ILO and UNICEF has also developed community-based centers to deliver support services to young women migrants in urban and rural areas.

Phasing: In the first year, participating agencies will conduct a review of existing community centers and identify best practices and challenges, prepare standard operating procedures, and build up a network with relevant stakeholders. Suitable organizations will be identified for establishing the community center functions, and training will be conducted for coordinators and voluntary facilitators. Year 2 will be devoted to the real operation of the community centers where young migrants will be provided with comprehensive, gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services. Participating agencies will provide technical support and monitor the operation. In the third year, the community centers will be evaluated, the findings disseminated, and policy recommendations will be put forward.

Output 3.3:

Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth.

WHO (Lead Agency) and UNFPA; MOH

Young migrants face **disproportional health risks** because of their poor working and living conditions. Their vulnerability stems from their limited access to health services in cities and a lack of information on everything from occupational health, to reproductive health, to HIV/TB, etc.

By bringing together an expert team (including young migrants and partners from health, labor, gender and education fields), WHO and UNFPA will be able to evaluate the **health information and care needs of young migrants, the health information and services available**, and identify the highest priority targets. Research on international good practices and relevant health promotion strategies and resources, and workshops held with local partners will allow the WHO and UNFPA to develop strategic government and community partnerships within the pilot receiving areas, conduct training to improve the quality of services, and engage young migrants to ensure these services meet their needs.

The Joint Programme will establish a plan of action in each pilot city, operating in collaboration with existing programmes. The WHO's experience in the 'healthy cities' approach and the UNFPA's experience in developing targeted materials and facilitating youth participation will help to improve the quality and access to health and social services available to young migrants in the Joint Programme's pilot sites.

Within the strong mandate of reproductive health for young people, HIV prevention for out-of-school youth and promotion of youth participation, the proposed activities suggested by WHO and UNFPA under Output 3.3 (and linked to Output 1.2) build on experiences from their ongoing programmes focusing on reproductive health, health education, the prevention of diseases, urban health services, and information for young people and migrants through the establishment of youth friendly services, IEC material distribution for transit migrants using the railway system, promotion of life-skills-based peer-education and research activities. While these activities are successful in reaching young people and transiting migrants in the general, evaluations indicate that **more appropriate strategies** for reaching the "floating population" of young migrants should be developed. Such strategies must take into account the special characteristics of young people in general, including the limited access to and affordability of standard health and family planning services. At the same time the strategies must be tailored specifically to the characteristics of migrants such as low education/ literacy rate, lack of coverage by medical insurance, minimum standards of living and low pay, and long working hours. All of which make them **difficult to reach for health education and care through existing channels**.

The activities under Output 2.3 and 3.3 seek to contribute to the development of such strategies through an innovative approach that addresses both the demand side through active involvement of young migrants in health education materials development, piloting and dissemination; and the supply side through sensitization and capacity building of local and national partners for social marketing to increase awareness about and utilization of services, **training of service providers** in receiving areas, and the establishment of referral mechanisms from activities covered in Outputs 3.1 and 3.2. Furthermore, lessons learned and skills/ priorities

identified need to be fed into the finalization of life-skill training packages under 2.3. Information on services will be linked to the community centers under 3.2.

Phasing: In the first year, key activities will include the review of existing health services and care available from UN Agencies and partners. International best practice on relevant health promotions will be bench marked, and pilot strategies will be designed and deliberated. The pilot strategies will be implemented and monitored in the second year, and in the third year an internal and external evaluation will identify the results and lessons learned, which will feed into policy advocacy at the national level.

Output 3.4:

Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration enhanced.

ILO (Lead Agency), UNESCO and UNIFEM

ACFTU, ACWF, CASS, CEC, MOHRSS, Tsinghua University

In just three years, the Government has introduced a whole new policy and legal framework designed to facilitate the movement of migrants, improve their employability, and reduce their vulnerability. Three labor laws have been introduced in 2008 alone, but the institutional capacity to cope with the new responsibility of applying a labor law to migrants is limited. China currently suffers from a situation where labor inspectorates are underdeveloped and undertrained. Moreover, migrants lack information and understanding on issues such as wage payments and deposits, working hours and contracts. As a result of **not knowing what their rights are** and when they have been violated, they are unable to use the law to protect themselves.

To facilitate compliance with the new legislation, particularly the Labor Contract Law, ILO will support MOHRSS in building the capacity of labor officials, employers and workers in the pilot sites. Workers' and employers' organizations will be engaged in a code of conduct approach, based on national and international good practices, to implement the changes in the law. Labor officials will learn good practices in labor inspection under the new law.

Activities will be piloted to better **protect female migrants** working in certain risk sectors. The ILO will work to better implement the regulations on wages and working time, particularly in **selected sectors of manufacturing industry**. The overwhelming majority of workers in this sector are young female migrants. Their employers set the piece-rate wage so low that migrants have to continuously work excessive hours, effectively risking their health, while their take home pay hardly exceeds the minimum wage. The ILO will work with its tripartite constituents to raise awareness among workers and employers on piece-rate wages and working time.

UNIFEM and UNESCO will work with ACWF and other partners to protect the rights of female migrants in **domestic work and in the low-end service sector** respectively. This requires a needs assessment and a review of the existing services, before life skills (Output 2.3) and vocational skills training courses are delivered through local support organizations and community centers (Output 3.2.). UNIFEM's activities under Output 1.2 will support the creation of a counseling and legal support network for these female migrant workers. Because of the third-party agreements through which domestic workers are recruited and employed, UNIFEM and ACWF will review the new legislation and promote an ethical code of conduct for recruitment

of domestic workers. These activities will link to policy dialogue and advocacy for labor laws that are gender responsive (Outputs 1.2 and 1.3).

The Joint Programme will accelerate the implementation and enforcement of labor legislation – through increased contract coverage and unionization rates – and the enhanced institutional capacity of the labor inspectorate, and workers' and employers' organizations. Other components of the Joint Programme will also enable migrants and potential migrants to better protect their rights.

Phasing: Training for the labor authorities, and workers' and employers' organizations will begin in the first year, after training materials have been validated, and run through the remainder of the programme. For the activities targeting young female migrants working in risk sectors, the capacity building activities will begin in the second year, after initial assessments have been conducted. The third year will see a thorough evaluation to support advocacy at national and sub-national levels.

4.2 Coordination Between Outputs

Given the multidisciplinary nature of labor migration, the Joint Programme has sought to strengthen synergies and complementarity across outputs. Each UN agency works in close cooperation with other agencies and national partners that have significant experience in the given or related components. To ensure the effective coordination and implementation of the Joint Programme, each output is led by one UN agency. The following outlines the key linkages between outputs:

Output 1.1 National migration policy informed by platform for migration information. (ILO, UNFPA, UNIFEM)

A platform for information collection, analysis and exchange will provide a more thorough understanding of migration trends, which will benefit all of the programme's activities, but particularly policy advocacy (Output 1.2). The information will flow both ways, however, and the platform will collect lessons learned and materials from the activities under the Joint Programme that can be accessed by other local authorities outside of the pilot sites and thus support sustainability and replication.

Output 1.2 Policy advocated, awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNESCO)

Regular advocacy and capacity building will be carried out to support the implementation and sustainability of the interventions. At the same time, outcomes and achievements from all of the Joint Programme's pilots will be used in advocating policy recommendations at all levels.

Output 1.3 Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue. (UNDP, ILO, UNIFEM)

The participation of young people in policy dialogue will be used to advocate strategies that better meet the needs of young migrants (Output 1.2.). The CSOs and employment services developed and piloted under this output will be linked to the Community Centers (Output 3.2), the vocational training courses (Output 2.2.) and the activities to support the implementation of the law (Output 3.4).

Output 2.1 Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force improved. (UNICEF, UNV)

The activities to promote non-formal education will be linked to the employment services and vocational training opportunities. The volunteer mechanism used to support education will share strategies with the peer education training that will occur under Output 2.3.

Output 2.2 Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas improved to prevent premature entry to the labor force and increase self-employment opportunities.

(ILO, UNIDO, UNESCO)

These training opportunities will be promoted through the piloted employment services (Output 1.3) and the community centers (Output 3.2). The vocational training institutions will also be organizations which deliver the life-skills training (Output 2.3).

Output 2.3 Safe migration information and life-skills training for young people strengthened.

(ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, WHO, UNESCO)

A range of partners will examine the content through different lenses to develop the comprehensive training package. It will be delivered through several different channels, including awareness raising campaigns (Output 1.2) vocational training programmes (Output 2.2), schools and community centers (Output 3.2.). By enabling young migrants to better understand their rights and how to protect them, the life skills training will support the implementation of labor legislation and usage of social services (Outputs 3.3 and 3.4).

Output 3.1 Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.

(UNICEF)

Because there is no existing system for registering migrant children under the age of 16, this pilot is linked closely with the policy advocacy and capacity building under Output 1.2. The system will ensure children's access to quality education and health services, so links will be developed between Outputs 2.1 and 3.3.

Output 3.2 Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.

(UNESCO, ILO, UNICEF)

The community centers will provide information and training (Output 2.3), but will also serve as a hub in a support network with links to employment and training information, health services, legal aid assistance, etc. (Outputs 1.3, 2.2, 3.3 and 3.4).

Output 3.3 Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth.

(WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF)

The work with service providers will be linked to the community centers (Output 3.2) and the policy and capacity building at national and sub-national levels (Output 1.2.). Furthermore, lessons learned and skills/ priorities identified will be fed into the finalization of life-skill training packages under Output 2.3.

Output 3.4 Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration enhanced.

(ILO, UNIFEM, UNESCO)

The implementation of the law not only requires stronger labor inspectorates, but also migrants have to be aware of their rights at work; information that is disseminated through various channels under the programme (Outputs 1.2, 2.3 and 3.2). The results of UNIFEM and UNESCO activities will feed into policy advocacy (Output 1.2).

4.3 The Effect of the Joint Programme on the MDGs

The models developed by the Joint Programme will contribute to the achievement of several MDGs – regarding poverty, education, gender equality, HIV/AIDS, and the partnership for development. Moreover, the programme will better position China to achieve all of the MDGs by unlocking the potential of young migrants, and addressing the rights-related issues of equality, non-discrimination, participation, inclusion and social justice.

MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people is target 1.B under MDG1. With many young people in rural China still malnourished and migration offering an opportunity to work their way out of

poverty, this Joint Programme's activities, aiming at achieving decent work for young rural-to-urban migrants, definitely contribute to the achievement of MDG1.

Many facets of rural-to-urban migration in China have positive effects for poverty alleviation. Firstly, out-migration relieves surplus labor and thereby improves agricultural efficiency and rural incomes. Secondly, remittances far outstrip local authority budgets and will soon contribute more to rural household incomes than agriculture. It has been estimated that the migrant workforce may be adding between CNY 500-600 billion (USD 71-85 billion) to rural incomes. On their return, the financial, human and social capital acquired by migrants can also generate new livelihood strategies that are fundamental to the diversification of the rural economy for poverty reduction.

Migration has certainly accelerated poverty alleviation in China, but migrants need more support to break the vicious circle of poor education and training, poor jobs and poverty. This Joint Programme's efforts in enhancing the human capital and decent work opportunities will contribute to a lasting rural development and a reduction in socio-economic disparities. In addition to better working conditions, the Joint Programme's support to community governance in receiving areas will contribute to this MDG by improving the social inclusion of migrants through more equal access to basic public services and social security.

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

China's young migrants have a limited educational background, and their children, often left behind, are dropping out of school more frequently than other children. The Joint Programme will contribute to MDG2 by improving access to social services. A special output is dedicated to establishing a tracking system for migrants' children which will allow local authorities in receiving areas to allocate sufficient resources to primary education for migrant children and better target support to left-behind children in sending areas. This will enhance migrant children's access to a quality education, and will also encourage more families to migrate jointly which should reduce the number of left-behind children which have high drop-out rate. Furthermore, by increasing the development and decent work opportunities of this generation of migrants, their children will be less compelled to enter the labor market at a young age in order to contribute to the household income.

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is one of the indicators used to assess the achievement of MDG3. This Joint Programme dedicates specific activities to ensuring that young women migrating from China's rural areas can safely migrate and earn wages from decent jobs in the non-agricultural sector.

Currently, the discriminatory attitudes that place a low value on girls' education heighten the difficulties young female migrants face in obtaining decent work. Compared to young men, young women typically migrate at a younger age, with less education and skills training. As a result, they are more vulnerable to working in poor and exploitative conditions.

Girls and young women are therefore specifically targeted in the programme's initiatives to address the gaps in education and training; access to health information and services; and rights protection, particularly those working in risk sectors - i.e. domestic work, specific manufacturing industries, and the low-end service sector. In the design and implementation of activities, the Joint Programme will consistently consider the different migration trends and needs of men and women.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

In China, migrant infant mortality rates are twice as high as resident infant mortality rates, and immunization rates of migrant children are low. Both indicators are measures for progress under MDG4. Two outputs of this Joint Programme bear a strong potential to effectively influence these indicators even if this is not part of the major thrust of the Joint Programme. The output concerned with improving access to health services for migrants in receiving areas is likely to contribute to reducing infant mortality for migrant children, and the registration of migrants' children will increase their access to basic services such as basic health care and immunization.

MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

Target 5.A under MDG5 is to reduce the maternal mortality rate. Holding a share of two thirds of maternal deaths in urban areas while only accounting for one tenth of the respective pregnancies, pregnant young migrant women can be identified as a highly vulnerable subgroup among China's "floating population". While MDG5 is not the focus of this Joint Programme, one output under this Joint Programme explicitly is concerned with increasing the access of young migrants to health care services in receiving areas, and this is likely to contribute to reducing the maternal mortality rate of migrant women in urban China.

Moreover, Target 5B under MDG5 aims to achieve universal access to reproductive health. Because of changing sexual and reproductive health behavior and exposure to rapidly changing social environments, young people are vulnerable to adopting risky types of behavior that can lead to unfavorable health outcomes. For instance, earlier puberty and later marriage, the decreasing influence of traditional Chinese family and culture values and rapid urbanization and migration for work, especially young people from poor or marginalized areas of China, inadequate education and lack of work opportunities increase the risks of unprotected sexual activity. This may lead to unintended and unwanted pregnancies, abortion, STI, as well as all forms of sexual exploitation and violence – all of which are well-established and aggravating factors that increase the risk of HIV.

Yet, the needs of young people in sexual and reproductive health have not been fully recognized, especially for appropriate reproductive health services. Traditionally, family planning services focus on married couples, yet unmarried young people also need such services. Thus, despite their right to such services, young people are a largely underserved population. One output under this Joint Programme explicitly is concerned with increasing the access of young migrants to health care services in receiving areas. Life-skill training to be developed under the Joint Programme is also likely to influence the susceptibility of young migrant women to become pregnant during their migration spell.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases

HIV/AIDS prevention strategies for migrant workers in urban areas in China have been limited to mass education campaigns providing basic knowledge on HIV transmission. While MDG6 is not the focus of this Joint Programme, one output under this Joint Programme explicitly is concerned with increasing the access of young migrants to health care services in receiving areas. This will include information on how to combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases. This information will also be fed into life skills training to be delivered under another output.

4.4 The Joint Programme and Other Donor Interventions

To date, there is no donor intervention in China which addresses the complex issue of improving the management of the effects of migration of China's countryside youth to the cities, or the well-being of the ca. 150 million people that make up China's "floating population". This is partly attributable to the fact that the issue of managing the effects of this migration other than by controlling at the local level (in line with the existing administrative division of labor) has only recently gained strong support by central government.

Essentially, there have been no systematic efforts to promote sustainable productive employment and decent work for young migrants from China's rural areas. However, it is foreseeable that increasingly, resources from donors will be made available to assist in this endeavor.

- There is currently no donor activity to support a national policy framework for migration with full stakeholder participation. The respective outcome 1, moreover, has been designed in a way that it can easily integrate the information resulting from some studies and activities supported by other donor agencies, e.g. empirical analysis of the labour market experience of migrants and their welfare as by the World Bank, or work on improving social security as funded by the European Union.
- There is currently no donor activity that specifically focuses on increasing access to decent work for young and vulnerable migrants. However, there have been, in the past, and there are ongoing interventions in the field of vocational and technical training which effectively can contribute to achieving this goal.

For example, German cooperation has for a long time supported the development of technical and vocational training, and many curricula implemented under the Ministry of Education have substantially benefited from German support. The "Basic Education in Western Areas Project", implemented by the World Bank with support from DFID, aims at improving access to and the quality of compulsory education. The World Bank has also proposed a project to support migrants' skills development, employment services and legal protection services in Ningxia, Shandong, and Anhui provinces with strong investments into formal training and equipment, and is preparing another project on technical and vocational education for migrants in Guangdong, Liaoning and Shandong provinces. These donor interventions focus on the formal education of their target groups.

Aware of the risk of potential overlaps and repetitions, the Joint Programme has therefore carefully identified gaps that affect vulnerable youth, and will focus, under outcome 2, on access to nonformal education, out-of-school youth, selected interventions for in-school youth, creating stronger links between sending and receiving areas in identifying skills requirements, training for self-employment, mobilizing the potential of youth associations in sending areas, and life skills training. All of these activities will enable the most vulnerable among the youth in rural areas, many whom leave or have left the formal education system, against many odds, to obtain the skills they need to safely and productively find employment when migrating or when selecting to stay in their places of origin.

- As to the protection of the rights of vulnerable migrants under outcome 3, the Joint Programme is effectively picking up on a number of unique and innovative activities pioneered and/ or strongly supported by UN agencies in China and accelerating and improving their implementation and testing. The links to the UN agencies previous interventions are described in section 8.2 of this document.

4.5 The Joint Programme and the International Conventions

The Joint Programme will address many of the comments that have made on China's implementation of international conventions. While appreciating the significant economic growth and related reduction of poverty rates in China, the UN treaty bodies have repeatedly expressed their concern about the prevailing disparities in the access to education, social security and employment – in particular with regard to rural communities, ethnic minorities, disadvantaged families and internal migrants.

