

United Nations Development Programme
Government of the People's Republic of China
Project Document
Public Participation in Governance Performance Assessment (PPGPA) for MDG
Acceleration in China

UNDAF Outcome(s): **Outcome 2:** The poorest and most vulnerable play a more active role in China's social, economic and cultural development.

Expected CP Outcome(s): **Outcome 2:** Empower communities and civil society to participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development

Indicator 2.1: Improved capacity, knowledge and skills of communities and civil society on poor and vulnerable rights, to support meaningful participation in local and national social-economic and cultural development processes.

Indicator 2.2: No. of recommendations for policy and institutional changes produced in areas of promoting equal access to justice, civil society development, and a supportive legal framework to policy and legislative makers

Expected Output(s):

- 1 Bringing about theoretical breakthroughs and developing toolkits for PPGPA. It includes developing an indicator system for PPGPA, creating a public opinion survey system and design the institutional operation system and methods and procedures for PPGPA.
- 2 Piloting PPGPA with three local governments based on extensive capacity building and experiences exchange as well as lessons learnt in the current sporadic experiments conducted, to test feasibility, improve theories and toolkits, and prepare for rolling over the pilots of PPGPA nationwide.
- 3 analyzing and disseminating the pilot experience and advocating for policy and legislative change on PPGPA.

Executing Entity:

United Nations Development Programme China

Implementing Agencies:

1. China International Centre for Economic & Technical Exchanges (CICETE)
 2. Government Performance Assessment Center of Peking University
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Narrative

This project aims to accelerate MDG attainment and facilitate the building of a transparent, responsive and accountable public administration system in China through promoting public participation in government performance assessment (PPGPA). The objectives are to 1) advocate for active and concrete public participation in assessing performance of governments; 2) to improve the methods of GPA, propose feasible ways and institutional arrangement for PPGPA in China; 3) to include public satisfaction as an important indicator in GPA and build a pilot model for a scientific, democratic and institutionalized GPA system; and 4) finally to strengthen public awareness in participating in GPA through training and pilots. The overall objective is to support the building of a responsive, accountable and capable state to insitutionalize the hard-fought MDG achievements and support pro-poor policy making in China.

Programme Period: <u>2011-2015</u> Country Programme Component: _____ Project Title: <u>Public Participation in Governance Performance Assessment (PPGPA) for MDG Acceleration in China</u> Atlas Award ID: 00061506 Start date: June 2011 End Date: June 2013 PAC Meeting Date: 1 March 2011	Total resources required: <u>US\$ 460,000</u> Total allocated resources: <u>US\$ 300,000</u> ✓ (UNDP DGTTF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular: <u>US\$ 60,000</u> ✓ • Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Donor: _____ ○ Donor: _____ ○ Donor: _____ ○ Government: <u>US\$ 100,000</u> ✓ Unfunded budget: _____ In-kind Contributions: _____
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Agreed by (Government)



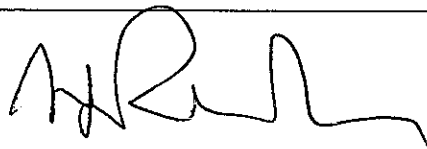
Mr. Yao Shenhong, Director General, China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)

Agreed by (Executing Entity):



Prof. Zhou Zhiren, Director, Government Performance Assessment Center of Peking University (GPAC)

Agreed by (UNDP):



Mr. Subinay Nandy, Country Director, UNDP China

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

In the historical transformation of reform and opening-up, China's public administration system has witnessed gradual and continuous improvements in transparency, responsiveness and accountability. Strengthening the on-going reform efforts that promote public accountability is an explicit UNDP commitment in the Country Programme Document (2011-2015) which is in line with UNDAF for China (2011-2015). Public administration reform will provide institutional guarantee for the attainment of MDG in China. As an important reform initiative in public administration reform, government performance assessment (GPA) has won great attention of the government in recent years. Firstly, the Chinese government proposes 'scientific outlook for development', stresses human-oriented approach and bettering of people's livelihood, and tries to change the GDP dominated GPA. Secondly, the *Opinions on Deepening the Reform of Administrative System* by Communist Party of China (CPC) central committee in 2008 stated clearly that China needs to establish 'a scientific and reasonable indicator system and assessment mechanism for GPA', and included it as a priority in public administration reform. Thirdly, in the newly passed 12th five-year plan proposal which was adopted at the 5th plenary session of the 17th CPC Congress, 'perfecting of GPA system' was reinforced, as well as 'improving transparency and public participation in public policy making'. Fourthly, quite a few local governments have been exploring actively on extending GPA channels. Around 20 provinces or cities have piloted innovative ways of conducting GPA and included public satisfaction as an important measure to assess government and civil servants performance. PPGPA is on the reform agenda of quite a number of local governments which intend to provide practical inputs for the PPGPA reform at the central level.

