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THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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Programme Document

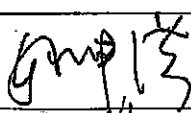
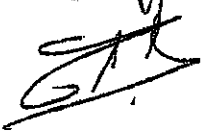
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Programme title:
Strengthening Social Services in the Urbanization Process
PEstimated start date: 2013
Estimated end date: 2015
Country: China
Management arrangement: NEX
Designated institution: China International Center for
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Summary of UNDP and	
Cost-sharing inputs	
UNDP TRAC 1&2:	\$300,000
Third Party: (to be mobilized)	\$650,000 \$900,000
Cost-sharing:	\$3,850,000
Total:	\$5,700,000

UNDAF outcome(s)/Indicators:
Outcome 2: The poorest and most vulnerable increasingly participate in and benefit more equitably from China's social and economic development.

Country Program Expected Outcome(s)/Indicators
Outcome1. Deepen the reforms that address disparities, promote equitable distribution of public resources, and foster equal access to social services and livelihood support.

Agreed by:

On behalf of	Signature	Date	Name and Title
Government Implementing Partner (CICETE/MOFCOM)			Mr. Yao Shenhong Director general
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		27/02/2013	Mr. Christophe Bahuet Country Director

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AND

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Strengthening Social Services in the Urbanization Process

Brief Description

In order to ensure more equitable human development, social services will be emphasized in the country's overall progress and modern development strategy. This programme aims to promote the strengthening of Social Services in the Urbanization Process. The main objective of this programme is to provide improved social services for the aged, women, children and the disabled through better planning, capacity building and institutional strengthening.

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SECTION I. RATIONALE AND STRATEGY

PART 1. Background

Part 1.1 Development Situation in China

Sustainable Human Development facing challenges

In recent years China has experienced unprecedented economic growth and reform, which has greatly accelerated the development of urbanization. From 2002 to 2011, China's urbanization rate grew at an annual average of 1.35%, with urban populations seeing annual average growth of 20.96 million. In 2011, the urban population reached 51.27%, an increase of 12.18 percentage point compared to 2002, making the 2011 urban population 690.79 million, 188.67 million more people than 2002 ("series report of economic and social development achievement from the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China to the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC)" which the National Bureau of Statistics of China released on August 17, 2012). In 2020 China's level of urbanization will reach about 60%, and modern city patterns will develop from the coast to inland. The UK, the United States and Japan took 180, 90, and 60 years respectively to increase their urbanization rate from 30% to 60%, but China will only take about 30 years to reach similar levels.

In recent years, the demand for urban social services has been further compounded by the growth in urban migration as a result of urbanization. This migration has created a new population of migrant families that has been absorbed into the urban fabric, increasing the demand for these services. In 2050, the growth of urban populations in Asia and Africa will account for 86% of the total growth of urban population in the world. China's urban population will grow by 341 million in the same period (UN DESA, "World Urbanization Prospects", 2011 edition). The majority of the migrant population are low-income families that do not have a *hukou* or a local residency permit, and are denied access to basic services such as education, housing or medical care. A recent survey revealed that an estimated 167 million migrant workers tend to live

and work in an urban city for more than six months. The influx of these migrant families into city centers contributes to the rise in the overall urban population, and reinforces the need for strengthened social services to prevent them from falling further into poverty. At the same time, the aged, women, children, the disabled and other vulnerable groups should also be given sufficient attention.