The treaty bodies have noted that internal migrants in China are *de facto* discriminated against in the fields of employment, social security, health services, housing and education, and have asked the Government to take appropriate measures. The *Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* has urged the Government to take immediate action to ensure the effective and equal application of labor legislation for the protection of all workers, including migrant workers, and to ensure internal migrants the same work, social security, housing, health and education benefits as urban residents.² The ILO Committee of Experts and the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to education have also expressed their concern for migrant children's equal access to free compulsory education.³

The special vulnerability of girls and women has gained attention in the comments of the treaty bodies. The UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women expressed its concern about the especially disadvantaged position of rural women with regards to access to education, health, employment, participation in leadership and land property, and the resulting exclusion of women from economic growth and development. Special measures have also been called for to ensure that all girls complete the nine years of compulsory education. The CEDAW Committee and the ILO Committee of Experts have also recommended that the government pay increased attention to the brutal downside of economic liberalization to which girls are especially vulnerable, such as trafficking for sexual exploitation.⁴

All of the treaty bodies have regretted the limited availability of reliable and comprehensive statistical data on economic, social and cultural rights. The Chinese government has been encouraged to collect statistical data disaggregated by sex, age, and urban/ rural regions, and to pay special attention to the most disadvantaged and marginalized groups in society. Improved data collection will enhance the government's capacity to design and implement targeted policies, and will also allow the treaty bodies to monitor and evaluate progressive implementation of the conventions.⁵

² E/C.12/1/Add.107, 13 May 2005 (paras. 15, 46, 53, 66).

³ E/CN.4/2004/45/Add.1, 21 November 2003 (paras. 7, 27), CEACR Observation 2006 (C.138), CEACR Direct Request 2005 (C.182).

⁴ CEDAW/C/CHN/CO/6, 25 August 2006 (para. 15, 19, 27, 28), CRC/C/OPS/CHN/CO/1, 24 November 2005, CEACR Observation (C.182) 2006.

⁵ E/C.12/1/Add.107, 13 May 2005 (paras. 38, 44), CEDAW/C/CHN/CO/6, 25 August 2006 (para. 14).

5. Results Framework

Table 1. Summary of the Results Framework

UNDAF Outcome:								
1. Social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically based and human centered for sustainable and equitable growth.								
2. Enhanced capacities and mechanisms for participation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation for effective policy implementation in the social sectors.								
JP Outputs	SMART Outputs and Responsible UN Organizations	Reference to Agency Priority or CP	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation & indicative time frame			
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Total[1]
JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.								
1.1 National migration policy informed by platform for migration research information exchange [ILO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM]	Information needs of stakeholders on migration trends assessed. [ILO] Platform for migration information established at CASS and information sharing conducted. [ILO] Migration policy influenced by platform for migration information. [ILO]	DWCP 2006-2010, Priority 1, Outcomes 1, 2 & 4 UNFPA/ China 6 th CP 2006-2010 Outcome 2, Output 2	CASS	1.1.1 Review existing information, and identify gaps and needs of national and provincial stakeholders.	ILO 15,000 UNFPA 15,000			ILO 15,000 UNFPA 15,000
				1.1.2 Select appropriate media, establish platform, compile information, incl. existing data, research papers, JP documents.	ILO 60,000 UNFPA 53,000	ILO 20,000 UNFPA 15,000		ILO 80,000 UNFPA 68,000
				1.1.3 Hold seminars and produce white papers.		40,000	20,000	60,000

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.			
<p>Baseline: Little sharing of research findings between ministries and other institutions, and no one research body that offers interdisciplinary perspectives on the implications of migration</p> <p>Indicators: No. of times the information generated by the platform is discussed between stakeholders within an established organizational framework</p>	<p>Knowledge available on female migrant workers and areas in which female migrant workers need better protection. [UNIFEM]</p> <p>UNIFEM SIPI 2008–2011 Goal 1 & 2: RP on Protecting the Rights of Migrant Women</p> <p>ACWF supported by Beijing University</p> <p>1.1.4 Mapping of female migrant and migration trends, especially domestic workers.</p>	<p>23,000</p>	<p>23,000</p>

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.						
Percentage of the information/ data published on the platform available in sex-disaggregated format and/ or has undergone gender analysis						
Percentage of stakeholders that confirm they make active usage of the platform and rate the value of the information made available						
1.2 Policy advocated, awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at	A coordinated mechanism of registration of migrant/ left behind children in sending and receiving areas developed and piloted for replication and policy formulation, and advocated for upscaling. [UNICEF]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010, Outcome 0.1, Output 0.1.7	NWCCW	1.2.1 Policy review and field assessment of existing local and national policies/ mechanisms on migrant and left behind children registration in sending and receiving areas, discuss outcomes (workshop), formulate recommendations for coordinated registration mechanism and conduct national seminar. (Link to output 3.1)	13,000	50,000
					15,000	22,000

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.						
national and local levels [UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM] Baseline: Awareness gaps and limited approaches at both national and local levels to provide sufficiently inclusive services and participatory community governance for migrant Indicators:	Facilitate dialogue to enhance protection services for migrants and young people left behind in rural areas. [UNESCO]	UNESCO PB 2008-09, Major Programme III	DRC	1.2.2 Develop and test counseling mechanism with return migrants and pre-departure youth in selected areas, in cooperation with village administrators, specialized institutes, and enterprises.	40,000	80,000
				1.2.3 Organize regular inter-ministerial forums to facilitate situation-and-policy-oriented dialogue and cooperation between and among government, CSOs, young migrant representatives and other stakeholders.	40,000	115,000
				1.2.4 Conduct trainings for civil society actors to improve their working strategies in order to effectively represent young migrants' interests in dialogues with government/ policy makers.	42,000	81,608
	Awareness raised regarding promotion of social inclusion of migrant workers and protection of their rights in risk sectors in urban areas [UNESCO]	UNESCO PB 2008-09, Major Programme III	DRC	1.2.5 Produce guideline for creation of social/ legal support network for migrants in risk sectors and develop policy recommendation based on the findings of 1.2.4	34,000	84,000

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.							
No. of government officials and CSOs in pilot areas trained on the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion	Capacity building of key stakeholders provided for awareness campaigns on community governance and social inclusion for migrants [UNDP]	Country CPD (2006-2010) Outcome 1.2 and Outcome 1.5	CICETE/ MCA/ NDRC	1.2.6 Conduct PRAs on community governance concerning barriers for migrants to urban society, administrative and public services, scope, process, standard and gaps as well as community institutional setting to support social inclusion and rights of migrants; and develop contents, tools, and a programs for awareness campaigns	43,500 <i>Con</i>	16,000	59,500 <i>C</i>
% of the population in receiving areas with increased awareness of the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion	Awareness raising campaigns conducted by key stakeholders to promote migrants' full participation and empowerment in urban community. [UNDP]			1.2.7 Implement awareness raising campaigns on community governance based on results of activity 1.2.6 and 1.3.1, and scale up the campaign from grassroots to national levels.		37,000	72,000 <i>T</i>
% of youth in selected sending areas that received pre-departure training having successfully	Awareness raised to promote equal access of young migrants and protect their rights to health education and services. [UNFPA]	UNFPA China 6 th CP (2006-2010) outcome 1, output 1	MOH/ NPFPC	1.2.8 Documentation and analysis of good practices, lessons learned and challenges from pilot approach and organization of advocacy/ best-practice seminar for policy makers and legislators at national and provincial level		33,000	33,000
	Gender awareness raised with regard to promoting social inclusion of domestic workers and the need for legislative reform and protection for young	UNIFEM SIPI 2008 – 2011 Goal 1 & 2; RP on Protecting the Rights of	ACWF and MOHRSS	1.2.9 Design advocacy and training programs and materials on issues related to contracting practices for domestic workers, gender based discrimination etc.	20,000		20,000

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.								
assimilated the skills transferred	female domestic workers. [UNIFEM]	Migrant Women		18,000	17,000	17,000	52,000	
% of recruitment agencies in pilot site that are aware of the code of conduct and good recruitment practices				1:2.10 Organize training workshops for policy makers and administrators from labor and social security departments, and relevant civil society partners on issues and concerns of female domestic workers, incl. on laws and policies related to domestic work, social protection, gender based discrimination etc. 1:2.11 Organize consultations with recruiting agencies, and relevant civil society partners on good practices in recruitment and contracts, including ethical code of conduct, with a view to model demonstration.	9,000	10,000	11,000	30,000
1.3 Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue [UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO]	Key findings on migration trends, existing institutional services, protection mechanism and national/ local initiatives to support migrants' social inclusion. [UNDP]	Country CPD (2006-2010) Outcome 1.2 and Outcome 1.5 Country CPD (2006-2010) Outcome 1.2 and Outcome 1.5	CICETE NDRC	40,000 <i>Com</i>	46,000		86,000 <i>C</i>	
				1:3.1 Conduct policy consultations and field assessment, by participatory process with young migrants, for options of national/ local regulation and community implementation mechanism in areas of household registration, household welfare record system, community administrative services, scope and standardization of community services, and level of participation.				

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.						
<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Institutional and legislative gaps that prevent migrants' social inclusion and few social service delivery mechanisms carried out in cooperation between government and CSOs</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>No. of policies and regulations reviewed and no. of recommendations made to support institutional and legislative changes in</p>	Dialogues facilitated on implementation and improvement of regulations and policies, as well as establishing performance measurement system for migrants' equal access to public services and rights protection. [UNDP]		23,000 <i>Drafts</i>	30,000	36,000	89,000 <i>T</i>
	<p>1.3.2 Conduct consulting workshops with participation of migrant representatives on findings of activity 1.3.1 and make recommendations for improvement and developing performance measurement system to support local government to strengthen community social inclusion for migrants.</p>					
	<p>Grassroots initiatives formulated to nurture CSOs in designing and executing migrants' social inclusion initiatives jointly with social workers and government [UNDP]</p>	CICETE MCA	44,000 <i>COP</i>	44,000		88,000 <i>C</i>
	<p>1.3.3 Identify institutional issues, and existing national and international practices; design general implementation framework and guideline for delivery mechanism between CSOs, social workers and governments; draft framework for CSO capacity building; and provide training programs to selected CSOs to implement grassroots programs.</p> <p>1.3.4 Pilot 5 grassroots initiatives for 5 districts based on CSO open bidding process/ executing mechanism for community social programs.</p>			150,000	125,000	275,000 <i>T</i>
	Grassroots initiatives to nurture CSOs tested. [UNDP]					

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.								
highlighted areas	Tested CSO delivery mechanism and grassroots programs evaluated and lessons learned summed up for national scaling up and policy recommendations. [UNDP]			1.3.5 Conduct evaluation of tested mechanisms; submit recommendations for scaling up and developing national/ local regulations for CSO models of social programs to support migrant social inclusion.	3,500 T	4,000	18,000	25,500 T
% of the population living in the area of the respective pilot CSO initiatives that are aware of the goals of the initiative, and who think the initiative is beneficial for their social inclusion as migrants	Broad dialogue conducted among stakeholders to protect female migrant workers' rights and interests. [UNIFEM]	UNIFEM SIP 2008 – 2011 Goal 1 & 2; RP on Protecting the Rights of Migrant Women	ACWF supported by Beijing University	1.3.6 Develop dialogue and indicators to monitor the implementation of laws from a gender perspective (including recruitment/ contract practices, procedures, protection measures).	10,000	10,000		20,000
	Employment services and cooperation between sending and receiving areas evaluated. [ILO]	DWCP 2006-2010, Priority 1, Outcome 1 & 4; Priority 4, Outcome 1	MOHRSS	1.3.7 Review employment services in sending and receiving areas and agreements to promote safe and orderly migration, and identify good practices.	15,000			15,000
Stakeholders' use of dialogue indicators from gender perspective to monitor implementation of law and policy	Guidelines on employment services and MOUs developed with input from a range of stakeholders. [ILO]			1.3.8 Develop guidelines for employment services and MOUs between local governments, and with and between voc. training institutions and enterprises.	25,000			25,000
	Behavioral change communication campaign conducted to promote formal migration channels. [ILO]			1.3.9 Campaign carried out in pilot sites to encourage more young people to migrate through formal channels.	25,000	15,000		40,000
% of migration	Improved local labor market information sharing in pilot sending/ receiving sites. [ILO]			1.3.10 Local system developed to better share job information in pilot sites.		15,000		15,000

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training							
<p>Baseline: Inadequate provision of non formal learning opportunities to migrants children.</p> <p>Indicators: New flexible courses for rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 adopted and integrated into training program of providers of non-formal or formal education in sending areas by year 2.</p> <p>No. of rural out-of-school youth</p>	Flexible courses developed for out-of-school children and over-age children. [UNICEF]				75,000	75,000	
	Flexible courses tested and adjusted in pilot areas. [UNICEF]				60,000	93,889	
	Flexible courses and channels adjusted and corrected. [UNICEF]				21,545	36,545	
	Experiences from pilot areas shared. [UNICEF]					32,000	
	Situation and needs of in-school migrant youth and availability of university volunteers at local level better understood. [UNDP]	UNDP CP, Output 3.2;	UNV/CYV A		10,000		10,000
	Pilot training programme for in-school migrant youth designed. [UNDP]	UNV APEC Regional Strategy Framework, Focus Area 3			24,750		24,750
	Volunteers tutors/ mentors selected and trained. [UNDP]				15,000		15,000
	Volunteer tutoring/mentoring programme piloted for in-school migrant youth [UNDP]				20,000	54,867	74,867

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.						
below the age of 18 regularly attending flexible courses in each sending area.	Results of pilot measured, lessons learned recorded and disseminated at national level. [UNDP]			2.1.11 Qualitative and quantitative evaluations; advocate results through workshops and reports.		18,600
2.2 Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas improved to prevent premature entry to the labor force and increase self-employment opportunities. [UNESCO/ ILO/ UNIDO]	Education sector's TVET policies reviewed. [UNESCO]	UNESCO Draft PB 2008-09,	CNIER	2.2.1 Review of TVET policies and programmes of education sector.	15,000	15,000
	School curriculum reviewed regarding extent of preparation of children for the world of work, and employability of graduates assessed. [UNESCO]	Major Programme I, Main Line of Action 4, Dakar Framework for	CNIER	2.2.2 Review of curriculum of regular junior secondary schools and secondary TVET schools in sending areas.	19,000	19,000
	Graduates' educational and skill profiling as well as employability assessed. [UNESCO]	Action, Education for All	CNIER	2.2.3 Assess educational and skill profiling as well as employability of graduates of regular junior secondary schools and secondary TVET schools in sending areas (incl. young migrant tracer study)	UNESCO 30,000 ILO 20,000	UNESCO 50,000 ILO 20,000
	Necessary knowledge and skills identified, recommendations on policy and curriculum developed. [ILO]	ILO DWCP 2006-2010, Priority 1, Outcome 1 & 2	CNIER	2.2.4 Identify knowledge and skills needed to upgrade young graduates' employability and develop recommendations on policy and curriculum.	UNESCO 10,000	UNESCO 20,000
		UNIDO CP 2008-2010, Component 3.4: Productivity, Technology & Competitiveness Enhancement,	MOHRSS	2.2.5 Develop guidelines for pre-employment training schemes, including apprenticeships, work study, occupational guidance and counseling. (for 1.3.12)	ILO 30,000	ILO 30,000

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training									
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areas prevent access to decent work and self-employment opportunities	Effectiveness of pre-employment training junior secondary school graduates improved. [ILO]	MOHRSS	2.2.6 Test pre-employment training programmes in sending areas with various training institutions.	20,000	40,000	20,000	80,000		
	Training needs and self-employment potential of young people/ migrants assessed. [ILO]	MOHRSS	2.2.7 Evaluate skills and employability of young people/ migrants and analyze their training needs.	40,000			40,000		
Indicators: Extent to which local stakeholders can use UNIDO methodology for conducting sector-specific analyses of skills requirements	Key sectors for absorbing young people/ migrants as employees and as entrepreneurs identified. [ILO]	UNIDO/M OHRSS	2.2.8 Define key sectors for absorbing young people/ migrants as employees and as potential entrepreneurs.	40,000			40,000		
		UNIDO/M OHRSS	2.2.9 Evaluate labor demand and skills requirements of transnational companies and other private sector entities.	40,000			40,000		
Number of skills upgrading programmes based on labour demand and skills requirements by private sector successfully pilot-tested with rural youth	Skills upgrading training for young migrants in receiving areas designed. [ILO]	UNIDO/M OHRSS	2.2.10 Develop skills upgrading programmes based on labor/ sector training needs analysis.	ILO 10,000 UNIDO 10,000	ILO 20,000 UNIDO 20,000		ILO 30,000 UNIDO 30,000		
	Employability of young migrants in receiving areas enhanced and skills recognition by employers improved. [ILO]	UNIDO/M OHRSS	2.2.11 Pilot-test skills upgrading training needed in the private sector and skills recognition programmes.		ILO 25,000 UNIDO 30,000	ILO 25,000 UNIDO 27,000	ILO 50,000 UNIDO 57,000		
Increase in the	Business start-up training for young people in sending areas designed. [ILO]	UNIDO/M OHRSS	2.2.12 Develop skills, self-employment, management and productivity-improvement upgrading training for rural youth.	ILO 20,000 UNIDO 10,000	UNIDO 10,000		ILO 20,000 UNIDO 20,000		
	Employability of young people in sending areas enhanced. [ILO]	UNIDO/M OHRSS	2.2.13 Pilot-test business start-up training and related services for rural youth.	ILO 20,000 UNIDO 5,000	ILO 20,000 UNIDO 20,000	ILO 20,000 UNIDO 20,000	ILO 60,000 UNIDO 45,000		

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.								
number of rural youth assisted by youth associations active in programme catchment area	Youth-led associations' private sector development capacities enhanced. [ILO]		UNIDO/AC YF	2.2.14 Train youth associations to work with youth groups to generate business ideas, launch enterprises, and create mentoring and partnership opportunities.	ILO 10,000 UNIDO 10,000	ILO 15,000 UNIDO 20,000	ILO 10,000 UNIDO 20,000	ILO 35,000 UNIDO 50,000
	Employability training for young people/ migrants replicated. [ILO]		UNIDO MOHRSS ACYF	2.2.15 Evaluate the pilot training programmes on pre-employment, skills up-grading and business start-up, disseminate experiences, and consolidate training materials.			ILO 40,000 UNIDO 35,916	ILO 40,000 UNIDO 35,916
2.3 Safe migration information and life-skills training for young people strengthened. [WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO]	Common life skills training package designed based on needs and good practices, and with an emphasis on safe migration. [WHO]	UNFPA/China 6thCP 2006-2010 Outcome 1, Output 1	CFPA	2.3.1 Conduct expert team review including young migrants of existing life skills training from UN agencies and partners, and hold workshop.	WHO 15,000 UNFPA 10,000 UNIFEM 5,000			30,000
	Set up link with pilot sites counterparts, liaison and planning strategies. [UNICEF]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF and local education authorities	2.3.2 Pilot areas and schools selected.	5,000	15,000	10,000
Baseline: Most migrants leave home unprepared to handle the challenges of adulthood, of work, and of living in the city	Life skills training package developed and pilot-tested in schools. [UNICEF]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF and local education authorities	2.3.3 Develop and test the life skills training package for different age and gender groups.	20,000			20,000