There has been a certain level of research, piloting and practices of GPA in China. For instance, the project's implementing entity; Government Performance Assessment Centre of Peking University (GPAC) pioneeringly introduced international GPA theories and methodologies to China. Combined with China's practical situation, GPAC designed 'China local government performance assessment system'. It is a set of GPA framework with 33 indicators, of which public satisfaction about government performance is one indicator. The system has aroused great attention of the government and the CPC and has achieved positive feedback from the public.

Despite the above progress and achievement in GPA, there are still some aspects lag behind. Firstly, GPA in China is usually conducted internally following a 'top-down' style, based on self-assessment and superiors evaluating subordinates. There is a general little voice of the public, and the assessment lacks objectivity and transparency. Secondly, GPA is conducted sporadically without sufficient public participation. Sustainability is questionable since most GPA exercises are done as 'one-time campaigns' to serve government or party activities with other purposes. There are quite a number of ministries and CPC departments engaged in GPA, but there has not been an effective coordination mechanism in bring about legislative and policy change. There is still no concrete GPA regulation and system. Thirdly, the results of GPA are not authoritative, let alone PPGPA. There is not any overall policy guidance and legal guarantee for PPGPA. Whether PPGPA can be conducted depends on the knowledge and attitude of the leaders of local government and CPC. Fourthly, the capacity of conducting PPGPA is hampered by imperfect design of the PPGPA framework and indicators as well as survey questionnaires, lacking standardization in public representative selection and unsatisfactory application of results of PPGPA. Finally, the research and practice in PPGPA is scarce. There lacks theoretical study and technical preparation for PPGPA in China. Current GPA approaches have not given clear answers to whether the public should be engaged in GPA, how, and to what extent public opinion should be given weight in GPA.

PPGPA is a critical tool to facilitate the building of a transparent accountable and capable state to insitutionalize the hard-fought MDG achievements and support pro-poor policy making in China. There is therefore a need to emphasize and formulate concrete approaches and advocate legislative and policy change for PPGPA. This project will provide international knowledge and best practices to support theoretical breakthroughs in PPGPA, piloting innovative ways of PPGPA at local provinces with an overall aim to promote MDG acceleration and up-scaling strategy, and laying down the legislative and policy framework.

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the end users PPGPA indicators system--government, civil society and policy makers at pilot sites. The ultimate beneficiaries are 1) the Chinese government which will benefit from the toolkits of PPGPA to improve its performance at both central and local levels, and also a better coordination mechanism for legislative and policy change in GPA; 2) the Chinese people and civil society who will have a new path for engagement in public affairs and exert real influence and power on government affairs; and 3) democratic governance advocates who will witness new ways explored to democracy with Chinese characteristics, with 'making people the master of the country as the core'. The capacity of the project implementers and participants will be increased through the links with international experiences and lessons learnt.

II. STRATEGY

This project aims to accelerate MDG attainment and facilitate the building of a transparent, responsive and accountable public administration system in China through promoting PPGPA. The objectives are:

1. To advocate for active and concrete public participation in assessing performance of governments;
2. To improve the methods of GPA, propose feasible ways and institutional arrangement for PPGPA in China;
3. To include public satisfaction as an important indicator in GPA, build a pilot model for a scientific, democratic and institutionalized GPA system, and improve the coordination mechanism of all government and CPC departments in GPA policy making; and
4. Finally to strengthen public awareness in participating in GPA through training and pilots.