China became an ageing society in the late 1990s. China's population over the age of 60 reached 177.6 million in 2010, which then accounted for 13.26% of the total population. The 12th Five-Year Plan period will be a period of accelerated expansion to China's ageing population, the problems for an ageing population will be more severe and new features of accelerated development of ageing - advanced age, empty nest - will be presented. It is predicted that China's population over the age of 60 will reach 248 million in 2030 and 437 million in 2050, by when the proportion of the over-60 population will have reached 31.2% of the total population. On the whole, the accelerated expansion of China's ageing population is occurring concurrently with industrialization, urbanization and modernization, featuring rising urban, rural and regional income differences and economic, social and cultural transformation. This development presents challenges but also provide opportunities. The Chinese Government needs to pay attention to improving social service policy for the aged and build an improved social service system. Since the founding of the PRC the government has introduced various social policies to protect the aged a priority and achieved results, yet there is still much room for improvement. At present, it is difficult to respond to the increasing demands for social services from the aged. The main issues are: poor integration and coverage in the insurance system, improper fund management, a lack of rural services for the aged and a lack of life insurance for the poor aged, the increased impact of the ageing population on the one-child families, community care not being able to play its role in social care, and a less than perfect protection of human rights.

One of the consequences of the deterioration of social services is poor access to quality education for urban children. A large number of kindergartens run by State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and government institutions have been shut

down in past years. In Beijing alone, the number of kindergartens has been reduced from more than 4,000 to 1,000. At the same time, there is a high demand for day care and early childhood education in these urban centers. The disparity between the need for educational services and the availability of educational facilities has resulted in increased and disordered competition among childcare centers, lowering the quality of these facilities but increasing the costs for their services. This competition has posed challenges for equal rights and access to social services for urban populations. The implications of this decreased access affect women and children the most, and threaten the progress of equitable social and economic development.

Urbanization poses other challenges to women as well. In the latest round of city structure adjustment urban women are at risk of marginalization at the bottom of society, especially in employment and social security. The allocation principle of public resources had been changed a lot in the urbanization process; women's interests are often ignored and are therefore more vulnerable. Secondly, rural women also face rather unique challenges when they migrate to cities and towns, which include both systemic and policy issues. In particular, rural women who have migrated into the city are very often at the lower end of the labor market. If they can enjoy appropriate social services such as skills training, employment, medical cover and education for their children, they will be more able to manage these challenges. This in turn will contribute to the achievement of women's rights protection and more equitable human development.

According to the prediction of survey data of "the second national sample survey for the disabled" in 2006, the total number of all kinds of national disabled reached 82.96 million, the number of family households reached 70.50 million. The disabled are becoming an increasingly big group in the Chinese society. Due to the limitation of the disabled physiological and/or psychological barriers, their ability to adapt to the social life is affected to different degrees. The social barriers in the social services planning and provision should be re-examined, so that the disabled can lead more convenient living, and enjoy social service from the public facilities. Effective community service promotes the safeguarding and

improvement of basic living for the disabled and their families, enhances their sense of belonging and community identity, harmonizes community relationships, promotes social participation of the disabled, and contributes to the harmonious development of the community. The disabled as a special vulnerable group in society should be taken special care of by the society. As one of the indicators of national development, the development level of social work for the disabled reflects the social progress of a country.

The project will support the improvement of the living standard, protection, rehabilitation, home care, and barrier-free travel for the disabled, to enable them to fully share the benefits brought about by the new urbanization development. For example, in China's urbanization process, the urban infrastructure is developing rapidly, however, for the disabled, barrier-free facilities which they need are relatively lagging behind. The construction of a barrier-free environment not only reflects the satisfaction of the disabled needs, but also the degree of a city's inclusiveness, and contributes to the improvement of the whole city's sense of happiness. The barrier-free facilities and other measures of public and social services will help the disabled to better integrate into the city life. While it's important to improve the infrastructure and physical living environment for the disabled, it's also crucial to provide them with better employment opportunities and social security, and to raise public awareness to create a more enabling environment for the improvement of living conditions and overall wellbeing for the disabled. This project will assist China to incorporate such measures into the implementation planning of urbanization development through piloting and policy study and recommendations.