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training							
Indicators: The number of settings (middle schools, vocational schools, community centres and workplaces) in which the comprehensive life skills training package is piloted and effectively monitored The size of an accredited trainer pool and number of TOT trainings % of trainees of each target group that rate the content of the training they have received as 'useful for	Life skills training material printed and distributed. [UNICEF]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF and local education authorities	2.3.4 Printing and distribution.	40,000	40,000	
	TOT training conducted for school teachers to ensure effective delivery and sustainability. [UNICEF]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF and local education authorities	2.3.5 Carry out ToT programme for schoolteachers and trainers.	80,000	80,000	
	Life skill training conducted for student in selected schools. [UNICEF]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF and local education authorities	2.3.6 Implement training and skills raised among students.	16,810	16,810	
	Life skill training in pilot schools monitored, evaluated and results/ lessons learned and documented. [UNICEF]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF	2.3.7 Evaluate the effectiveness of the trainings, document good practice/ lessons learned.	5,000	21,000	
	Life skills training package developed and pilot-tested in vocational training institutions. [ILO]	DWCP 2006-2010, Priority 1, Outcome 1&3, Priority 3, Outc. 2&4; Priority 4, Outc. 1,4&7	MOHRSS	2.3.8 Develop and test the Life Skills Training Package for young people in vocational training institutions.	20,000	10,000	
	Staff of vocational training institutions trained in life skills content and participatory methodology to ensure effective delivery and sustainability. [ILO]	DWCP 2006-2010, Priority 1, Outcome 1&3, Priority 3, Outc. 2&4; Priority 4, Outc. 1,4&7	MOHRSS	2.3.9 Carry out local level training for staff of vocational training institutions.	15,000	25,000	

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.							
protecting myself	Life skills training package developed and pilot-tested in workplaces. [ILO]	DWCP 2006-2010, Priority 1, Outcome 1&3, Priority 3, Outc. 2&4; Priority 4, Outc. 1,4&7	ACFTU/CEC	2.3.10 Develop and test the life skills training package for young migrants in workplaces.	15,000	10,000	25,000
	Workplace trainers trained in life skills content and participatory methodology to ensure effective delivery and sustainability. [ILO]	DWCP 2006-2010, Priority 1, Outcome 1&3, Priority 3, Outc. 2&4; Priority 4, Outc. 1,4&7	ACFTU/CEC	2.3.11 Carry out local level training for workplace training staff and local volunteers.	15,000	20,000	35,000
	Life skills training package developed and pilot-tested in community centers [UNESCO]	Draft UNESCO PB 2008-09, Major Programme I, Main Line of Action 4	CAEA CNIER	2.3.12 Develop, test and print the life skills training package for different age brackets and gender groups in community centers.	55,190	20,000	75,190
	Staff of community centers trained in life skills content and participatory methodology to ensure effective delivery and sustainability [UNESCO].	Draft UNESCO PB 2008-09, Major Programme I, Main Line of Action 4	CAEA CNIER	2.3.13 Carry out training for community center staff and local volunteers.		50,000	50,000
	Life skills training developed specifically for migrant domestic workers and delivered through community centers. [UNIFEM]	UNIFEM StPI 2008-2011 Goals 1 & 2, RP on Protecting the Rights of Migrant Women	ACWF	2.3.14 Design and pilot-test pre-departure training and literacy courses for young women domestic workers specifically on labor rights, support services, HIV/AIDS prevention, and violence against women.		22,000	22,000

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training						
	National TOT programme for peer educators designed to ensure effective delivery and sustainability. [UNFPA]	UNFPA/ China 6 th CP (2006-2010) outcome 1, output 1	CFPA	2.3.15 Carry out TOT programme for peer education groups and volunteers.	18,000	50,000
	Policy advocacy carried out to influence replication and mainstreaming of safe migration and life skills training [ILO]	DWCP 2006-2010, Priority 1, Outcome 1&3; Priority 3, Outc. 2&4; Priority 4, Outc. 1,4&7	MOHRSS	2.3.16 Assessment of the effectiveness of the safe migration and life skills training among the different target groups, and sharing lessons learned at national and sub-national levels.	10,000	10,000
JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection						
3.1	Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services. [UNICEF]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 Outcome 0.1 Output 0.1.7	NWCCW, MPS	3.1.1 Assessment of current practices for registration and referral of migrant children to basic social services in pilot sites which already have registration of migrant children in place, sum up good practices and constraints, and development of SOP for registration and referral based on findings.	45,000	45,000
	Baseline: There is currently no policy for registering migrant children under the age of 16. % of migrant children			3.1.2 Develop a TOT training package on the implementation of the SOP for registration and referral of migrant children.	30,000	30,000
				3.1.3 Conduct training for registration staff from relevant sectors including MPS and community workers on the SOP of registration and referral of children in pilot sites.	80,000	80,000

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection						
registered in selected receiving areas	Promotion of scaling up and policy development for registration of migrant children with SOP at national level. [UNICEF]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 Outcome 0.1 Output 0.1.7	NWCCW	3.1.4 Monitor and evaluate implementation of SOP and make modifications as necessary.	14,000	14,000
				3.1.5 Conduct review and documentation of the standardization process with recommendations for scaling up and policy development, and organize national seminar with participation of key national government bodies and policy makers for advocacy of SOP.	27,880	27,880
Extent to which line ministries and policy makers at central government level understand the need for registration of migrant and left-behind children	A coordinated mechanism of registration of migrant/ left-behind children between sending and receiving areas developed and piloted for replication and policy formulation at local and national levels [UNICEF]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 Outcome 0.1 Output 0.1.7	NWCCW	3.1.6 Pilot in two provinces (Jiangsu and Guangdong) a "one-card" registration mechanism developed between sending and receiving areas for migrant and left-behind children.	20,000	20,000
				3.1.7 Enhance the computer software for registration of migrant and left-behind children with basic information on the children in selected pilot sites.	24,000	24,000
				3.1.8 Conduct training for government stakeholders involved in the registration in sending and receiving areas on the usage of the registration system including data collection, input, and sharing.	68,000	68,000

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection						
3.2 Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services. [UNESCO/ ILO/ UNICEF]	Best practices of community learning centers collected and roles of community learning centers identified. [UNESCO]	UNESCO PB 2008-09, MP I, ML A 4; Dakar Framework for EFA	CAEA CNIER	3.1.9 Regularly review the application of the registration system with a focus on the sharing of data/ information between the sending and receiving areas and improve the system as necessary, and document process and outcome of pilots for replication and scaling up. 3.2.1 Conduct expert team review of existing community centers and specify the roles and responsibilities of community centers at both sending and receiving ends.	UNESCO 10,000	UNESCO 10,000
		UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome: (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF		UNICEF 2,000	UNICEF 2,000
Baseline: Inadequate provision of comprehensive	Linkage with concerned government organizations, training institutions, and CSOs built and strengthened. [UNESCO]	UNESCO PB 2008-09, MP I, ML A 4; Dakar Framework for EFA	CAEA CNIER	3.2.2 Build network with local communities, training providers, service providers, employers, local governments, community organizations, labor unions, etc.	5,000	30,000
		UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome: (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF		4,000	8,000

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection								
gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services to young migrants at community level. Indicators: No. of community centers set up or strengthened with expanded functions Linkage built with local government organizations, and service and training providers No. of	Linkages established with local stakeholders and strategic activities carried out to improve decent work opportunities and labor rights protection. [ILO]	DWCP 2006-2010, Priority 1, Outcome 3; Priority 4, Outcome 3&7	MOHRSS	3.2.3 Conduct small-scale needs-based activities with the local labor bureau, employer's and workers' organizations, employment agencies and vocational training institutions.	20,000	34,000	10,000	64,000
	Assistance and support services developed specifically for female domestic workers. [UNIFEM]	UNIFEM SIPI, 2008-2011 Goals 1 & 2 RP on Protecting the Rights of Migrant Women	ACWF	3.2.4 Provide information, skills training and other services (including life skills training – 2.3) to meet the specific needs and challenges faced by young female domestic workers.		32,840	32,840	65,680
	Community center SOPs prepared and potential sites identified. [UNESCO]	UNESCO PB 2008-09, MP I, ML A 4; Dakar Framework for EFA	CAEA CNIER	3.2.5 Prepare SOP for effective functioning of the community center and identify potential sites based on objective criteria.	10,000			10,000
	Community centers equipped and facilitators trained. [UNESCO]	UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome: (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF		3,000			3,000
	Community centers equipped and facilitators trained. [UNESCO]	UNESCO PB 2008-09, MP I, ML A 4; Dakar Framework for EFA	CAEA CNIER	3.2.6 Equip the community centers and train the facilitators with the modules developed under Output 2.3.		60,000	20,000	80,000

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection						
community center coordinators and facilitators trained		UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome: (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF		20,000	20,000
	Learning opportunities, information and referral services provided by community centers. [UNESCO]	UNESCO PB 2008-09, MP I, ML A 4; Dakar Framework for EFA	CAEA CNIER	3.2.7 Provide migrants with comprehensive, gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.	40,000	80,000
		UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome: (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF		5,000	10,000
No. of trainings, services (health, legal, rights, referral etc) and activities organized for migrants	Technical support provided to pilot community centers. [UNESCO]	UNESCO PB 2008-09, MP I, ML A 4; Dakar Framework for EFA	CAEA CNIER	3.2.8 Provide technical support and monitoring to the actual piloting community centers.	20,000	40,000
		UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome: (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF		7,500	15,000
	Community centers evaluated and results documented. [UNESCO]	UNESCO PB 2008-09, MP I, ML A 4; Dakar Framework for EFA	CAEA CNIER	3.2.9 Evaluate the effectiveness of the trainings, document good practice/ lessons learned.	30,000	30,000

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection								
		UNICEF CP 2006-2010 CP Outcome: (0.4), CP output: (0.4.7)	ACWF		3,000	5,000	5,000	13,000
3.3 Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth. [WHO/ UNFPA]	Health information and care needs of migrant youth explored and evaluated. [WHO]	UNFPA China 6th CP (2006-2010) Outcome I and II	MOH	3.3.1 Expert team review of existing services and care available for young migrants (assessment, international best practices, and participatory workshops).	50,000			50,000
	Advocacy and awareness raising in selected pilot counties/cities to promote equal access of migrant youth and protection of their rights to health education and services. [WHO]	WHO		3.3.2 City-level multi-stakeholder meetings (WF, education, FP, education etc.)	WHO 30,000	WHO 22,000	WHO 22,920	WHO 74,920
Baseline: Health promotion and services for migrant youth are limited Indicators: No. of cities that have accepted and translated into action plans appropriate				3.3.3 Community advocacy workshop for policy makers and programme managers on rights and needs of health education and services for migrant youth.	UNFPA 45,000			UNFPA 45,000
				3.3.4 Base and endline surveys/ data mining using quantitative and qualitative methods.	30,000		30,000	60,000
				3.3.5 Local plan of action.	WHO 40,000			WHO 40,000
				3.3.6 Social marketing for promotion of health education, condoms, utilization of services.	UNFPA 20,000	UNFPA 46,000	UNFPA 20,000	UNFPA 86,000
				3.3.7 Develop, print and pilot resource training materials with involvement of youth groups In collaboration with "Healthy City" pilot areas.		UNICEF 22,000	WHO 28,000	UNICEF 22,000 WHO 28,000

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection						
<p>health promotion model</p> <p>No. of local service delivery points enabled to provide appropriate youth-friendly health services that meet the specific needs of migrant youth, according to local conditions</p> <p>Awareness of relevant health risks</p> <p>3.4 Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration enhanced.</p>	<p>Training workshops to pilot Healthy Cities the rights and needs of young people to health education and services. [WHO]</p> <p>Pilot implementation of health promotion strategy in 2 cities. [WHO]</p>	<p>MHRSS</p>	<p>DWCP 2006-2010, Priority 1, Outcome 3; Priority 2, Outcome 2; Priority 4, Outcome 4</p>	<p>3.3.8 Deliver training workshops to increase knowledge and awareness about health for migrant youth among community workers and vocational centers.</p>	<p>UNFPA 28,050</p>	<p>UNFPA 28,050</p>
				<p>3.3.9 TOT for service providers on youth friendly services.</p>	<p>UNFPA 40,000</p>	<p>UNFPA 40,000</p>
				<p>3.3.10 Cascade trainings for service providers.</p>	<p>WHO 95,000</p>	<p>WHO 95,000</p>
				<p>3.3.11 Establishment of youth friendly services (seed-money).</p>	<p>UNFPA 27,500</p>	<p>UNFPA 27,500</p>
				<p>3.3.12 Multi-stakeholder, city based advocacy workshop to share lessons learned and develop plans, policies and regulations for scaling up of best practices.</p>	<p>WHO 30,000</p>	<p>WHO 30,000</p>
				<p>3.3.13 Ongoing assessment, reporting, and consultative meetings.</p>	<p>WHO 21,000</p>	<p>WHO 21,000</p>
				<p>3.4.1 Design and validate training package on how to implement and enforce relevant labour legislation, based on international good practices, and develop training strategy.</p>	<p>30,000</p>	<p>30,000</p>
				<p>3.4.2 Conduct training for labor authorities at different levels on how to implement and enforce the relevant legislation.</p>	<p>40,000</p>	<p>35,000</p>
				<p>Capacity enhanced among labor authorities on implementation and enforcement of legislation. [ILO]</p>	<p>20,000</p>	<p>20,000</p>
				<p>95,000</p>	<p>95,000</p>	<p>95,000</p>
				<p>63,000</p>	<p>63,000</p>	<p>63,000</p>

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection						
<p>[ILO/UNESCO/UNIFEM]</p> <p>Baseline: The institutional capacity to cope with the new responsibility of applying a labour law to migrants is limited</p> <p>Indicators: Increase in the percentage of migrants with labour contracts in pilot sites</p> <p>Percentage of migrant workers in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry with rights</p>	Code of conduct developed by employers' and workers' organizations to protect young migrants in specified sectors. [ILO]	ACFTU/ CEC	20,000			20,000
	Training conducted for employers' and workers' organizations on code of conduct. [ILO]		10,000	20,000	10,000	40,000
	Knowledge enhanced on contracts, wages and working time practices in the garments and footwear sector. [ILO]	MOHRSS/ ACFTU/ CEC	30,000			30,000
	Understanding improved among employers and migrant workers on contracts, wages and working time. [ILO]			15,000	10,000	25,000
	Advocacy for replication of strategies to better implement and enforce labor legislation. [ILO]				30,000	30,000
	Pilot test measures to protect the rights of young female migrants working in the low-end	UNESCO PB 2008-09, Major Programme III	CASS/ Tsinghua University/	20,000		20,000

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection						
awareness Number of young female migrants employed in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry or the low-end service industry that make use of the services provided by community centres	service industry [UNESCO]	ACWF		25,000	20,000	45,000
			3.4.9 Awareness raising and training on legal rights, health, and sexual harassment for female migrants working in low-end service industry.			
			3.4.10 Assisting migrants who want to find jobs outside of the low-end service industry by providing testing and career guidance counseling, services.		18,000	34,582
			3.4.11 Creation of psychological and legal support network for migrants working in the low-end service industry based on findings from activity 1.2.8		20,000	40,000
Review of labor law conducted and model on safe migration of women domestic workers for replication completed. [UNIFEM]		ACWF		10,000		10,000
			3.4.12 Review application of the new labour law as applied to domestic workers.			
			3.4.13 Map existing services and protection policies and programmes, gaps in services, and barriers to accessing support and services.	10,000		10,000
			Activities to deliver training and support services to domestic workers through community centers (under Outputs 2.3 and 3.2).			

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection						
					19,000	19,000
			3.4.14 Develop ethical code of conduct for endorsement by recruitment agencies for domestic workers based on policy consultation.		15,000	15,000
			3.4.15 Evaluate pilot results and develop plans for scale-up and/or replication in other cities.			
				19,200	20,000	59,200
			Monitoring and Evaluation* (ILO)	4,500	5,000	15,500
			Monitoring and Evaluation (UNDP)	3,000	3,000	9,000
			Monitoring and Evaluation (UNESCO)	0	0	4,000
			Monitoring and Evaluation (UNICEF)	6,000	6,000	18,000
			Monitoring and Evaluation (UNIFEM)	20,000		20,000
			Project preparation/formulation (Funds administered by UNDP)			
			Programme evaluation (Funds to be administered by UNDP on behalf of UNRCO)		50,000	50,000
			UN Programme Coordinator (Funds to be administered by UNDP on behalf of UNRCO)	72,000	79,000	230,227
			National Programme Coordinator and assistant (to be administered by UNDP)	52,000	64,000	180,000
			PMO budget (to be administered by UNDP)	25,000	17,000	52,000
			Total without management fee	2,177,640	2,420,112	6,168,224
			Management fee for MDG-F (7%)	152,435	169,408	431,776
			Grand Total before Government Contribution	2,330,075	2,589,520	6,600,000
			Government contribution			1,000,000
			Grand Total	2,330,075	2,589,520	7,600,000

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Observation:

* Some monitoring and evaluation activities are imbedded in programme activities (such as Activity 1.3.5, 2.3.7, 2.3.16, 3.1.4, 3.2.9, 3.3.13 and 3.4.15 and therefore are not included in the monitoring and evaluation budget line.