The main partner for this project is Government Performance Assessment Center of Peking University (GPAC), an independent research institution specializing in GPA research and spreading practical experiences of GPA. GPAC builds a network of experts, academics and officials which maintains extensive communications with government institutions at various levels. It is a leading think tank of China's public administration reform. In recent years, GPAC successfully completed a number of research tasks delegated by government institutions at various levels, such as the State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform (SCOPSR), Ministry of Social Security and Human Resources (MSSHR) and Ministry of Education (MoE). Research reports published by GPAC have gained wide attention of the policy and decision makers in government institutions. For example, the GPA research delegated by the MSSHR and local GPA project funded by national social sciences foundation produced feasible toolkits and applicable reform suggestions which were adopted by policy makers and guided the public administration reform direction and the GPA work nationwide.

UNDP is advantageous in providing international knowledge and best practices to support the process of developing PPGPA approach and framework with indicators. Through close partnership with GPAC, UNDP will support the creation of a China-specific PPGPA system and facilitate the public administration reform by changing the GDP dominated GPA. UNDP fosters the critical change from 'internal' to independent 'external' assessment, from 'top-down' (assessment by leaders) to a 'bottom-up' (assessment by the public). By doing so, UNDP is helping create a responsive and service-oriented government that is willing and ready to hear the voices from the grass-root and be accountable to the public. Moreover, UNDP's support will fill the theoretical blank for PPGPA and promote PPGPA through pilot and policy recommendations. Finally, UNDP's partnership with GPAC will ensure profound project impact: 1) Local governments need theoretical and methodological guidance for their pilots in PPGPA otherwise they may fail. 2) The Government sets priority on upgrading GPA system in which PPGPA is a critical component. 3) PPGPA will also help reshape the relationship between government and the civil society, improve the functioning of public power, and advance the democratization of political and administrative systems. The project will also identify a series of new projects.

The project is funded with US\$ 300,000 by UNDP Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund. The three local governments selected for piloting will co-fund the project with US\$ 100,000, and UNDP will provide US\$ 60,000 Trac. The cost share will mainly be spent on research conducted and seminars convened at pilot sites, as well as in-kind personnel and equipment support.

The expected outputs of this project are:

1. Theoretical breakthroughs and toolkits for PPGPA, which includes developing an indicator system for PPGPA, creating a public opinion survey system and design the institutional operation system and methods and procedures for PPGPA.
2. Piloting PPGPA with three local governments (Shandong, Jiangsu and Guangdong) based on extensive capacity building and experiences exchange as well as lessons learnt in the current sporadic experiments conducted, to test feasibility, improve theories and toolkits, and prepare for rolling over the pilots of PPGPA nationwide.
3. Analyzing and disseminating the pilot experience and advocate for policy and legislative change on PPGPA.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

Assign a number to each outcome in the country programme (1, 2,...).

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Applicable MYFF Service Line:

Partnership Strategy

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Theoretical breakthroughs and toolkits for PPGPA, which includes developing an indicator system for PPGPA, creating a public opinion survey system and design the institutional operation system and methods and procedures for PPGPA.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Some progress in GPA, but lack of theoretical and practical research in PPGPA with public satisfaction as indicator</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>Creation of PPGPA indicator system</i></p> <p><i>Creation of public opinion survey system</i></p>	<p>Targets (2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - research report on related international theories and practices - indicator system on PPGPA set up - public opinion survey designed <p>Targets (2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final report and policy recommendation made on PPGPA 	<p>1 Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compile and translate related international theories and practices ▪ Analysis and research of current situation of PPGPA in China ▪ Consultative workshops on PPGPA to bring stakeholders to discuss key components of PPGPA ▪ Design of the public opinion survey and indicator system on PPGPA based on the above research and studies. <p>2 Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultative workshop on PPGPA on international knowledge and practices ▪ Dissemination workshop on newly established PPGPA system through 	<p>GPAC, Peking University</p>	<p>USD170,000</p>