The 18th National Congress of the CPC indicated that China will extend its reforms and opening up to the wider world, promote sustainable economic development, thoroughly apply a scientific approach to development, build a socialist harmonious society and provide ideological guidelines and a strong drive for the development of urbanization in China. China will actively yet prudently accelerate the urbanization process, optimize resource allocation and adjust its economic structure, to build a solid foundation for national economic

development. Currently and in the future, opportunities and challenges both exist for China's strategy to improve social service provision in the urbanization process. The present support offered by urban social services is insufficient. Because of China's large population, an increase in the level of urbanization of 1% would be equivalent to about ten million population migrating from rural to urban areas. Having to accommodate such great volumes of people greatly increases the pressure on urban infrastructure and social services. In recent years, although all levels of government have invested significantly more resources in social services, it is still difficult to meet the social service needs of the public. In particular, significant issues with housing, vocational training, child education, public health, basic medical care and social security and services persist.

Social services play an important role in resolving social conflicts, ensuring domestic stability, safeguarding social justice and equity and promoting social development. At present, there is a perceptible gap in social service provision between China and the developed countries. With China's economy entering into a new development stage, CPC and the Government are paying increasing attention to social services. The challenges will be particularly difficult for local governments that are overseeing rapid urbanization, whereas many of them currently have inadequate capacity to deal with the many obstacles posed by urbanization to sustainable socioeconomic development, including limited provision of social services. Therefore, capacity building and sharing knowledge of measures to tackle related challenges are of crucial importance. Nevertheless, the Government will continue to improve the systematic arrangement of social services. Through studying and learning from other countries' advanced experiences in developing social services management models, increasing the social service delivery capacity, and integrating social resources, the Government and society will be further mobilized to strengthen social coordination and civil society participation, and to accelerate the construction of a new social management system with the leadership of CPC, with emphasis not only on government responsibility, but also on social coordination, and public participation. This will help to build a system of social services with Chinese characteristics and in cohesion with China's national priorities to continuously

meet the population's needs, improve the public's happiness index, and promote the building of a harmonious society and a strong economy.

When formulating and implementing new policies to meet emerging development challenges, China seeks the support from international organizations such as UNDP to introduce best practices and international experiences, and to provide capacity building and policy advice, making positive contribution to policy, regulation and legislation in improving social service management and promoting equitable and sustainable human development.

Part 1.2 National Response

The Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China (2011-2015) specifies that the protection and improvement of people's wellbeing will be the fundamental objective and end result of accelerating the transformation of China's economic development pattern. China will improve the systematic arrangements that protect and improve people's wellbeing, regard the promotion of employment as the top priority in economic and social development, expedite the development of all types of social work, increase efforts to adjust income distribution to achieve common prosperity for all people and work to ensure that the benefits of development are enjoyed by all. China will gradually improve the system for providing basic public services to both urban and rural communities and seek to reduce the difference in quality of provision between areas, develop a sounder social administration system and work to build a more harmonious and stable society. China will promote the coordinated and interactive development of different provinces. China will further strengthen and innovate in social administration, accelerate the establishment of a service-oriented government, and combine the functions of administration and service provision where applicable.

The expansion of urban areas will be directed to create city clusters, with smaller cities having their development driven by that of larger cities nearby. This will in

have a knock-on effect on other, smaller urban areas and promote their development as well. It is important that China's rural population have the choice and opportunity to migrate and take on a new identity as urban residents, which plays a key role in promoting the urbanization progress. China will respect farmers' right to decide on moving into cities or staying in the countryside.

Attention will be paid to promoting the full development of women and seeking equality between the sexes, fully developing human resources within the female population, effectively safeguarding the legal rights and interests of women, promote women's employment and female entrepreneurship and improve women's ability to participate in economic development and social management. Work will continue to provide women with labor protection, social welfare, health care and legal aid, as well as to improve the reporting of statistics regarding men and women, improve the environment for women's development. Drastic measures will be adopted to crack down on violence against women, the abduction and trafficking of women and other criminal offenses.

China will give top priority to development of children, implement a children's development program, protect the rights of children for their living, development, protection and participation according to law, improve the environment for the growth of children, improve child welfare, eliminate discrimination against female children, promote children's physical and mental health development and enhance early education and social behavior education for children without siblings.