Abbreviations:

CP ... Country Programme; DWCP ... Decent Work CP; JP ... Joint Programme; PB ... Programme and Budget; RP ... Regional Programme; StPI ... Strategic Plan;

Budget allocation to Participating UN Organizations (POs) including 7% management fee:	Y 1	Y2	Y3	Total
ILO	705,344	571,380	420,099	1,696,823
UNDP	425,058	585,147	472,755	1,482,960
UNESCO	338,323	474,010	277,334	1,089,667
UNFPA	204,370	191,049	99,510	494,929
UNICEF	371,290	485,625	223,714	1,080,629
UNIFEM	118,770	104,689	107,899	331,358
WHO	166,920	177,620	79,094	423,634
Grand-Total	2,330,075	2,589,520	1,680,405	6,600,000

6. Joint Programme Management and Coordination

6.1 Management and Coordination

This programme will be implemented jointly by participating UN agencies and participating national partners. MOFCOM, which serves as the national focal point of the UN System in China, is responsible for overall coordination of the Joint Programme and is ultimately responsible for achieving its objectives. MOFCOM has the authority to sign the Joint Programme document on behalf of all government partners.

MOHRSS takes the lead role on the implementation of technical aspects of the Programme.

The UN Resident Coordinator reports to UNDP/ Spanish MDG Achievement Fund Office on behalf of the Programme. The UN Resident Coordinator takes overall responsibility for facilitating collaboration between participating UN Organizations, to ensure that the programme is on track, and that promised results are being delivered.

A **National MDG Fund Steering Committee (NSC)** has already been established in China, to oversee this and other MDG Fund programmes. It comprises: the UN Resident Coordinator, a senior representative from MOFCOM, and a representative of the government of Spain. The NSC's co-chairs are the UN Resident Coordinator and the senior representative of the government of China. MOHRSS, as a key implementing partner should be invited as an observer to the NSC. Other representatives and observers will be invited by the co-chairs as appropriate. The NSC's role is to provide oversight and strategic guidance to the Joint Programme. The NSC will normally meet semi-annually and make decisions by consensus. The specific responsibilities of the NSC include:

- a. Reviewing and adopting the terms of reference and rules of procedures of the NSC and/ or modifying them, as necessary (generic terms of reference are found on the MDGF website);
- b. Approving the Joint Programme document before submission to the Fund Steering Committee, minutes of meeting to be sent to MDG-F Secretariat with final Joint Programme submission;
- c. Approving the strategic direction of the implementation of the Joint Programme within the operational framework authorized by the MDG-F Steering Committee;
- d. Approving the documented arrangements for management and coordination;
- e. Establishing programme baselines to enable sound monitoring and evaluation;
- f. Approving the annual work plans and budgets as well as making necessary adjustments to attain the anticipated outcomes;
- g. Reviewing the consolidated Joint Programme report of the administrative agent, providing strategic comments and decisions and communicating this to the participating UN Organizations;
- h. Suggesting corrective action to emerging strategic and implementation problems;
- i. Creating synergies and seeking agreement on similar programmes and projects by other donors;
- j. Approving the communication and public information plans prepared by the JPMC.

The national and international organizations directly involved in implementing this Joint Programme form the **Joint Programme Management Committee (JPMC)**, co-

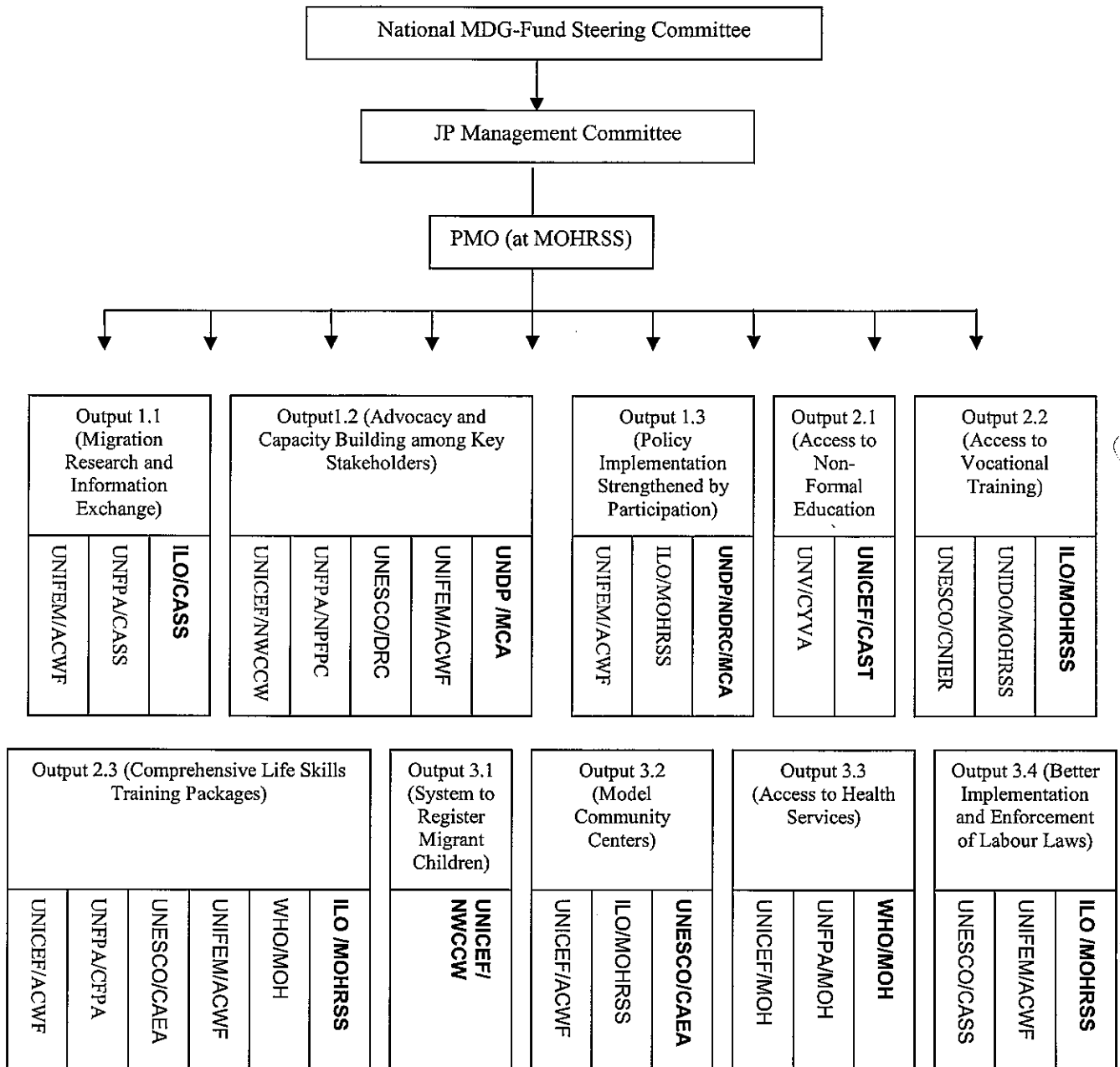
chaired by the UNRC or his designate and the Minister of Human Resources and Social Security or his designate. The UNRC or his designate is responsible for coordination amongst UN organizations; the Minister of Human Resources and Social Security or his designate is responsible for coordination amongst national organizations. The JPMC co-chairs will work together closely to ensure sound operation of the programme. The JPMC will be an operational sub-entity of the existing UN Theme Group on Poverty and Inequality, which has responsibility inter alia for overseeing the UN's broader work in the field of migration. The Joint Programme Coordinator (cf. below) and experts will be invited to the JPMC meetings as needed. The JPMC will normally meet quarterly, but may meet more often depending on the need to address issues related directly to management and implementation of the programme. The specific responsibilities of the JPMC will include:

- a. Ensuring operational coordination;
- b. Appointing the Joint Programme Coordinator;
- c. Managing Joint Programme resources to achieve the outcomes and outputs defined in the programme;
- d. Aligning MDG-F funded activities with the UN Strategic Framework or UNDAF approved strategic priorities;
- e. Establishing adequate reporting mechanisms within the Joint Programme;
- f. Integrating work plans, budgets, reports and other Joint Programme related documents; and ensuring that any budget overlaps or gaps are addressed;
- g. Providing technical and substantive leadership regarding activities envisaged in the annual work plan;
- h. Agreeing on re-allocations and budget revisions and making recommendations to the NSC as appropriate;
- i. Addressing management and implementation problems;
- j. Identifying emerging lessons learned; and
- k. Establishing communication and public information plans.

The **Project Management Office (PMO)** will be established in MOHRSS's premises and is responsible for daily management of the Joint Programme. , A **UN Joint Programme Coordinator (JPC)**, recruited by the RC Office, and working under the guidance and direct supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator, will work in the PMO and will coordinate the UN Agencies' activities on a day-to-day basis. Alongside the UN JPC, a **National Programme Coordinator (NPC)** and assistant will be recruited by MOHRSS and work under the guidance and direct supervision of a **National Programme Director (NPD)**, a Director-General level official within MOHRSS. The NPC is responsible for overall project management and coordination among ministries, agencies, Provinces, municipalities and other project implementing partners. The PMO as a whole will prepare all the documentation required by the JPMC and will service its meetings. Its day to day running costs will be borne by MOHRSS, whilst it will have a small budget from the Programme to cover specific Programme management and coordination costs, such as Programme events, meetings and publications.

At implementing level, one participating national partner and the respective UN agency take joint overall responsibility and accountability for each output, as detailed below. They report to the PMO.

Management Structure



6.2 Fund Management Arrangements

The administration of the programme follows the "pass-through" fund management option, in accordance with the planning and financial procedures as explained in the UNDG guidance note on joint programming.

UNDP will act as Administrative Agent in accordance with the policy of 26 June 2007 on "Accountability when UNDP is acting as administrative agent in UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Funds and/ or UN Joint Programmes" (<http://www.undp.org/mdtf/docs/UNDP-AA-guidelines.pdf>). As per this policy, accountability for UNDP's administrative agent function rests with the Executive Coordinator of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) Office. However, specific tasks related to the administrative agent role may be performed by the UNRC with explicit delegation from the Executive Coordinator of the MDTF Office.

On receipt of a copy of the signed Joint Programme document, the MDTF Office will transfer the first annual installment to each participating UN organization. To request the fund transfer, the UNRC will submit the fund transfer request form to the MDTF Office. The transfer of funds will be made to the headquarters of each participating UN organization. Each organization assumes complete programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it by the administrative agent and can decide on the execution modality, and method of fund transfer to its partners and counterparts following the organization's own regulations (as set out below).

Each participating UN organization establishes a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the administrative agent. Participating UN organizations are requested to provide certified financial reporting according to a budget template provided by the MDTF Office. Participating UN organizations are entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulations and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the particular programme. However, indirect costs cannot exceed 7% of Joint Programme expenditure.

Subsequent installments will be released in accordance with annual work plans approved by the NSC. The release of funds is subject to meeting a minimum commitment threshold of 70% of the previous fund release to the participating UN organizations combined. Commitments are defined as legally binding contracts signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years. If the 70% threshold is not met for the programme as a whole, funds will not be released to any organization, regardless of the individual organization's performance.

On the other hand, the following year's advance can be requested at any point after the combined disbursement against the current advance has exceeded 70% and the work plan requirements have been met. If the overall commitment of the programme reaches 70% before the end of the twelve-month period, the participating UN organizations may upon endorsement by the NSC request the MDTF to release the next installment ahead of schedule. The RC will make the request to the MDTF Office on NSC's behalf.

Any fund transfer is subject to submission of an approved annual work plan and budget to the MDTF Office.

Below are the specific cash transfer modality arrangements of the UN agencies involved:

ILO: Funds will be managed according to ILO financial rules and regulations. The funds will be transferred to ILO headquarters in Geneva. The ILO Office for China and Mongolia will manage the funds, and will apply advancing and reimbursement modality to national partners. As agreed by the UNCT, ILO will subcontract agreed upon components under Output 2.2 to UNIDO, plus the 7% agency management cost.

UNDP: UNDP will direct cash transfers to CICETE according to the UN harmonized approach to cash transfers and from CICETE to cooperating agencies as noted above, in line with UNDP national execution modality. As agreed by the UNCT, UNDP will subcontract to UNV agreed upon components under Output 2.1, plus the 7% Agency management cost.

UNESCO: Funds will be transferred to UNESCO headquarters and then to UNESCO Office Beijing. Funds are administrated as per the rules and regulations of UNESCO. UNESCO Office Beijing will transfer funds to the relevant national and local partners under contracts. The first advance payment will be released upon the submission of a workplan with budget estimate. Successive payments will be released upon the submission of progress reports, and the final payment upon the completion of the project activities covered under the contract and the submission of a final report with certified financial statement.

UNFPA: Funds will be transferred to UNFPA headquarters, and then to UNFPA-China. Utilization of the funds will be subject to the harmonized approach to cash transfers applicable for the UN Agencies. The Funds will be transferred with the direct cash transfer modality. Funds will be managed according to UNFPA financial rules and regulations.

UNICEF: Funds will be transferred to UNICEF headquarters and then to UNICEF-China. UNICEF China will transfer funds to the relevant national and local partners under contracts. Fund utilization will be according to the UN harmonized approach to cash transfers, and UNICEF's normal financial rules and regulations. Payments will take the form of direct cash transfer, direct payment or reimbursement.

WHO: The funds will be transferred to WHO headquarters, which will on-transfer the funds to WHO-China. The reimbursement of expenditure will be managed according to WHO's financial rules and regulations for the Government Cooperative Programme, and payment on agreement for performance of work (APW) and direct financial cooperation (DFC) in delivery of products.

UNIFEM: Funds will be disbursed to UNIFEM headquarters in New York who will transfer funds to UNIFEM China through the UNIFEM Regional Office account in Bangkok. Fund disbursements to UNIFEM implementing partners in China will be executed by direct transfer modality through UNDP. All financial procedures will be conducted in accordance with UNDP/ UNIFEM financial procedures.

7. Feasibility, Risk Management and Sustainability of Results

7.1 Sustainability

In the past, the government has shown a willingness and capacity to mainstream pilots that prove effective into its own programming and budgeting cycles, and replicate them around the country. This Joint Programme has therefore been designed to closely match the Chinese government's vision of a harmonious society and its immediate objectives regarding the improved protection of migrant workers.

For activities to be continued, replicated or mainstreamed after Joint Programme completion, ownership and local buy-in must be built up during the three-year period. The activities under this programme are founded on experience and existing partnerships between the UNCT and the government counterparts. Moreover, most of these activities will begin with a participatory assessment from all relevant stakeholders to ensure that initiatives are demand-driven – reflecting both the needs of young migrants and fitting with government priorities.

During implementation, the Joint Programme places an emphasis on capacity building, coordination between stakeholders, and on monitoring and evaluation. Each agency will focus strongly on enhancing the capacity of government and non-government partners at national, provincial and local levels, and in the materials and models that have been developed for migrants and service providers in cooperation with partners.

Finally, all of the Joint Programme partners will participate in regular monitoring and thorough evaluation to ensure the documentation of lessons learned and good practices. Stakeholders will be engaged to consider how the results and processes established during the project can continue to be delivered after completion of the Joint Programme. These measures systematically increase the feasibility and sustainability of outcomes and outputs of this Joint Programme.

7.2 Risk Management

Although the overall risk for the Joint Programme is low, the following risks have been identified during previous activities in this area of intervention, and measures and strategies to address and resolve such risks have thus been specified below.

General Risks Linked with Implementation and Coordination

- *Multi-agency/ departmental coordination.* Protecting young migrant workers requires a multi-dimensional response, but this is the first time that nine UN agencies are working together on this issue. Coordinating the UN agencies and their partners will be a major test. Effective collaboration will stem from regular communication among the NSC, PMC and PMO, and similar coordination structures in the pilot sites. Whenever possible, partners should coordinate activities within existing frameworks – e.g. the provincial joint committee on migrant workers.
- *Data.* Surveys on migrants often reveal wildly contrasting findings because definitions of key terms have not been established, and because of a tendency of coverage errors regarding formal or informal sectors. The availability of accurate statistics and relevant data will have a significant impact the extent to which the Joint Programme can propose evidence-based recommendations and interventions. The platform for migration information and exchange will provide partners with access to reliable and disaggregated data that pays sufficient attention to the heterogeneity of young migrants.

- *Reaching the most vulnerable.* International experience has shown that investments in education and training often do not reach the most vulnerable groups. Likewise, ensuring the rights protection for the most vulnerable groups working in at-risk sectors remains an enduring challenge. Migrant workers are a highly mobile population with very little free time outside of the workplace. To address this risk, the programme will go to great lengths to ensure that the services are accessible and assistance meets the needs of potential migrants in sending areas and young migrants in receiving areas. The Joint Programme will work with a wide range of different partners to maximize the reach of the interventions.
- *Over-burdening the local partners.* Local authorities already have full-time responsibilities and could be over-burdened by the Joint Programme's interventions to increase the number of migrants relying on their formal support networks. Improved community centers, employment agencies and health services require investments in human resources to meet the rising demand, and the Joint Programme will also enhance the capabilities of local government and non-government counterparts. Careful consideration is paid to the selection of pilot areas to ensure that local authorities have the capacity and willingness to take on these activities and address the needs of new beneficiaries.
- *Demonstrating impact.* In addition to the challenges of reaching the target population, demonstrating the impact of the Joint Programme activities will be made more challenging because of the large number of concurrent government and non-government initiatives. In some cases, the lack of in-depth baseline data will also restrict the extent to which impact can be comprehensively demonstrated. All partners and agencies subscribe to frequent monitoring and thorough evaluation in order to ensure impact made can effectively be demonstrated.
- *Low awareness of participatory approaches.* Many of the programme's interventions highlight the need for young people's participation, but local government and non-government counterparts are often unfamiliar with participatory approaches. This concern is among the major rationales for the Joint Programme itself, and thus will be addressed by activities in various outputs.
- *Short-term perspective.* There is a significant gap between the short-term perspective of young migrants, and the longer-term planning required to build up self-protection capacity. The Joint Programme will bring these positions closer together by clearly outlining the requirements on residency and access to social services for migrants; and informing migrants of the benefits of career development planning, signing contracts, participating in social insurance schemes, integrating into the local community, etc. A longer-term view will directly impact on behavior, stability and thereby safety of migrants.
- *Currency fluctuations.* The declining value of the USD against China's currency is a concern. The programme should keep the devaluation of the USD in mind and make provisions when designing and costing activities. Early delivery of outputs may enhance overall capacity to deliver.