<p>Output 2 Piloting PPGPA with three local governments based on extensive capacity building and experiences exchange as well as lessons learnt in the current sporadic experiments conducted, to test feasibility, improve theories and toolkits, and prepare for rolling over the pilots of PPGPA nationwide.</p> <p>Baseline: Sporadic experiments conducted, lack of systematic and institutional</p> <p>Indicators: Feasibility report submitted Systematic and institutional framework established</p>	<p>Targets (2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set up three pilots on PPGPA - training on PPGPA related knowledge and practices <p>Targets (2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feasibility report on PPGPA - systematic and institutional framework and toolkits developed 	<p>discussion among key stakeholders</p> <p>1 Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Task force set up in pilots ▪ Training on key components on PPGPA conducted in three pilots <p>2 Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feasibility research conducted in pilots ▪ International Workshops on systematic and institutional framework of PPGPA 	<p>GPAC, Peking University</p>	<p>USD 170,000</p>
<p>Output 3 Analyzing and disseminating the pilot experience and advocate for policy and legislative change on PPGPA.</p> <p>Baseline: lack of public awareness on PPGPA</p> <p>Indicators: Campaign on PPGPA implemented</p>	<p>Targets (2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - website on PPGPA established - survey conducted on PPGPA <p>Targets (2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Campaign on PPGPA conducted 	<p>3 Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on PPGPA established to share information and enhance communications among stakeholders ▪ Onsite/online survey conducted on PPGPA <p>4 Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissemination workshops conducted to promote piloting experience and lessons learned <p>5. Project Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination and dissemination 	<p>GPAC, Peking University</p>	<p>USD 120,000</p>

for the project outputs and outcomes

IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

Year: 2011

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Theoretical breakthroughs and toolkits for PPGPA, which includes developing an indicator system for PPGPA, creating a public opinion survey system and design the institutional operation system and methods and procedures for PPGPA.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Some progress in GPA, but lack of theoretical and practical research in PPGPA with public satisfaction as indicator</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>Creation of PPGPA indicator system</i></p> <p><i>Creation of public opinion survey system</i></p> <p>Targets:</p> <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p>	<p>1. Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compile and translate international theories and practices ▪ Analysis and research on current situation in China ▪ Consultative workshop on PPGPA on international knowledge and practices ▪ Design of the public opinion survey and indicator system 	X	X	X	X	GPAC, Peking University	60000	71200 international consultant	10000
							30000	71300 Local Consultant	20000
							30000	71600 Travel	5000
							30000	75700 Workshop, training	15000
							30000	72100 Contract	40000

<p>Outcome 2: Empower communities and civil society to participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development</p> <p>Output 2</p> <p>Piloting PPGPA with three local governments based on extensive capacity building and experiences exchange as well as lessons learnt in the current sporadic experiments conducted, to test feasibility, improve theories and toolkits, and prepare for rolling over the pilots of PPGPA nationwide.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Sporadic experiments conducted, lack of systematic and institutional</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>Feasibility report submitted</p> <p>Systematic and institutional framework established</p> <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p> <p>Outcome 2: Empower communities and civil society to participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic</p>	<p>1. Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Task force set up in pilots ▪ Training conducted in three pilots <p>2. Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feasibility research conducted in pilots ▪ Workshop on systematic and institutional framework of PPGPA 								<p>30000</p>	<p>GPAC, Peking University</p>	<p>74500 Miscellaneous Expenses</p> <p>71300 Local consultants</p> <p>72100 Contract</p> <p>75700 Workshop, training</p> <p>74500 Miscellaneous Expenses</p> <p>71200 International consultant</p> <p>71300 Local consultant</p> <p>72100 Contract</p> <p>75700 Workshop Training</p>	<p>5000</p> <p>5000</p> <p>10000</p> <p>10000</p> <p>2500</p> <p>10000</p> <p>5000</p> <p>5000</p> <p>15000</p>
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<p><u>development</u></p>								10000
<p>Output 3 Analyzing and disseminating the pilot experience and advocate for policy and legislative change on PPGPA. Baseline: lack of public awareness on PPGPA Indicators: public Campaign on PPGPA implemented</p>	<p>1. Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Website on PPGPA established ▪ Onsite/online survey conducted 	x	x	x	GPAC, Peking University	30000	71300 Local consultant	2500
<p><i>Related CP outcome:</i> Outcome 2: Empower communities and civil society to participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development</p>	<p>2. Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissemination workshops conducted to promote ▪ piloting experience and lessons learned 			x		30000	71200 International Consultant	
						30000	71600 Travel	10000
						30000	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	2500
						30000	71300 Local consultants	2500
						30000	71600 Travel	500
						30000	75700 Workshop, training	10000
						30000	74500 Miscellaneous expenses	2500