China will actively respond to population aging and establish an aged care services system based on home, community and supporting institutions, ensuring that such institutions can provide 30 beds for every 1,000 old people. China will develop the field of aged care services from basic living care to healthcare, provision of support equipment legal services and emergency aid. Community activity venues and facilities for the aged will be expanded. The human resources of the aged will be developed and utilized.

The Chinese government has always attached great importance to the work for people with disabilities. It has adapted advanced international concepts on disability to its local contexts and has adopted a strategy to promote and protect the rights of people with disabilities through development.

A series of constructive administrative and legislative actions, supported by the work of disability-related organizations, have contributed significantly to the improvement of the overall living conditions and social status of people with disability in China. The Constitution in China provides a general principle regarding the protection of people with disability, ensuring that "all citizens ... have the right to material assistance from the state and society when they are old, ill or disabled." A series of social relief, medical, health and social insurance services and more than thirty national laws including Criminal Law, Civil Law, Educational Law and Labor Law have been put in place for disabled persons to execute their constitutional rights.

The Law regarding the "Protection of Persons with Disabilities", enacted in the year 1991, specifically addresses the protection of the rights of people with disability in China, containing numerous regulations addressing rehabilitation, education, poverty reduction, social security, employment, legal liability, accessibility, capacity-building, culture and sports promotion for disabled persons.

Established in 1998, the China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF), a unified organization, is commissioned by the Chinese government to supervise affairs relating to people with disabilities in China, promote their rights and provide comprehensive and effective services. Headquartered in Beijing, it has a nationwide umbrella network reaching every part of China.

Part 1.3 International Assistance

Partnership with UN

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) coordinates the development assistance of UN agencies in China and supports government initiatives through multi-year programming cycles that respond to prioritized needs. In the 2011-2015 UNDAF, the UN system in China has identified: "The UN will work to assist the Chinese Government in ensuring the more equitable allocation of public resources". It also stressed that: "The UN will also help improve existing systems to expand coverage and improve schemes and delivery of social security benefits for the aged. The UN will work closely with Government, enterprises and other stakeholders to ensure poor and vulnerable groups, including in particular the disabled, have equal access to decent work and viable livelihood strategies."

PART 2. Strategy

In order to ensure more equitable human development, social services will be emphasized in the China's overall progress and modern development strategy. This programme aims to promote the strengthening of Social Services in the Urbanization Process. The main objective of this programme is to provide improved social services for the aged, women, children and the disabled through better planning, capacity building and institutional strengthening.

Part 2.1 Objectives

The programme aims to make a positive influence on China's urbanization development policies and practices by improving social service in the urbanization process.

- 1) To promote the development of China's social services in the urbanization process through innovative cooperation with the civil society, with decisions made based on consensus among different stakeholders;
- 2) To pilot development planning for social services, strengthen cross-sector collaboration and improve stakeholders capacity building;
- 3) To summarize pilot experiences on mainstreaming social services in social development process.

Part One: Innovation, communication, consensus building, and promotion of development concept

To respond to the challenges of social service in the urbanization process, it is important to change the mindset of social services and enhance communication within the sector. Communications not only concern the formulation and implementation of a public policy, but also the multi-stakeholders participation and the consensus process. The stakeholders include government officials, academic researchers, community representatives, business operators and other partners. In the formulation and development of the public policy, UNDP will actively seek to collaborate with key Government departments and organizations, policy research or advisory bodies, communities and voluntary groups, as well as enterprises, thus forging a network of partnerships to collectively work to integrate all parties concerned with social services into policy process.

Part Two: Strengthen cross-sector collaboration, improve social service through innovative pilots

From past experience of China's reform and opening-up process it can be concluded that new policies often start with local level pilots, testing the waters with small initiatives before scaling up where successful. Also central to the Government's strategy is a scientific approach to development, basing policy on empirical data and evidence. Therefore, to mainstream the improved urban social service in development strategies, the feasible entry points should also be at the local level. In particular, the 'territory-based' principle of the current social service management system also gives local governments space and flexibility for policy innovations.