Risks Associated with Outcome 1

- Although a number of ministries, research institutions and non-government organizations have conducted research on migration and migrants, the sharing of this information has been limited for a number of reasons. Because the platform for migration research information exchange will be within the

auspices of a neutral body, CASS, more parties should be willing to contribute and participate. To engage broad participation from stakeholders, an assessment will be conducted early on to determine the functions of and media used by the platform.

- Potential policy sensitivities in the area of civil rights could limit the regulatory recommendations that can be agreed in UNDP/ NDRRC regulatory reviews of the selected key policy areas.
- There are political sensitivities and potential legal barriers associated with engaging and nurturing CSOs. The central and local governments may be unwilling to advocate and scale-up tested CSO delivery mechanisms for social programmes. It is currently not yet clear which body (the local labor union or local department of civil affairs) should be the technical supervision body of such migrant organizations.
- Migrants have been using informal migration channels and relying on their informal support network for years; and local government officials have probably never engaged young migrants in policy dialogue. This Joint Programme will invest heavily in capacity building among individuals and institutions to demonstrate the value of behavioral change.

Risks Associated with Outcome 2

- Identification of labor demand and skills requirements in specific sectors may also reveal an effective demand for low-skilled labor. In that case, the training of young migrants will not have an impact for any pre-selected sectors.
- Transnational companies and private sector entities may have low capacities to absorb labor. As a result, enhancing the professional skills of young migrants may not automatically increase their chance of employment in certain sectors. To avoid this risk, the assessment of key sectors must carefully consider the overall sectoral capacity to absorb the workforce and create new employment opportunities.
- Self-employment training ensures young people will have better skills and information to manage their own business. However, maintaining their own business requires capital and resources, and, often enough, professional skills which are often lacking among youth and migrants. Self-employment training must therefore be adapted to the young migrants' realities.

Risks Associated with Outcome 3

- There are several major challenges that hamper the extent to which the law can be effectively implemented and enforced. Smaller enterprises that are running on tight profit margins often simply cannot afford to offer the better conditions outlined in the new Labor Contract Law without first substantially increasing their productivity. In addition, the same local authorities that are responsible for ensuring the fair treatment of migrants are often competing with each other on low labor costs to attract investment by enterprises. Opportunities for low skill employment generation and increased tax revenues thus are major disincentives to implementing and enforcing labor legislation. Thirdly, given the limited influence of trade unions within enterprises, supervision and enforcement of labor protection exclusively relies on underdeveloped labor inspectorates. The Joint Programme will therefore recommend adequate budgetary outlays to fully apply and enforce the new legislation. An improved system of labor inspection is required, in terms of the number of inspectors, their ability to detect violations, and effective powers to punish enterprises that break the law.

- Implementing new labor protections can have consequences for some businesses. The transition to the formal economy must be measured in order not to jeopardize the dynamics of an informal economy that comprises an estimated 30-40% of China's total urban labor market. Informal employment that does not meet all the conditions of the labor law should not be stamped out, but instead given support to increase workers' protection. Employment remains the primary concern on the basis of which protection should be launched.

8. Building on Experience and Trusted Partnerships

The UN Country Team has long contributed to the government's efforts in creating more and better jobs, improving access to healthcare and education, and extending equal rights and protections to the entire population. These experiences and the trusted partnerships that have been fostered with government and non-government partners will be important factors in the achievement of the Joint Programme's objectives.

The *UN Development Assistance Framework 2006-2010 (UNDAF)* for China, like the 11th Five-Year Plan, has a strong focus on promoting growth with equity and contains specific outcomes on decent work and social protection for migrants. UNCT assistance has taken the form of policy dialogue, capacity building, input to draft legislation, and pilot initiatives targeting migrants.

With 150 million people on the move within a dynamic socialist market economy, it is not realistic to expect that migration can be managed along either sectoral or geographical lines. This Joint Programme provides the UNCT with the opportunity to come together to work around shared objectives jointly with their national partners. Many of the activities link the education, training, health, employment, and rights concerns of young migrants, and in this way can contribute to enhanced cooperation at national and sub-national levels. The UN agencies, government partners and non-government institutions contributing towards the achievement of the Joint Programme outcomes are described below.

8.1 Institutional Context of National Partners

Ministry of Commerce: The Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) is the main partner for the UNCT on the MDGF programmes and will be responsible for coordinating involved government agencies, and overall approval of annual work plans.

China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange: CICETE is the implementing agency for all development projects in the area of poverty reduction. Directly under MOFCOM, CICETE's mandate is to coordinate, on behalf of the Ministry, the cooperation between China and UNDP, and to undertake the execution of the assisted programmes. Its main objectives are to intensify personnel exchanges, economic and technical cooperation between China and other countries, and to promote the development of new and advanced technology so as to support China's economic reforms and modernization.

Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security: The former Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MOLSS) and Ministry of Personnel (MoP) recently merged into this new Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS). To create more and better jobs for migrants MOHRSS has introduced active labor market policies such as training and employment services, as well as measures to unify the urban and rural labor markets. MOHRSS is also exploring how best to protect migrant workers through increased social security coverage.

Joint Committee on Rural Migrant Workers: Under the guidance of the State Council, this Committee discusses and makes policy recommendations, monitors the progress of its 31 member ministries, organizes consultation on challenges and bottlenecks. The Committee reports to the State Council on the work status on migrant workers and disseminates information among provinces and relevant departments. The Secretariat of the Committee was situated at MOLSS.

National Development and Reform Commission: The National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) is one of the country's most important government stakeholders which combines important state development planning and economic policy functions of government. NDRC has the responsibility in leading the design of policy frameworks and coordinate policy implementation between ministries. For instance, making reforms to the *hukou* system would consist of a number of policy changes that relate to several ministries and that can benefit from NDRC coordination and leadership.

National Working Committee on Children and Women: The National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW) is a State Council organization in charge of women and children's affairs. It is responsible for coordinating and promoting relevant government departments to implement laws and regulations and policy-related measures concerning women and children and to develop the women and children's causes. The NWCCW has an important role in safeguarding and promoting women and children's rights and interests.

Ministry of Civil Affairs: China has made great progress on reducing poverty in both rural and urban areas. In this context, it was the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) has established a minimum living standard guarantee system in all cities. The rural areas are also required to build up such a system. In the future, it is an essential issue to make the system transferable between rural and urban areas and across regions to facilitate internal migration. The MCA is also an important government institution for the coordination with civil society organizations.

Ministry of Health: The Ministry of Health (MOH) is responsible for the overall management, monitoring and implementation of projects related to maternal and child health, and reproductive health, including the development of annual work plans, policy guidance, advocacy, and follow up of the work done by the implementing agencies. The MOH has identified a number of health risks facing migrants, including HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, TB, etc.

National Population and Family Planning Commission: The National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC) is the ministerial level agency responsible for China's population affairs and the provision of reproductive health services related to family planning. It has an extensive network of family planning social workers reaching communities in both rural and urban areas. In addition to family planning, it plays an active role in reproductive health and services.

All-China Youth Federation: Over the fifty years of its existence, the All-China Youth Federation (ACYF) has grown to encompass youth organizations throughout China, and has also changed to reflect changing issues facing Chinese youth. The Federation now includes 46 different youth organizations with about 300 million members. The ACYF aims to represent and protect the rights and interests of young people and promote youth participation and development. One important tasks of ACYF is to educate young people and help them upgrade their knowledge and skills.

All-China Women's Federation: The All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) is a mass organization with the mission of representing and safeguarding women's rights and interests, and promoting equality between women and men. The ACWF renders services to women and children by strengthening coordination with all sectors of society. The ACWF has worked with a number of UN agencies on projects to support young women in rural and urban areas.

The All-China Federation of Trade-Unions: The major functions of All-China Federation of Trade-Unions (ACFTU) are to protect interests and democratic rights of workers and staff members; to mobilize and organize workers and staff members to take part in construction and reform and to accomplish tasks in the economic and social development; to represent and organize workers and staff members to take part in the administration of the state and social affairs and to participate in the democratic management of enterprises; to educate workers and staff members to raise their ideological and moral qualities and their scientific and cultural levels. Over recent years, ACFTU has gained tens of millions of new members among migrants.

China Association of Adult Education: At the approval of MOE and registered with MCA, the China Association of Adult Education (CAEA) was set up in 1981 as a mass, academic and social organization made up of various groups, organizations and individuals. The role of the CAEA is to mobilize society to support adult education, and to plan, organize, coordinate and evaluate scientific research, instructional reform, and services related to adult education.

China Association for Science and Technology: The China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) is the largest national non-governmental organization of scientific and technological workers in China. Through its member societies - nearly 200 in number - and local branches all over the country, the organization maintains close ties with millions of Chinese scientists, engineers and other people working in the fields of science and technology.

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) is a top academic research organization and comprehensive research center of philosophy and social sciences, and a think-tank of the State Council and the central government. It now has 31 institutes and 45 centers, which cover all the subjects of philosophy and humanities. A number of CASS institutes and centers have been involved in migration studies. Among them, the Institute of Population and Labor Economics has been taking the lead in terms of collection of data, materials, knowledge, and in publications.

China Enterprise Confederation: The China Enterprise Confederation (CEC) is an employers' organization of enterprises, entrepreneurs, provincial and municipal associations, industry associations, and trade associations. CEC comprises 436,000 members representing 34 industrial sectors in 30 provinces, 260 cities and regions. CEC is dedicated to promoting enterprise reform and development, upgrading the level of enterprise management, increasing the competitiveness of domestic and international enterprises, safeguarding the rights and interests of employers, building entrepreneurship, and encouraging the sustained development of enterprises.

Chinese Young Volunteers Association: One of ACYF's most innovative member organizations is the Chinese Young Volunteers Association (CYVA). Established in 1994, CYVA coordinates exchange programmes between urban and rural communities, sending educated urban youth to spend six months to two years in poverty-stricken rural areas. The youth volunteers work as teachers in rural villages, helping to close the growing education gap between city and country.

China Family Planning Association: The China Family Planning Association (CFPA), founded in 1980, is the largest non-government organization in the field of reproductive health and family planning. With an extensive network of over one million branches and 94 million members and volunteers all over the country, CFPA has been actively carrying out various project activities such as adolescent sexual and reproductive health education, HIV/AIDS prevention, women's empowerment

through income generation, community development, anti-poverty efforts, and promoting reproductive health with ethnic groups through religious leaders, etc.

8.2 Relevant Institutional Capacity of UN Agencies

ILO: ILO office in Beijing opened in 1985. The ILO advances Decent Work through the promotion, ratification and application of fundamental principles and rights at work; employment promotion; social protection and social dialogue among government, workers and employers. The first of 4 priorities in ILO China's Decent Work Country Programme is promoting employment, employability and reducing inequalities with focus on unemployed and internal rural migrants. The activities under the Joint Programme will build on the ILO's on-going work with MOHRSS, ACFTU, CEC, CASS, ACWF, ACYF and a number of other partners, particularly in preventing trafficking for labor exploitation; vocational and entrepreneurship training; enhancing the migration knowledge base; and the implementation of labor legislation. Regarding **output 1.1**, the ILO has already worked closely with CASS and the China Academy of Labor and Social Security (CALSS) on "Employment Promotion and Rights Protection for Migrant Workers" covering discrimination, wage arrears, wage policy, working conditions, social security, labor contracts, and labor relations. The IPLE team has also worked with ILO researching into recruitment channels used by migrants. As to **output 1.3**, ILO can apply national and international experience in employment services. ILO provided comments on the Employment Promotion Law that set high standards on the delivery of employment services to the rural and migrant population. The ILO/ ACWF "CP-TING" project conducted a review of the different migration channels, and developed small initiatives to link sending and receiving areas. Other ILO projects in the region have drafted guidelines for employment agencies and MOUs between sending and receiving countries that can be adapted to China's context. Concerning **output 2.2**, the ILO project "Employment Promotion in Rural China" introduced the Community-Based Training (CBT) model, i.e. practical skills development coupled with small loans to enhance income opportunities for poor farmers. ILO entrepreneurship programmes include Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) and Know About Business (KAB). The "SIYB China" programme examined how to deliver training to migrants, researched migrants' barriers to business, and produced a soap opera encouraging migrants to consider starting a business. KAB is being implemented for university students around China with the ACYF. 60 universities have adopted KAB as part of their curriculum. For **output 2.3** ILO can draw on experience with ACWF in delivering life skills training in schools and Women's Homes. For delivering life skills training in workplaces, experience from the project with CEC on HIV/AIDS in the workplace is relevant. **Output 3.2** will benefit from the "CP-TING" project's experience in establishing a network of over 100 Women's Homes. With regard to **output 3.4**, ILO's unique tripartite structure epitomizes balancing interests of labor authorities, employers and workers. Joint Programme activities fit with ILO's broader programme on wage policy and Labor Contract Law implementation by building the capacity of labor officials.

UNDP: UNDP started its operations in China in September 1979. UNDP China promotes balanced and equitable development, targeting vulnerable groups. UNDP has a trusted partnership both with the Government and CSOs; knowledge and expertise in mainstreaming participatory right-based approach in capacity building initiatives through pilots; as well as engagement regarding inclusive governance and migration.

Regarding **output 1.2**, activities under the Joint Programme will complement UNDP's new "Capacity Building to Support Social Inclusion for Migrant Workers" Programme where government efforts to more effectively manage the migration process will be

supported by identification of policy options and implementation mechanisms at central and local levels in the domains of employment (Changsha, Wuxi, Jiaying, Chengdu and Hefei); social security (Guangzhou, Dalian, Xiamen, Nanjing, and Nantong); and public services (Tianjin and Guangzhou). As to **output 1.3**, UNDP has rich experience in reaching out to CSOs to enhance programme implementation and help ensuring sustainability. For example, UNDP's close cooperation with the All-China Lawyers' Association results in professional and high quality legal aid services for migrant workers within a national network of legal aid working stations in 15 provinces and municipalities.

UNESCO: UNESCO Office Beijing was created in 1984 as the UNESCO Office in China for Science and Technology. This Office has gradually expanded its activities and territory since then. In January 2002, The office became a Cluster Office for East Asia covering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Japan, Mongolia, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea (ROK). In 2004, this Office became a "comprehensive" Cluster Office with Programme staff for all five UNESCO Programmes: Education, Natural Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Culture and Communication and Information. UNESCO has been working for more than five years in China, linking academia, local government, and NGOs, to improve migrants' living standard and social status by providing access to quality education, vocational and life skills trainings, as well as by organizing public awareness raising campaigns. In more than 10 pilot areas, UNESCO has implemented a bottom-up approach, while reaching decision-makers with policy recommendations.

Regarding **output 1.2**, UNESCO has been working for over 5 years on interventions in sending and receiving areas to protect young people in rural and urban areas. The "Together with Migrants" project aimed to better integrate female migrant workers into the urban socio-economic fabric by research, direct assistance, and policy recommendations. In cooperation with the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and the local government in Hangzhou, UNESCO implemented a pilot project to improve "Basic Education for Children of Rural-Urban Migrant Workers" through public awareness raising and capacity building for policy makers. As to **output 2.2**, UNESCO has been heavily involved in policy and school curriculum review and analysis in various aspects of education in China, including Education for All policies and practices, gender disparity and stereotyping, ESD policy and school curriculum, rural education policies, TVET teacher training, etc. UNESCO aims to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of education policies and practices. Concerning **output 2.3**, the "Together With Migrants" project developed materials to raise awareness on rights issues and to improve vocational and life skills. For **output 3.2** UNESCO can draw on experience from supporting the development of community learning centers (CLCs) in Hubei, Gansu, Guangxi, Jiangsu, Shandong, Yunnan and Zhejiang Provinces. CLCs have become multipurpose organizations to provide a wide variety of educational, training, social and cultural activities.

UNFPA: The UNFPA Beijing Office was established in 1979. UNFPA China builds capacity for sex-disaggregated data collection, improving access to information, availability of maternal/ child health and family planning, and targeting youth and migrant health. Support is provided through partnerships with government; data collection and analysis on youth and migrant issues; and pilots, training, and capacity building. This Joint Programme will complement UNFPA's activities on youth and migration.

Regarding **output 1.1**, UNFPA has already conducted extensive research on young migrants, particularly with regards to sexual and reproductive health. As to **output 1.2**, UNFPA promotes HIV/AIDS knowledge among migrants transiting in the railways network by IEC, advocacy and capacity building and can bring a similar model to communities for addressing the broader set of health risks faced by young

migrants. Concerning **output 2.3**, UNFPA has been supporting CFPA and PATH to develop and conduct life skills training through peer education both for in-school and out-of-school youth in vocational schools and in workplaces and can draw on the good practices found. For **output 3.3** UNFPA can draw on experience in supporting the development of youth friendly services and IEC materials on maternal and child health and family planning, and piloting social marketing approaches and outreach activities by ways of a multi-sectoral approach.

UNICEF: UNICEF has worked in partnership with the Chinese government for 25 years to realize children's rights, primarily by supporting the provision of basic services such as health care and education. UNICEF piloted protection of rights of children and young people affected by migration in China and has gained experience and models that can be scaled up and replicated. UNICEF has helped local governments to develop the first system in China for registering young migrants under the age of 16, thus ensuring their rights and equal access to basic services such as education and healthcare.

Regarding **outputs 1.2 and 3.1**, UNICEF launched its first projects for migrant children in 2001, establishing pilot initiatives in cities with a large influx of migrants and counties with large numbers of left-behind children. UNICEF has worked with the NWCCW and MPS to collect and maintain data on migrant children and their families by developing a respective computer-based management information system, the first of its kind in China. As to **output 2.1**, UNICEF has already supported non formal education in western rural areas to provide life and livelihood skills to out-of-school children. Concerning **output 2.3**, UNICEF has been supporting life skills training with a focus on safe migration in schools in Sichuan, Guangxi, Zhejiang and Guangdong provinces in collaboration with ACWF and local education authorities. For **output 3.2** UNICEF can draw on a project supporting a Women's Home network in Sichuan province as an effective means of addressing the needs of young migrants by providing learning opportunities and information.