<p>Creation of public opinion survey system Targets: Related CP outcome: Outcome 2: Empower communities and civil society to participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development</p>					30000	72100 Contract	25000
<p>Output 2 Piloting PPGPA with three local governments based on extensive capacity building and experiences exchange as well as lessons learnt in the current sporadic experiments conducted, to test feasibility, improve theories and toolkits, and prepare for rolling over the pilots of PPGPA nationwide.</p> <p>Baseline: Sporadic experiments conducted, lack of systematic and institutional Indicators: Feasibility report submitted Systematic and institutional framework established</p> <p>Related CP outcome:</p>	<p>4. Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Piloting on the newly designed PPGPA system ▪ Training conducted in three pilots 	x	x	x	30071	71300 Local consultants	5000
	<p>2. Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feasibility research conducted in pilots ▪ Workshop on systematic and institutional framework of PPGPA 			x	30000	71200 International consultant	20000
					30000	71300 Local consultant	5000
					30000	72100 Contract	10000



<p>Outcome 2: Empower communities and civil society to participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development</p>						30000	75700 Workshop Training	10000
<p>Output 3 Analyzing and disseminating the pilot experience and advocate for policy and legislative change on PPGPA. Baseline: lack of public awareness on PPGPA Indicators: Campaign on PPGPA implemented</p>	<p>1. Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance on the Website of PPGPA ▪ Onsite/online survey conducted 	x	x	x	GPAC, Peking University	30000	71300 Local consultant	5000
<p><i>Related CP outcome:</i> Outcome 2: Empower communities and civil society to participate in shaping China's cultural and socio-economic development</p>	<p>5. Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dissemination workshops conducted to promote key output on PPGPA ▪ piloting experience and lessons learned 	x	x	x		30000	71200 International Consultant	
						30000	71300 Local consultants	5000
						30000	71600 Travel	2500
						30000	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	2500
						30000	71600 Travel	2500
						30000	75700 Workshop, training	10000

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) is nominated by the Ministry of Commerce of China (MOFCOM) as the Government Coordinating Agency and Executing Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in the Annual Work Plan (AWP) of this project. The AWP describes the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and the Executing Agency on the use of resources. CICETE as the Executing Agency is responsible and accountable for managing the project, achieving the project outputs, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. More specifically, as National Executing Agency (NEA), CICETE will assume responsibilities specified in the national executing (NEX) manual, viz. ensuring that the Implementing Agency, CCCPE, produces a clear and updated work plan; that inputs are mobilized as required by the project authority and that the related outputs are produced according to the project objectives and related work plan, and that NEX rules and regulations are followed on the use of project funds, particularly for procurement. 3

GPAC is the implementing agency for this project. Accordingly, it is accountable to the NEA and UNDP for implementing the spirit of the project document to the best of its ability. More specifically, GPAC is responsible for nominating a National Project Director (NPD) and a National Project Manager (NPM) for the project, both of which will be approved by the Project Board at its first meeting. GPAC is also responsible for establishing a Project Management Office (PMO) at its premises. 0

UNDP is signatory to this project and is responsible for making funds available under approved budget items and ensuring compliance with UNDP policies on use of project funds. UNDP will support the NEA upon request throughout the project cycle including orienting and training national project personnel at the outset. UNDP will ensure the introduction of the most suitable international practices on the subject of this project in cooperation with its partner UN Agencies and donor(s) of this project. Finally UNDP will help in arranging and monitoring the project's intended results and its evaluation. 8

Project Board

- The Project Board is responsible for making consensus management decisions for a project.
- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- The Project Board will review and approve the Annual Work Plan proposed by the PMO.
- Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the life of the project, and whenever requested by the Project Manager.
- The members of the Project Board will be recommended for approval during the PAC meeting.
- The Project Board will at a minimum include the NPD (and sometimes the national project manager (NPM)), the UNDP Programme Manager, and the CICETE Programme Manager.
- Other stakeholders and experts may participate in the Project Board as appropriate.
- The Project Board will meet every 6 months to review progress and discuss any upcoming issues, and whenever requested by the Project Manager.
- The Project Board will meet as soon as possible after the project document has been signed in order to review and approve the first Annual Work Plan.