Part Three: Summarize pilot experience, mainstream social service in social development process

Summarize and evaluate pilot experiences via a documented reporting process, mainstream successful social service management approaches to the urbanization

process into China's macro-development policy and ultimately integrate into the overall strategic transformation of the development framework in China.

Part 2.2 General Principles

Capacity Building

Capacity building strategies will employ a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches, including the fostering of an environment conducive to change, providing guidance and information, and ensuring policy created at the national level is implemented coherently at lower levels. Capacity building will also support local development planning and the integration of vulnerable groups into local development planning, and addressing their particular needs. Capacity building will not only focus on government officials but also civil society organizations, academic institutions, private sector partners, the mass media, voluntary groups and other opinion leaders.

Partnership and Participation

Given that an integrated approach to central planning is a key goal of this programme, capacity building and project implementation should particularly focus on stakeholders from different sectors: sub-national level government, civil society and local communities. To this end efforts will be made to jointly raise awareness of social services and capacity building, focused at local and community level, while mobilizing women organizations and voluntary groups in communities.

Public private partnership (PPP) will be advocated to share responsibilities, invest resources, and share risk and profits in producing and delivering public goods and services.

UNDP Practices

UNDP is committed to promoting change and creating a network of knowledge, experience, and resources to empower people to build a better life. In the context of ongoing rapid changes in China, UNDP recognizes the need to protect the interests of the disadvantaged, as an important component in human development, and is assisting the government with policy planning and capacity building that promotes equitable social inclusion and poverty reduction. UNDP aims to support China's balanced, sustainable urbanization development. In close collaboration with the government, the programme will provide recommendations for improving social services in the urbanization process, while protecting the rights of the aged, women, children, the disabled and other vulnerable groups, promote social development for vulnerable people, and contribute to the achievement of equitable development.

China and the World

As the world's largest developing country and one of the MDGs champions in the world, China has a wealth of development experiences to share with other developing countries. In this connection, the top leadership of UNDP and China have agreed to forge a stronger partnership strategy. UNDP is committed to support China in further enhancing its national capacity to promote cooperation and global partnerships so that other countries and China may mutually benefit from relevant experiences and best practices. UNDP will also continue to support strengthening China's role and participation in regional and cross-border initiatives concerning social services.

Part 2.3 Scope of the Project

Part One: Strengthen the legal and policy framework and basis

To promote development in urbanization, economic restructuring and upgrading it is important to intensify efforts to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas and to increase the intensity of urban and rural development. The programme will employ a scientific approach to development, aiming to

accelerate the reformation of China's economic development model and enhance sustainable development capacity to effectively protect and improve people's wellbeing. Current industrialization and urbanization in China is a rapid development process; in accordance with the requirements of urban and rural development urbanization needs to be actively yet cautiously promoted, to increase urban agglomeration and interdependent development, to drive rural development led by urban development, which will continuously release the huge market potential in China's urban and rural areas and provide strong support for long-term stable and rapid economic development.

In the urbanization process, it would be wise to plan strategically to optimize the allocation of resources, improve social services and the living environment, promote a centralized residence of populations, industrial cluster development and intensive land use to better stimulate the development of China's vast rural areas. Urbanization is an integral and basic aspect of modernization. The scientific development of urbanization includes the streamlining of urbanization-specific information, disaggregated data and indicators, and standardized policies that are important to ensure the healthy urban development of. In addition, protecting the rights of the aged, women, children and the disabled requires strengthening the legal framework and infrastructure. Such measures include training for relevant authorities and practitioners, and eliminating discrepancies and discrimination from the implementation of laws and policies. Complementary to these strategies, continued policy advocacy is necessary to raise awareness among policymakers and lawmakers to address through the political process the disparities either caused or intensified by urbanization.