UNIDO: The UNIDO Office was established in 1979. UNIDO mobilizes knowledge, skills, information and technology to promote sustainable development through productive employment, a competitive economy and a sound environment. Creating the foundation for sustained youth employment generation, UNIDO works towards improving young migrants' quality of life by implementing sustainable and innovative measures to create jobs and building human resources in the productive sector. This Joint Programme has close links to UNIDO's activities on industrial analysis and pro-poor private sector development.

Regarding **output 2.2**, UNIDO has consistent field experiences in building human resources for productive capacity by providing technical assistance, skills training, and promoting partnerships with CSOs and the private sector. Major related and recent programmes in China are "Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the Chinese Textile Industry" to develop training material and conduct training on CSR in cooperation with ILO and the China National Textile Association (CNTAC); and "Industrial Subcontracting and Partnership Exchange" centers (SPXs) to provide information and advisory services as well as software training for managers in small and medium enterprises.

UNIFEM: UNIFEM established its China office in 1998. UNIFEM provides financial and technical assistance to innovative programmes and strategies to foster women's empowerment and gender equality. Placing the advancement of women's human rights at the centre of all of its efforts, UNIFEM focuses its activities on three strategic areas: enhancing women's economic security and rights; reducing prevalence of violence against women and HIV/AIDS; and advancing gender justice in democratic governance. Drawing from UNIFEM's regional programme on "Protecting the Rights

of Women Migrants" and through implementation of CGF projects concerning on migrant women workers in China, UNIFEM has technical staff and resources to deliver on promoting gender responsive policies, institutional mechanisms, national programs and dialogue between local governments and CSOs.

Regarding **output 1.2**, UNIFEM has, through the China Gender Facility, already supported projects to conduct advocacy, awareness raising and capacity building on gender discrimination among migrant workers in Suzhou; promoting women's participation in the legislation process and the protection of domestic workers in Xi'an; and raising awareness and building capacity to increase social insurance coverage among women migrant workers in Yangzhou. As to **output 3.4**, UNIFEM and *UNESCO* bring years of experience in promoting the rights of female migrant workers, particularly domestic workers. The China Gender Facility assisted the Center for Women's Law Studies and Legal Services in implementing a project on the protection of the rights and interests of female domestic workers in Beijing and Guangdong. The project raised the rights awareness of women domestic workers, and raised public attention on the household service industry.

UNV: UNV is the UN focal point for promoting and harnessing volunteerism for effective development. UNV is a strategic source of knowledge and advice about the role and contribution of volunteerism and the benefits of civic engagement in development programmes. There are currently 30 UNV volunteers serving in China across eight provinces. UNV China is currently managing a three-year programme to promote volunteerism through the Beijing 2008 Olympics in partnership with the Olympic Committee and the Youth League.

Regarding **output 2.1**, UNV is an established partner of the Youth League and the China Young Volunteers Association, cooperating to promote volunteerism in China since the International Year of Volunteers in 2001.

WHO: The WHO Office was established in 1981. WHO is providing evidence-based technical advice to the Chinese government, particularly the Ministry of Health and other health-related ministries. The priorities of WHO in China are to promote increasing access to health based on need and to strengthen the national public health system through expanding disease prevention, treatment and care, and sharing good practices, information and lessons learned with the international community.

Regarding **output 3.3**, WHO has collaborated with the government on developing Healthy Cities in China. The Healthy Cities approach to improved living conditions and better health services brings together the public, private and voluntary sectors to focus on urban health and to tackle health issues in a broad, participatory way. WHO and *UNICEF* also have a number of interventions with the Ministry of Health that are specifically targeted at young migrants, including a model for the improved delivery of maternal and child health services, tuberculosis case detection and treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, and child immunization.

9. Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

On an annual basis, the lead UN organizations for each output are required to provide narrative reports on results achieved, lessons learned and the contributions made to the Joint Programme.

The reporting mechanism will be anchored in the common results framework (in line with UNDG Guidance Note on Joint Programming). The agencies will channel their report contributions directly into an integrated reporting system.

Budget provisions have been made to cover the operating costs of joint monitoring and reporting (within the PMO). The monitoring system will track the participating UN organizations' individual contributions to the programme outputs.

The MDTF Office is responsible for the annual consolidated Joint Programme progress report, which will consist of three parts:

- a. Management Brief. The Management Brief consists of analysis of the certified financial report and the narrative report. The Management Brief will identify key management and administrative issues, if any, to be considered by the NSC.
- b. Narrative Joint Programme Progress Report. This report is produced through an integrated Joint Programme reporting arrangement. The report will be reviewed and endorsed by the PMC before it is submitted to the MDTF Office on 28 February of each year.
- c. Financial Progress Report. Each participating UN organization will submit to the MDTF Office a financial report stating expenditures incurred by each programme during the reporting period. The deadline for this report is 31 March.

In addition to the required annual reports, participating UN organizations will provide quarterly updates to ensure a regular flow of information to the donor.

The Joint Programme will have a final evaluation and mid-term review. The mid-term review will be organized by the MDG-F Secretariat.

The programme monitoring framework for the Joint Programme is given in the Table No. 2 below. It outlines expected results from the results framework, corresponding indicators (with baselines and indicative timeframes), methods of collecting indicators, responsibilities, and risks and assumptions.

Table 2. Project Monitoring Framework

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.					
1.1 National migration policy informed by platform for migration research information exchange	As of year 2, the information generated by the platform is discussed between stakeholders at least 2 times per year within an established organizational framework. 100% of the information/ data published on the platform is available in sex-disaggregated format and/ or has undergone gender analysis.	JP annual progress report Special report	Development of the platform will be confirmed through annual review Analysis of information published by platform	ILO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM ILO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM	All stakeholders can accept CASS as a neutral, scientific information broker. Earlier data possibly not disaggregated and difficult to analyze.
1.2 Policy advocated, awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels	A minimum of 80% of stakeholders identified during the mapping exercise confirm they make active usage of the platform and rate the value of the information made available as "good" or better. By the end of year 1, at least 100 government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area have been trained on the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion. Random samples (polls) of the population in the selected pilot receiving areas reveals a significant increase of awareness among the non-migrant resident population regarding the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion between the launch of the project (baseline) and year 3.	Structured survey, special report JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports Special report.	Stakeholder survey and comparison with mapping results Review of workshop reports, materials, and training kits used Poll of target area population.	ILO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM	Stakeholders have no fundamental objections to working with a neutral forum. -- Mobility of migrant population does not affect average awareness.

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.						
	At least 85% of all of the pre-departure youth of the selected sending areas trained in migrants' rights and social dialogue skills have successfully assimilated the skills transferred.	JP database/documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of workshop reports, materials, and training kits used	UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM	--	
	At least 85% of all government and administration staff of the selected sending areas trained in migrants' rights, policies, and Joint Programme results have successfully assimilated the skills transferred.	JP database/documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of workshop reports, materials, and training kits used	UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM	--	
	65% of the recruitment agencies in the catchment area of the program (sending and receiving areas) are aware of the code of conduct and good recruiting practices.	Special report.	Structured (sample) survey.	UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO	Sufficient number of migrants recruited via recruitment agencies.	
	At least 30% of the population living in the area of the respective pilot CSO initiatives are aware of the goals of the initiative latest at the end of year 2, and at least 40% at the end of year 3.	Special report.	Poll of target area population.	UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO	--	
1.3 Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue	At least 75% of the migrants who are aware of the pilot CSO initiatives think the initiative is beneficial for their social inclusion as migrants latest at the end of years 2 and 3.	Special report.	Poll of target area population.	UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO	Mobility of migrant population does not affect average awareness.	
	A participatory stakeholder assessment, latest during year 3, concludes that the CSO initiatives have had a positive impact on social inclusion of migrants and on policy implementation vis-à-vis migrants in the target areas.	Special report.	Participatory stakeholder assessment.	UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO	--	

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.					
	Line ministries and policy makers at central government level have been provided with an opportunity to understand the operating model for nurturing CSO initiatives and been made acquainted with their effects on social inclusion of migrants under the programme by the end of year 3.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of workshop reports, materials, papers, and policy recommendations	UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO	--
	By the end of year 2, a set of dialogue indicators from gender perspective is used by the stakeholders in the program to monitor implementation of law and policy.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Meetings with stakeholders.	UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO	--
JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.					
2.1	Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force improved	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Monitoring visits, meetings with headmasters	UNICEF/ UNV	Number of informal schools in selected cities sufficient.
	A minimum of 150 migrant youth, below the age of 16 and who are at risk of dropping out, retained in informal schools in receiving areas as a results of volunteer tutoring/ mentoring.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used	UNICEF/ UNV	Economic pressure to enter workforce bearable.
	New flexible courses for rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 adopted and integrated into training program of providers of non-formal or formal education in sending areas by year 2.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used	UNICEF/ UNV	Economic pressure to enter workforce bearable.
	A minimum of 100 rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 regularly attending flexible courses in each sending area by the end of year 2, and a minimum of 500 in each sending area by the end of year 3.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Special report.	UNESCO/ ILO/ UNIDO	--
2.2	Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas	Special report.	Sector-specific skill analysis reports	UNESCO/ ILO/ UNIDO	--
	Local stakeholders enabled to use UNIDO methodology for conducting sector-specific analyses of skills requirements by end of year 2.	Special report.	Sector-specific skill analysis reports	UNESCO/ ILO/ UNIDO	--

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.						
improved to prevent premature entry to the labor force and increase self-employment opportunities.	A minimum of 2 skills upgrading programmes based on labor demand and skills requirements by private sector (including international firms) successfully pilot-tested with rural youth by end of year 3.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used	UNESCO/ ILO/ UNIDO	--	
	Number of rural youth assisted (outreach) by youth associations active in programme catchment area (by means of providing different targeted services) increased by 10 percentage points at the end of year 2, and a further 20 percentage points by end of year 3.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Monitoring visits, records of youth associations		UNESCO/ ILO/ UNIDO	--
2.3 Safe migration information and life-skills training for young people strengthened.	Gender-sensitive unified ("One UN") and modular "safe migration and comprehensive life skills" training package assembled and tested for different young migrant target groups (in-school, in-vocational-school, and out-of-school rural youth; young employed migrants) by end of year 1.	Special report	Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used	WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO	--	
	Joint ("One UN") trainer pool established by end of year 1.	Regular monitoring reports	List of trainers, database	WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO	--	
	Training and accreditation standards for trainers of different target groups (including for peer educators) developed and agreed, and ToT package formulated by mid of year 2.	Special report	Review of standards and training package		WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO	--
	A minimum of 5 TOTs with 20 participants each implemented by the end of year 2.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used	WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO	--	

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.					
	A minimum of 85% of trainees of each target group rate the content of the "safe migration and comprehensive life skills" training they have received as "useful for maintaining and protecting myself" or better.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of training reports	WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO	--
JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.					
3.1	Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.				
	Registration of at least 50% of all migrant children successfully implemented in 2 cities in receiving areas by the end of year 3.	Special report	Site visit, meetings with stakeholders, data base test., sample survey	UNICEF	Consensus on formal steps of registration can be reached.
	Test run for registration of left-behind children successfully implemented in 2 sending areas by the end of year 3.	Special report	Site visit, meetings with stakeholders, data base test.	UNICEF	--
	Line ministries and policy makers at central government level have been provided with an opportunity to understand the need for registration of migrant and left-behind children and been made acquainted with the solutions developed by the programme by the end of year 3.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of workshop reports, materials, papers, and policy recommendations	UNICEF	--
3.2	Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.				
	At least 95% of referrals of young migrants to other services made by community centers were technically correct/ appropriate referrals.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Records of community centers and service providers	UNESCO/ ILO/ UNICEF	Service providers are ready to accept referrals of migrant youth.
	At least 75% of users of new needs-based services for young migrants rate the service as "good" or better.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Records of community centers, sample survey	UNESCO/ ILO/ UNICEF	--

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.

	At least 50% of the referrals of young migrants made were effective (the referred went to the service provider and obtained the service needed).	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Records of community centers and providers, sample survey	UNESCO/ ILO/ UNICEF	Service providers are ready to accept referrals of migrant youth.
3.3	Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of action plans and related documents	WHO/ UNFPA	--
	At least 5 local service delivery points enabled to provide appropriate youth-friendly health services that meet the specific health needs of migrant youth, according to local conditions, in 2 receiving cities latest by end of year 3.	Special report	Site visit and meetings with stakeholders/ beneficiaries	WHO/ UNFPA	--
3.4	Awareness of relevant health risks increased among young migrants by 10 percentage points at the end of year 2, and by another 15 percentage points at the end of year 3.	Special report	Poll of target group	WHO/ UNFPA	Mobility of migrant population does not affect average awareness.
	Percentage of migrants with labor contracts increased by 15 percentage points in receiving areas of the program by end of year 3 (compared with baseline in year 1, based on random sample).	Special report	Random sample survey	ILO/ UNESCO/ UNIFEM	--
	At least 60% of migrant workers in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry of the receiving areas are aware of laws on contracts, working time and wages by the end of year 3 (based on random sample).	Special report	Random sample survey	ILO/ UNESCO/ UNIFEM	--

JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.				
	At least 1,000 young female migrants employed in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry or the low-end service industry (services yielding an income lower or equal to 50% of the local minimum wage) by the end of year 2, and at least 5,000 by the end of year 3 make use of the services provided by community centers.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Records of community centers	ILO/UNESCO/ UNIFEM
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10. Ex Ante Assessment of Crosscutting Issues

Several cross-cutting themes are mainstreamed throughout the design and implementation strategy of the Joint Programme's outputs and activities. The following themes are priorities of the UN and thus essential to the success of the Joint Programme.

A Rights-Based Approach

In recent years, government policy has undergone a significant shift to better protect migrants' rights. The *hukou* system no longer confines citizens to their place of birth, but through its function in the distribution of social services it continues to restrict movement and contributes to the growing inequality. Further protections will be developed in line with the country's socio-economic development, as demonstrated by the ratification of ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination (Recruitment and Employment) and the recent Employment Promotion Law.

The Joint Programme builds the capacity of rights holders and duty bearers in order to better protect migrants' rights to freedom from discrimination, and their rights to labor and social protection. In addition, the Joint Programme promotes rural youth's and migrant children's fundamental right to education (Outputs 2.1, 3.1) and migrants right to life and health (Output 3.3). The right to participation in decision-making processes (Output 1.3 *inter alia*) is explored in more detail below.

Gender

Women account for 36% of the total migrant workforce, and over half of young migrants aged 16-24. Young men and women undergo very different migration experiences. Migrating men and women often work in distinctly different sectors and professions. Girls and young women have been identified as a particularly vulnerable group because they tend to leave home at a younger age with less education, and because employers consider them cheaper and easier to manage than men.

In addition to improving young women's access to education and decent work opportunities the Joint Programme will increase the availability of sex-disaggregated data (Output 1.1); analyze the legal and policy framework from a gender perspective (Output 1.3); integrate gender equality messages into life-skills training (Output 2.3); address the specific health risks faced by female migrants (Output 3.3); and test measures specifically designed to protect young female migrants working in risk sectors (3.4).

Participation

There is a fundamental gap in communication and understanding between young migrants and local officials, in both sending and receiving areas. Policy makers and urban service providers invest considerable time and resources in designing and implementing measures to address the needs of migrants, but the perspective of migrants themselves is rarely sought in these processes. Only in 2008 has the National People's Congress seen the first three migrant worker delegates.

Even though migrants account for nearly half of the urban labor force, migrants suffer from social exclusion. The Joint Programme has identified participation as one important key to developing services that meet the needs of young migrants. The rights of young migrants will be better protected and promoted through their participation in planning, design, implementation and monitoring processes, i.e. jointly with the output implementation partners (Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3). The Joint Programme will also empower CSOs to promote migrants' inclusion into urban communities (Output 1.3).

Data and Information

There are several gaps in the availability and the reliability of sex and age-disaggregated data on migrants. Increased access to accurate information will enable the development of evidence-based policies and interventions. In addition to informing policy, a better understanding of migration trends and information will enable a more timely development of effective well-targeted interventions, allow for better links between labor supply and demand, analyses of the capacity of towns and cities to absorb migrants; etc. The Joint Programme will develop a platform for migration information (Output 1.1), and the good practices and lessons learned fed in from other activities and outputs will also lead into improved knowledge.

Sustainability

The approach taken to ensure the sustainability of the Joint Programme activities has been discussed in Section 7.1 above.

11. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The cooperation and/ or assistance agreements of all participating UN organizations with the government of China will collectively provide the legal context for this Joint Programme.

- **ILO:** Memorandum of Understanding between MOLSS and the ILO signed in 2001, and the Decent Work Country Programme with tripartite constituents endorsed in August 2007.
- **UNDP:** This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the United Nations Development Programme signed 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.
- **UNESCO:** China, as a Member State of UNESCO, established Chinese National Commission for UNESCO in 1979 to implement the programme of UNESCO in China. Upon the invitation of the Chinese Government, UNESCO established its office in Beijing in 1984 for Science and Technology. Later on the UNESCO Office Beijing became a cluster office for East Asian countries covering all the areas of UNESCO competence.
- **UNFPA:** This programme document shall be the instrument referred to as the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties in year 1979. The ongoing 6th Country Programme (2006-2010) is coordinated by MOFCOM and is implemented by sector ministries who are defined for each Country Programme and the project components under this.
- **UNICEF:** UNICEF has a Basic agreement with the Government of China that stipulates the roles and responsibilities of the two parties. The Country Programme is coordinated by MOFCOM and is implemented by sector ministries who are defined for each Country Programme and the projects under this.
- **UNIDO:** The UNIDO Beijing office was established in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and UNIDO.
- **UNIFEM:** Associated with UNDP China following the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between government and UNDP, the UNIFEM Beijing Office was established in 1998 working with women's organizations and government especially the All China Women's Federation as the leading women's organization in China..
- **WHO:** The WHO Beijing office was established in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the WHO.