Project Management Office (PMO)

- The PMO is responsible for the organizing of each activity guided by the National Project Director (NPD).
- The NPD is responsible for the day-to-day operation of this project. NPD will guide the implementation of each activity, overview all the documents to UNDP and GPAC, and sign on it when necessary.

- The PMO is also responsible for the preparation of all documents to UNDP and CICETE, such as Annual Project Report (APR), Annual Work Plan (AWP) etc.
- The PMO is composed of at least 2 members, one national project manager (NPM) and another one staff.

Thematic Task Force:

The project will establish a Thematic Task Force consisting of experts and practitioners in the field of public administration, governance, and public participation, as well as and director-general and ministerial level decision makers from government and CPC departments involved in public administration reform who guide the development of PPGPA. The Thematic Task Force will provide relevant inputs to discussions, theoretical studies and practical experiments; and to draw on an even wider circle of participants for the national and international workshops. More importantly, it will play a critical role in advocating and bringing about legislative and policy change in PPGPA.

Preliminary suggested members of the Thematic Task Force include:

- Mr. Zhang Quanjing, former Minister, Central Organization Department
- Mr. Zeng Xianjin, Director-General, Supervision Department, General Office of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party
- Mr. Li Zhangze, Director-General, General Office, State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform
- Mr. Fu Kui, Director-General, Supervision Research Institute, Ministry of Supervision.
- Experts and officials from Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, Ministry of Finance, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Supervision, the Committee for the Reform of Central Departments of CPC, and Central Party School.

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan, as well as the UNDP Country Programme Results Framework. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted with focus on outcomes and outputs of interventions, institutional results and partnerships, policy advice and dialogue, advocacy and coordination.

The Implementing Partner (CICETE) will submit to UNDP an Annual Project Review, including the Annual Work Plan Monitoring Tool. The Cooperating Agency (GPAC) will submit to the Implementing Partner, and copying UNDP, quarterly project reports. It is imperative that progress reports not only focus on the project itself, but relates achievements, issues, changes and risk development. The attached logs (Risk, Issues, and Lessons Learned) must be continuously updated by the Implementing Partner based on feedback from the Cooperating Agency, and submitted along with the quarterly as well as the final report.

Monitoring visits to attend project activities will be conducted by UNDP and CICETE, to assess project progress and results through consultations with relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The final review meeting at the end of the project will review the final report. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months prior to the meeting.

The project shall be subject to an Outcome Evaluation to be conducted with a cluster of projects that share a common Strategic Results Framework (SRF) outcome.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria. To be completed during the process "Defining a Project". This table shall be further refined during the process "Initiating a Project".

OUTPUT 1:		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	What is the purpose of the activity?	
Description	Planned actions to produce the activity result.	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

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

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

VIII. ANNEXES

Risk Log

Date of revision:

Award Title:
Award ID:

Project Title:

Project ID:

Public Participation in Governance Performance Assessment (PPGPA) for MDG Acceleration in China

ID	Description	Category	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
01	Coordination challenges between GPAC, Peking University, CICETE and UNDP	Operational	Affect the operational efficiency of the project and increase the interaction costs P = 1 Impact: High	The three organizations involved will all follow the implementation, reporting and financial procedures, and strive to plan well ahead and keep communications open	Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk	Who submitted the risk	When was the first risk identified	When was the status of the risk last checked	e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change

02	Quality of specific project outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic 	Hinder the implementation of the research results of the project P = 1 Impact: High	GPAC, Peking University will work closely with the thematic task force on all studies commissioned and on making sure the level of discussions at workshops and seminars is high						
03	Budget restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial 	Will limit the outputs and outcome of the project P = 2 Impact: Medium	The Implementing Agency will keep an eye of the budget at all times						
04		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender ▪ Environmental ▪ Financial ▪ Operational ▪ Organizational ▪ Political ▪ Regulatory ▪ Security ▪ Strategic ▪ Other 	P =							