Annex A. Annual Work Plan and Budget for the First Year of Implementation

Annual targets	Activities	TIME FRAME YEAR 1				UN AGENCY	RESPON-SIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
JP Output 1.1: National migration policy informed by stronger national knowledge base and knowledge sharing										
Stakeholders agreed on the platform for the migration information, and its format and objectives	1.1.1 (RF 1.1.1) Review existing information and identify gaps and needs of national/provincial stakeholders to identify information gaps	*	*			ILO	CASS	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
						UNFPA	NBS / CASS		Contracts	15,000
	1.1.2 (RF1.1.2) Technical meeting on establishing a platform for migration information		*			ILO	CASS	MDG-F	Training	5,000
			*			UNFPA	CASS	MDG-F	Training	10,000
	1.1.3 (RF1.1.2) Compilation of required information with standardized data definitions			*	*	ILO	CASS	MDG-F	Personnel	6,000
									Contracts	40,000
									Equipment	1,000
									Travel	5,000
									MISC	3,000
		1.1.4 (RF1.1.2) Collection and analysis of additional data on youth, migration and employment		*		*	UNFPA	NBS / NPPFC	MDG-F	Contracts
1.1.5 (RF1.1.4) Mapping of migration trends especially on domestic workers; policy review of existing institutional services, protection mechanisms and programme initiatives in China.			*		*				Personnel	12,000
			*		*				Training	10,000
			*		*				Equipment	6,000
			*		*		ACWF/ Center for Women Law studies and legal services	MDG-F	Contracts	20,000
JP Output 1.2: Policy advocated and awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels.										
									Travel	3,000

JP Output 1.2: Policy advocated and awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels.									
Existing policies and mechanism for the registration of migrants including children of migrants assessed in selected sending and receiving areas	1.2.1 (RF1.2.1) Undertake a policy review of existing local and national policies on registration of migrant focusing on registration of migrant and left behind children	*	*		UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Training Contracts	5,000
	1.2.2 (RF1.2.1) Conduct field assessment in selected areas on existing local and national mechanism of registration of migrants, especially migrant and left behind children	*	*		UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Training Contracts Travel	6,000
	1.2.3 (RF1.2.1) Draft report with recommendation and plan for the development of a bilateral coordinated registration mechanism			*	UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Contracts	2,000
A dialogue mechanism and social/legal support network developed for migrants and young people in rural areas	1.2.4 (RF1.2.2) Develop and test counseling mechanism for returned migrants and pre-departure youth in selected sites, through cooperation with village administrators, specialized institutes, enterprises to provide a better mental preparation for their urban life	*	*		UNESCO	DRC CASS	MDG-F	Contracts Travel Training	20,000 5,000 15,000
	1.2.5 (RF1.2.3) Organize Regular Inter-ministerial Forums to facilitate situation-and-policy-oriented dialogue and cooperation between and among government, civil society organizations, young migrant representatives and other related individuals			*	UNESCO	DRC CASS	MDG-F	Training Travel	30,000 10,000
	1.2.6 (RF1.2.5) Produce a guideline for creation of social/legal support network for migrants in risk sectors			*	UNESCO	DRC CASS	MDG-F	Contracts Personnel	18,000 16,000
Key findings on barriers of migrants to	1.2.7 (RF1.2.6) Plan and prepare participatory tools, instruments and guidelines		*		UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Personnel Travel	2,500 2,000

JP Output 1.2: Policy advocated and awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels.										
urban society, issues and challenges of governance for social inclusion, to be prepared for awareness campaigns	1.2.8 (RF1.2.6) Conduct participatory rapid assessment on community governance concerning social and institutional barriers in field in selected sites	*	*	UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Training	500		
							Contracts	22,000		
							Contracts	5,000		
							Trainings	3,000		
							Printing	1,000		
UNIFEM Advocacy and gender awareness raised to promote social inclusion of domestic workers along with the need for legislative reform and protection for young female domestic workers.	1.2.11 (RF1.2.6) Design contents, tools and programs of campaigns and provide training programs to key stakeholders for awareness campaigns	*	*	UNIFEM	ACWF and MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	8,000		
							Travel	2,000		
							Contracts	8,000		
							Travel	2,000		
							Personnel	3,000		
UNIFEM Advocacy and gender awareness raised to promote social inclusion of domestic workers along with the need for legislative reform and protection for young female domestic workers.	1.2.12 (RF1.2.9) Prepare promotional materials for advocacy activities (booklets and or pamphlets) as well as training toolkits	*	*	UNIFEM	ACWF and MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	8,000		
							Travel	2,000		
							Contracts	8,000		
							Travel	2,000		
							Personnel	3,000		
UNIFEM Advocacy and gender awareness raised to promote social inclusion of domestic workers along with the need for legislative reform and protection for young female domestic workers.	1.2.13 (RF1.2.9) Design advocacy and training programs on issues related to contracting practices for domestic workers, gender based discrimination etc.	*	*	UNIFEM	ACWF and MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	8,000		
							Travel	2,000		
							Personnel	3,000		
							Training	13,000		
							Travel	2,000		
UNIFEM Advocacy and gender awareness raised to promote social inclusion of domestic workers along with the need for legislative reform and protection for young female domestic workers.	1.2.14 (RF1.2.10) Organize training workshops for policy makers and administrators from labor and social security departments, and relevant civil society partners on issues and concerns of women domestic workers, including on laws and policies related to domestic workers, social protection, gender based discrimination etc.	*	*	UNIFEM	ACWF and MOHRSS	MDG-F	Personnel	3,000		
							Training	13,000		
							Travel	2,000		
							Personnel	2,000		
							Training	5,000		
UNIFEM Advocacy and gender awareness raised to promote social inclusion of domestic workers along with the need for legislative reform and protection for young female domestic workers.	1.2.15 (RF1.2.11) Organize consultations with recruiting agencies, and relevant civil society partners	*	*	UNIFEM	ACWF and MOHRSS	MDG-F	Personnel	2,000		
							Training	5,000		

JP Output 1.2: Policy advocated and awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels.										
	in recruitment and contracts, including ethical code of conduct.								Travel	2,000
JP Output 1.3: Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue.										
Participatory consultations to better understand migration trends, institutional mechanism to protect young migrants	1.3.1 (RF1.3.1) Prepare interview protocols for consultations with young migrants on regulatory framework and implementation process in areas of household registration, household welfare record system, community administrative services, scope and standardization of community services, and level of participation in urban society	*			UNDP	NDRC	MDG-F	Personnel		8,000
	1.3.2 (RF1.3.1) Hire suitable partners and experts to conduct the consultations with young migrants and their families	*			UNDP	NDRC	MDG-F	Contracts		26,000
	1.3.3 (RF1.3.2) Present findings at workshops with participation of young migrant representatives to formulate recommendations for regulatory and institutional improvement and on performance measurement system to strengthen community social inclusion for migrants		*		UNDP	NDRC	MDG-F	Training		2,000
	1.3.4 (RF1.3.3) Identify and contract technical institution to design demonstrative mechanism and model of CSO delivering community-based social inclusion programs		*		UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Personnel		10,000
Community demonstrative mechanism designed and capacity built for CSOs and social workers' delivery of social inclusion programs	1.3.5 (RF1.3.3) Develop guidelines and MOUs for open tenders to CSOs and their service delivery		*		UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Contracts		5,000
	1.3.6 (RF1.3.3) Design a capacity building framework, plan and conduct training programs to related government agencies and potential partnering CSOs as well as social workers		*		UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Contracts		13,000
								Personnel		8,000
								Personnel		5,000
								Travel		3,000

JP Output 1.3 Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue.												
Platform developed for sharing the knowledge and experiences to protect rights of domestic workers especially domestic workers by national labor laws.	1.3.7 (RF1.3.5) Conduct monitoring, mid-term assessment, consultative meetings and produce M&E reports						UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Personnel Travel	2,500 1,000	
	1.3.8 (RF1.3.6) Initiate policy dialogues involve CSOs and female migrant workers with government to address gender concerns particularly the needs of domestic workers, including recruitment/contract practices, procedures, and protection measures	*						UNIFEM	ACWF / Center for Women Law Studies and Legal Services	MDG-F	Personnel Training travel	2,000 6,000 2,000
		1.3.9 (RF1.3.7) Conduct study and identify good practices of employment services and the different types of bilateral agreements (and other linkages between sending and receiving areas) being used to promote safe and orderly migration	*					ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
		1.3.10 (RF1.3.8) Develop a set of guidelines for employment services and MOUs between local governments, and with and between vocational training institutions and enterprises	*					ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
A set of guidelines for employment services and MOUs between sending and receiving areas, and a piloting strategy developed	1.3.11 (RF1.3.9) Design Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) campaign on the value of formal migration channels		*				ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contract	10,000	
	1.3.12 (RF1.3.8 & 1.3.9) Bring stakeholders together to discuss guidelines, good practices, BCC campaign and piloting strategy			*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Training	15,000	
	1.3.13 (RF1.3.8 & 1.3.9) Print materials and start to carry out BCC campaign activities			*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000	
JP Output 2.1 Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force improved												
Flexible courses	2.1.1 (RF2.1.1) Conduct a base-line survey and	*					UNICEF	CAST	MDG-F	Contracts	28,000	

JP Output 2.1 Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force improved.									
developed and pilot-tested for out-of-school children and over-aged children	analyze the situation of out-of-school children and over-aged children							Travel	10,000
	2.1.2 (RF2.1.2) Hold consultative meetings with stakeholders on the needs of out-of-school children and over-aged children to disseminate the results of the baseline survey and to decide on three access channels for non-formal education	*			UNICEF	CAST	MDG-F	Training	20,000
	2.1.3 (RF2.1.3) Develop flexible courses for out-of-school children and over-aged children	*	*		UNICEF	CAST	MDG-F	Contract	60,000
	2.1.4 (RF2.1.7) Conduct base-line survey and analyze the situation of in school migrant youth and availability of university volunteers			*	UNDP	UNV/CYVA	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
	2.1.5 (RF2.1.8) Determine project management roles; select informal migrant schools and participating universities; design pilot intervention	*			UNDP	UNV/CYVA	MDG-F	Travel	6,000
	2.1.6 (RF2.1.9) Draft volunteer handbook and implement volunteer training	*	*		UNDP	UNV/CYVA	MDG-F	Travel	4,000
	2.1.7 (RF2.1.10) Implement, monitor and assess suitability of volunteer programme and undertake course corrections			*	UNDP	UNV/CYVA	MDG-F	Contracts	14,750
								Travel	10,000
								Training	8,000
								Supplies	7,000
							Transport	10,000	
							Supplies	10,000	
JP Output 2.2 Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas improved to prevent premature entry to the labor force and increase self-employment opportunities.									
Training needs of young people in the rural areas and young migrant workers in urban areas identified and specific training tools developed for them.	2.2.1 (RF2.2.1) Review of TVET policies and programmes of the education sector	*			UNESCO	CNIER	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
	2.2.2 (RF2.2.2) Review of curriculum of regular junior secondary schools and secondary TVET schools in sending places	*			UNESCO	CNIER	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
	2.2.3 (RF2.2.3) Assess the educational and skill profiling as well as employability of young graduates of the schools mentioned in 2.2.2		*		UNESCO	CNIER	MDG-F	Travel	4,000
			*		ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Personnel	5,000
			*					Contracts	25,000
		*					Contracts	10,000	

JP Output 2.2 Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas improved to prevent premature entry to the labor force and increase self-employment opportunities.													
										Travel	2,000		
										Training	8,000		
	*								UNESCO	CNIER	MDG-F	Personnel	5,000
												Contracts	5,000
2.2.4 (RF2.2.4) Identify knowledge and skills needed to upgrade young graduates' employability and develop recommendations on policy and curriculum													
2.2.5 (RF2.2.5) Develop apprenticeship programme, work study schemes and occupational guidance and counseling programme		*							ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Personnel	10,000
2.2.6 (RF2.2.6) Test pre-employment training programmes in sending places									ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	20,000
2.2.7 (RF2.2.7) Conduct a study to evaluate skills and employability of young people/migrants and analyse their training needs.	*								ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	25,000
2.2.8 (RF2.2.7) Skills and employability evaluation workshop							*		ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Travel	5,000
2.2.9 (RF 2.2.8) Conduct study to define key sectors for absorbing young people/migrants as employees and as potential entrepreneurs	*								ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Training	10,000
2.2.10 (RF 2.2.8) Present findings at workshops with participation of youth and migrant representatives for feedback to design sector specific skills training												Personnel	5,000
2.2.11 (RF 2.2.9) Conduct study to evaluate labour demand and skills requirements of transnational companies and other private sector entities in order to tailor training for young people/migrants	*											Travel	5,000
2.2.12 (RF 2.2.9) Present findings at workshops with participation of youth and migrant representatives for feedback to design appropriate technical training							*		ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Contracts	20,000
												Training	10,000

JP Output 2.2 Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas improved to prevent premature entry to the labor force and increase self-employment opportunities.										
	2.2.13 (RF2.2.10) Develop skills up-grading training for young migrants in receiving places					ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	2.2.14 (RF 2.2.10) Develop skills up-grading training for young migrants in receiving places			*		ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Personnel Travel	5,000 5,000
	2.2.15 (RF2.2.12) Adapt SYB training for rural youth		*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Personnel Travel Equipment	15,000 3,000 2,000
	2.2.16 (RF 2.2.12) Develop technical business start up training for rural youth			*		ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Personnel Travel	6,000 4,000
	2.2.17 (RF2.2.13) Pilot test of SYB for rural youth			*		ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	20,000
	2.2.18 (RF 2.2.13) Pilot test technical business start up training for rural youth			*		ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Contract Travel	2,500 2,500
	2.2.19 (RF 2.2.14) Train youth associations in sending places to develop business opportunities			*		ILO	ACYF UNIDO/ACY F	MDG-F MDG-F	Training Training	10,000 10,000
JP Output 2.3 Safe migration information and training for young people strengthened.										
Common and Comprehensive Life Skills Training Package developed for different delivery channels based on the needs of migrants	2.3.1 (RF2.3.1) Bring together expert team (including young migrants and partners from health, labor, gender, and education fields) to evaluate needs of young migrants and the existing safe migration/life-skills training materials					UNFPA	CFPA	MDG-F	Contract	UNIFEM 5,000
									Contract	UNFPA 5,000
						WHO	CFPA/MOH	MDG-F	Training	WHO 15,000 UNFPA 5,000

JP Output 2.3 Safe migration information and training for young people strengthened.

2.3.3 (RF2.3.2) Set up link with pilot sites counterparts, liaison and planning strategies	*	*	*	UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Travel	5,000
2.3.4 (RF2.3.3) Develop Life Skills Training Programme and implementation strategy for schools in pilot sites	*	*	*	UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
2.3.5 (RF2.3.4) Produce and Print Life Skills Training Package		*		UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Contracts	40,000
2.3.6 (RF2.3.3) Carry out pilot test of Life Skills package			*	UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Training	10,000
2.3.7 (RF2.3.7) Life skill training in pilot schools monitored, evaluated and results/lessons learned and documented	*	*	*	UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Travel	5,000
2.3.8 (RF2.3.8) Fine-tune Life Skills Training Programme for vocational training institutions in pilot sites	*	*		ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	5,000
2.3.9 (RF2.3.8) Print Life Skills Training Package for vocational training institutions in pilot sites		*	*	ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
2.3.10 (RF2.3.9) Carry out local training on delivering Life Skills package to trainers in vocational training institutions in pilot sites		*	*	ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Training	15,000
2.3.11 (RF2.3.10) Fine-tune Life Skills Training Programme for workplaces in pilot sites	*	*		ILO	CEC/ACFTU	MDG-F	Contract	5,000
2.3.12 (RF2.3.10) Print Life Skills Training Package for workplaces in pilot sites		*	*	ILO	CEC/ACFTU	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
2.3.13 (RF2.3.11) Carry out local training on delivering Life Skills package to trainers in workplaces in pilot sites		*	*	ILO	CEC/ACFTU	MDG-F	Training	15,000
2.3.14 (RF2.3.12) Develop Life Skills Training modules for community centers in pilot sites		*	*	UNESCO	CAEA/CNIE R	MDG-F	Contracts	41,000
							Personnel	10,000
							Travel	1,000
							Misc.	3,190

JP Output 2.3 Safe migration information and training for young people strengthened.											
				*			UNFPA	CFPA	MDG-F	Contracts	5,000
		2.3.15 (RF2.3.15) Develop Life Skills Training modules for peer-education in pilot sites									
		2.3.16 (RF2.3.15) Print Life Skills Training modules for peer-education in pilot sites			*		UNFPA	CFPA	MDG-F	Contracts	13,000
JP Output 3.1 Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.											
Standard operation procedure for the registration and referral of migrant children developed and implemented in existing pilot receiving cities with a large inflow of migrants		3.1.1 (RF3.1.1) Conduct assessment of current practices for registration and referral of migrant children to basic social services in several pilot sites which already have registration of migrant children in place		*			UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Training Contracts Contracts	25,000
		3.1.2 (RF3.1.1) Develop standard operating procedures for the registration and referral of migrant children			*		UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Contracts Travel	20,000
		3.1.3 (RF3.1.2) Develop a TOT training package on the implementation of the standard operating procedures			*		UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Contracts Training Contracts	30,000
		3.1.4 (RF3.1.6) Pilot in two provinces (Jiangsu and Guangdong) a "one-card" registration mechanism developed bilaterally between sending and receiving areas for migrant and left behind children		*			UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Training Contracts	20,000
A bilaterally coordinated mechanism of registration of migrant/left behind children between sending and receiving areas developed and piloted for replication and policy formulation at local and national levels		3.1.5 (RF3.1.7) Develop or up grade the computer software for registration of migrant and left behind children in selected pilot sites		*			UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Contracts Travel	24,000
JP Output 3.2 Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive, gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.											

JP Output 3.2 Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive, gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services										
Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral service	3.2.1 (RF3.2.1) Conduct expert review of existing community centers and identify the roles and responsibilities of community learning centers	*	*			UNESCO	CAEA ACWF	MDG-F	Contracts	UNESCO 5,000 UNICEF 2,000 UNESCO 5,000
	3.2.2 (RF3.2.2) Build up network with local communities, training providers, service providers, employers, local governments, community organizations, labor unions, etc.		*	*		UNESCO	CAEA ACWF	MDG-F	Training	UNESCO 4,000 UNICEF 4,000 UNESCO 1,000
	3.2.3 (RF3.2.3) Establish relations with local partners and draw up strategic plan to improve young people's access to job information, labor rights protection, training opportunities, etc.	*				ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Training	10,000
	3.2.4 (RF3.2.3) Carry out specific needs-based activities linking the community centers with the labor bureau, public and private employment agencies, vocational training centers, and workers' and employers' organizations		*	*	*		MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	3.2.5 (RF3.2.5) Prepare SOP for effective functioning of the community center and identify potential sites based on certain criteria			*	*		UNESCO ACWF	MDG-F	Contracts	UNESCO 10,000 UNICEF 3,000
	3.2.6 (RF3.2.9) Monitor the implementation and document lessons learned		*	*	*		UNICEF ACWF	MDG-F	Travel	UNICEF 3,000
JP Output 3.3 Access to basic health information and care for migrants and left-behind youth improved.										
Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health	3.3.1 (RF3.3.1) Expert team review of existing services and care available for young migrants conducted by UN agencies and partners (international best practice review and workshop).	*				WHO	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	18,000
									Contracts	32,000

JP Output 3.3 Access to basic health information and care for migrants and left-behind youth improved.									
services by migrant youth.	3.3.2 (RF3.3.2) City level multi-stakeholder meetings (WF, education, FP, education etc.)	*	*		WHO	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	30,000
	3.3.3 (RF3.3.3) Community advocacy workshop for policy makers and programme managers on the rights and needs or health education and services for migrant youth (one workshop pr. city)	*			UNFPA	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	39,000
	3.3.4 (RF3.3.4) Baseline and endline surveys/data mining using quantitative and qualitative methods conducted.	*			UNFPA	MOH	MDG-F	Travel	6,000
	3.3.5 (RF3.3.5) Local PoA		*		WHO	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	30,000
	3.3.6 (RF3.3.6) Social marketing for promotion of health education, condoms and health services		*	*	UNFPA	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	40,000
	3.3.7 (RF3.3.13) Monitoring and evaluation		*	*	WHO	MOH	MDG-F	Travel	7,000
								Training	14,000
JP Output 3.4 Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration ensured.									
Capacity building materials developed to support the implementation and enforcement of relevant labor legislation, and capacity enhanced among young female migrants in risk sectors	3.4.1 (RF3.4.1) Develop training materials for labor authorities	*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	3.4.2 (RF3.4.1) Hold consultation workshop to validate the training materials and develop training strategy		*		ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Training	20,000
	3.4.3 (RF3.4.2) Conduct training for labor authorities in pilot sites		*		ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Training	40,000
	3.4.4 (RF3.4.3) Propose a code of conduct approach based on a review of national and international good practices on how employers' and workers' organizations can support the implementation of the law	*			ILO	ACFTU, CEC	MDG-F	Contracts	7,500
	3.4.5 (RF3.4.3) Hold tripartite consultation workshop to validate the code of conduct approach		*		ILO	ACFTU, CEC	MDG-F	Training	12,500

JP Output 3.4 Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration ensured.											
	3.4.6 (RF3.4.4) Conduct training on code of conduct for employers' and workers' organizations in pilot sites						ILO	ACFTU, CEC	MDG-F	Training	10,000
	3.4.7 (RF3.4.5) Conduct review of contracts, wages (including piece-rate) and working time in the garment and footwear manufacturing sector	*	*				ILO	MOHRSS, ACFTU, CEC	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	3.4.8 (RF3.4.5) Hold policy consultation seminar with tripartite constituents on the findings of the study and international experience			*			ILO	MOHRSS, ACFTU, CEC	MDG-F	Training	20,000
	3.4.9 (RF3.4.8) Conduct studies on female migrants working in low-end service industry		*	*			UNESCO	CASS, Tsinghua University	MDG-F	Contract	15,000
										Travel	5,000
	3.4.10 (RF3.4.9) Roundtable to discuss outcomes of the assessment and design appropriate awareness raising and support interventions				*		UNESCO	CASS, Tsinghua University	MDG-F	Training	25,000
	3.4.11 (RF3.4.12) Review of the Chinese labor laws and advocate for strengthening of law from a gender equality and rights based perspective and/or removal of discriminatory articles within the law for the protection of rights of domestic workers		*	*	*		UNIFEM	ACWF, MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	8,000
										Travel	2,000
	3.4.12 (RF3.4.13) Map existing services, gaps to services, and barriers to accessing support and services		*	*	*		UNIFEM	MOHRSS, ACWF	MDG-F	Contracts	8,000
										Travel	2,000
Monitoring and Evaluation * (ILO)										19,200	
Monitoring and Evaluation (UNDP)										4,500	
Monitoring and Evaluation (UNESCO)										3,000	
Monitoring and Evaluation (UNIFEM)										6,000	
Project preparation/formulation (Funds administered by UNDP)										20,000	
UN Programme Coordinator (Funds to be administered by UNDP on behalf of UNRCO)										72,000	
PMO budget (to be administered by UNDP)										52,000	
Total Planned Budget without management fee										2,177,640	
Management Fee for MDG-F (7%)										152,435	

JP Output 3.4 Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration ensured	
Grand Total	2,330,075

*Other agencies' M&E activities are detailed in the AWP above (e.g. WHO Activity 3.3.7, UNICEF Activity 3.2.6)

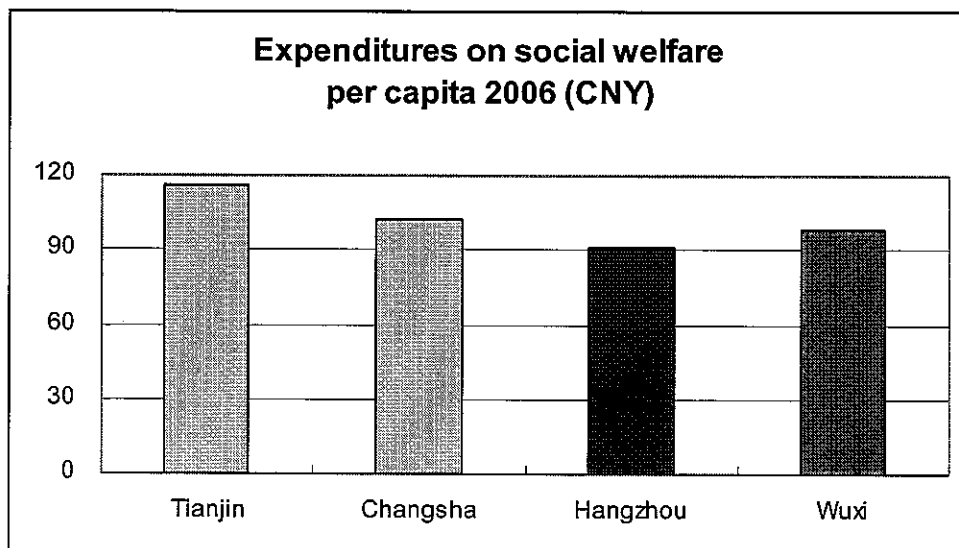
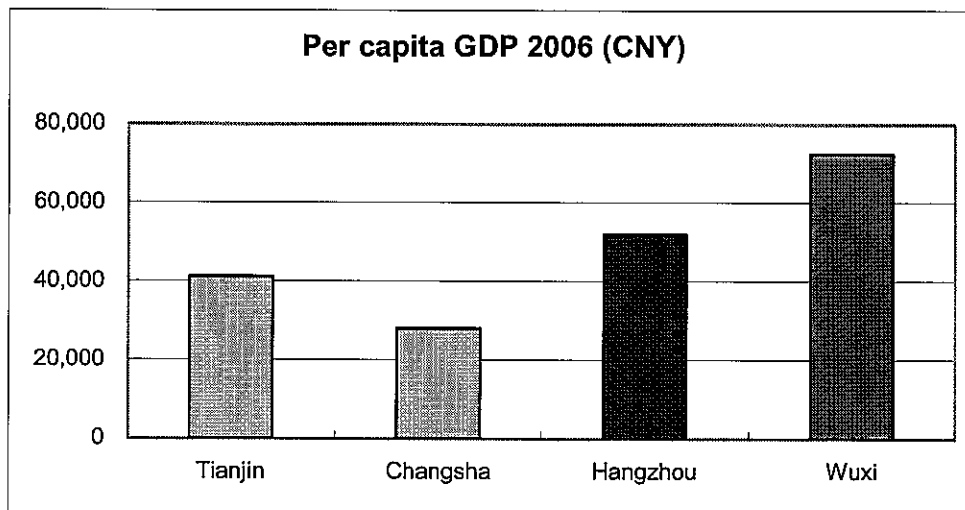
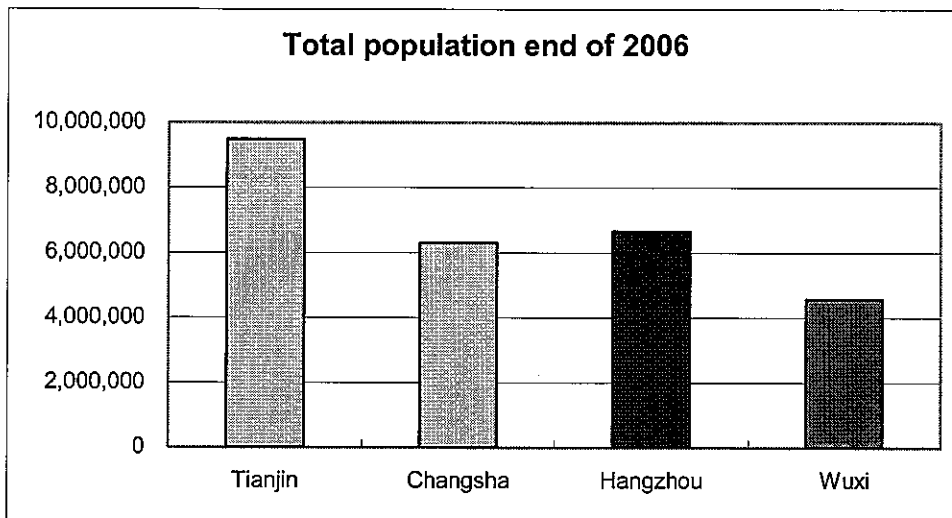
Budget allocation to Participating UN Organizations (POs) for the First Year of Implementation broken down by budget lines			
Participating UN Organizations (POs)	Budget line		
ILO	Contracts	344,200	
	Personnel	52,000	
	Training	220,500	
	Travel	36,500	
	Equipment	3,000	
	Miscellaneous	3,000	
ILO Total Planned Budget (without 7% management fee):		659,200	
ILO 7% management fee:		46,144	
UNDP	Contracts	109,750	
	Personnel (incl. programme preparation/formulation/ programme staff cost)	197,000	
	Training	33,500	
	Travel	29,000	
	Printing	1,000	
	Supplies	17,000	
	Transport	10,000	
	UNDP Total Planned Budget (without 7% management fee):		397,250
	UNDP 7% management fee:		27,808
	UNESCO	Contracts	172,000
Personnel		36,000	
Training		74,000	
Travel		30,000	
MISC		4,190	
UNESCO Total Planned Budget (without 7% management fee):		316,190	

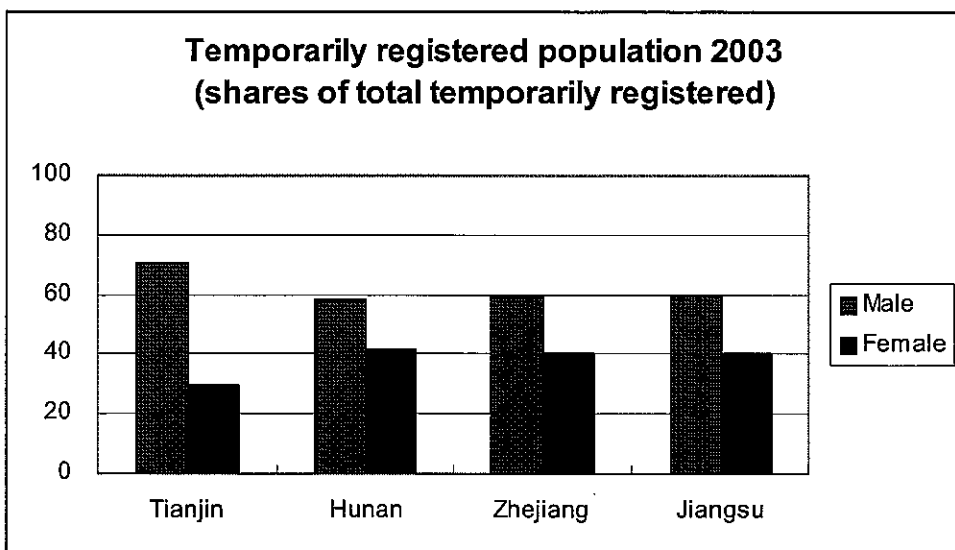
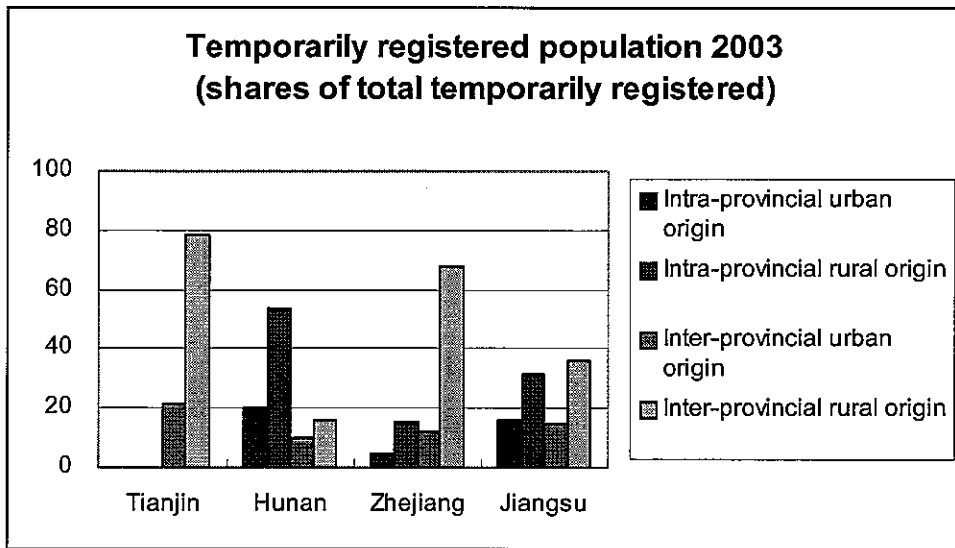
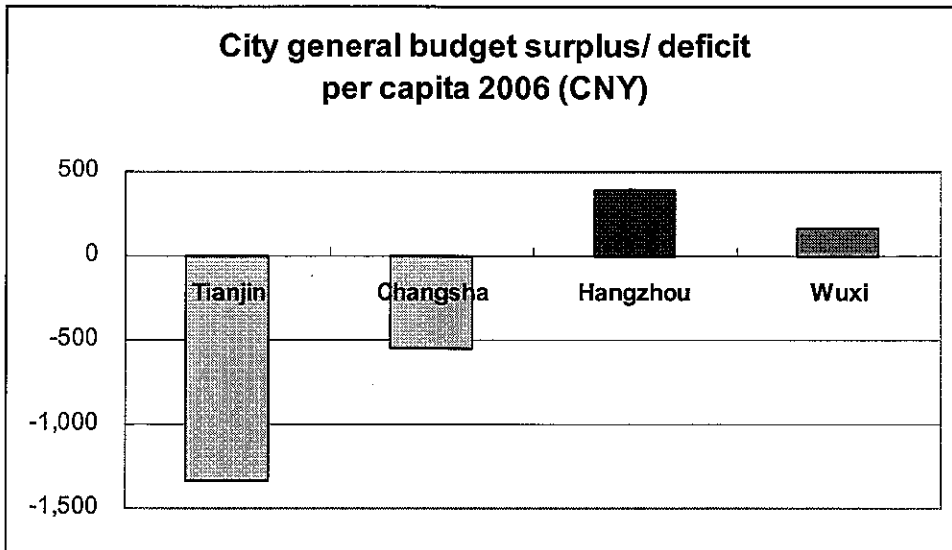
UNESCO 7% management fee:		22,133
UNFPA		
	Contracts	142,000
	Personnel	12,000
	Training	25,000
	Travel	6,000
	Equipment	6,000
UNFPA Total Planned Budget (without 7% management fee):		191,000
UNFPA 7% management fee:		13,370
UNICEF		
	Contracts	219,000
	Training	90,000
	Travel	38,000
UNICEF Total Planned Budget (without 7% management fee):		347,000
UNICEF 7% management fee:		24,290
UNIFEM		
	Contracts	63,000
	Personnel	7,000
	Training	24,000
	Travel	17,000
UNIFEM Total Planned Budget (without 7% management fee):		111,000
UNIFEM 7% management fee:		7,770
WHO		
	Contracts	120,000
	Training	29,000
	Travel	7,000
WHO Total Planned Budget (without 7% management fee):		156,000
WHO 7% management fee:		10,920
Total Planned Budget (without 7% management fee):		2,177,640
Management Fee for MDG-F (7%)		152,435
Grand Total		2,330,075

Remarks:

* Please note that M&E has been included in the "Contract" budget line.

Annex B. Statistical Data on Selected Pilot Areas





Annex C. Resource Allocation by Agencies

Outcome	Output	Sub-total	ILO	UNDP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNIFEM	UNV	Unit: USD
1	1.1	261,000	155,000			83,000			23,000		WHO
1696308.00	1.2	677,108		131,500	360,608	33,000	50,000		102,000		
	1.3	758,200	174,700	563,500					20,000		
	2.1	438,651					295,434			143,217	
	2.2	826,916	405,000		104,000			317,916			
1874377.00	2.3	608,810	140,000		125,190	60,000	241,620		27,000		15,000
3	3.1	325,880					325,880				
1959612.00	3.2	480,680	64,000		280,000		71,000		65,680		
	3.3	689,470				286,550	22,000				380,920
	3.4	463,582	270,000		139,582				54,000		
M&E		105,700	30,000	15,500	9,000		4,000	29,200	18,000		
Staff Costs		462,227									
Prog Prep		20,000									
Final evaluation		50,000									
Mgt. Support		431,776	86,709	49,735	71,287	32,379	70,695	24,298	21,678	10,025	27,714
Subtotal		6,600,000	1,325,409	760,235	1,089,667	494,929	1,080,629	371,414	331,358	153,242	423,634

Note: Refer to section 6.2 for details of the fund management arrangements for UNV and UNIDO.