Part Two: Raise awareness, improve the systems, build capacity, and form industries

Taking good care of the elderly is an important task for social security, which calls for further raising of awareness, improvement in the provision system and its practice and promotion of development to the social insurance system to

better protect and improve people's wellbeing. In the world's most populous developing country, to establish a sound social insurance system and guarantee all people's care in their old age is of great importance. The family, community and social charities all play a role in providing the aged with social security. This can also be seen and explored as a big potential for the development of different industries. Vice-Premier (and presumptive Premier) Li Keqiang has pointed out: "The development of social services for the aged, tourism, and medical care could be combined into the development of stronger and larger industry."

To ensure equal rights for the elderly is an important step towards eliminating the vulnerability and inequalities of China's seniors. This involves not only ensuring social welfare and economic progress for the aged, but also providing skills training and capacity building for services providers, including for women. This will in turn promote female participation in employment and enable women to contribute to the booming economy.

Part Three: Strengthen coordination, integrate resources, and improve the long-term sustainability of the social services infrastructure

In order to ensure that China's urbanization process contributes to equal and sustainable development, it is critical to increase and strengthen urban families' access to social services. Access to social services, especially for women, remains a serious challenge in China. To effectively respond to these problems, it is important to ensure access to services such as childcare and childhood education, skills training and capacity development. There needs to be a more streamlined and coordinated approach for delivering these services at all levels, integrating the efforts of government, private, and community institutions. Special attention should focus on the most vulnerable groups, such as women and children. These include (1) improving the quality of education and guarantee all urban children's access to education, including early childhood education, kindergarten and elementary school; (2) provide skills training and capacity building to enhance family education and child-rearing capacity. The long-term

<p>Outcome 2: Through incorporating social services in the planning of balanced and sustainable development and the pilot implementation in urban areas, ensure that the aged, women, children and the disabled benefit from equitable distribution of resources.</p>	<p>Use of sex disaggregated statistical data and surveys by the State Statistics Bureau.</p> <p>China's population over the age of 60 reached 177.6 million in 2010, meanwhile the new features of ageing - advanced age and empty nest - will manifest.</p> <p>Increase in number of women employed in urban and rural areas, up to 337 million (44.8% of employed population) at the end of 2004; in urban areas, 44.27 million employed were women (38.1% of total employed urban population).</p> <p>Formulation of the</p>	<p>Access to social services</p>	<p>Output 3: Conduct baseline surveys and policy research of social service delivery in urban China, with a focus on education for children (for example, childhood education) and aged benefits (such as apartments for the aged, medical care, health care), and women's participation in the labor market, provide recommendations for streamlining and strengthening the coordination among responsible government institutions and ministries in social service provision.</p>	<p>Conduct a baseline assessment on aged services, children's education service and women's participation in the labor force, including patterns and trends of aged service, early childhood education and gender inequities in employment.</p>	<p>CADS Research institutes/think tanks (potential partners: ACWF, MOE, CNCA-China National Committee on Ageing)</p>
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	<p>National Action Plan of Education for All and National Program of Action for Child Development to provide legal and policy guidance to guarantee equal educational opportunities.</p>		<p>Output 4: Develop pilot programs to improve the distribution of social services in selected provinces (5 to 8 provinces).</p>	<p>Launch pilot programs for aged, women, children and the disabled, to promote women participation, particular in non-conventional sectors. (local women's participation in the urban and rural development in Hainan; care for the elderly, children's comprehensive development in Beijing, Changping; New migrant workers' employment opportunity and social service in Sichuan).</p> <p>Increase the capacity to better deliver social services at the local level, and improve the capacity of service providers and professionals to respond to the needs of aged, women, children and the disabled through trainings and workshops.</p> <p>Carry out study tours, workshops and seminars to introduce international concepts and best practices of social service delivery and enhancing equal access.</p>	<p>Above-men tioned national and sub-nationa 1 government s partners</p>
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<p>Strengthen the capacity of urban households through improved child rearing skills and services for women, access to education for women, children and the disabled, and better social services for them.</p>	<p>Facilitate dialogue between stakeholders, incl. government, donors, CSOs, and international community and produce policy recommendations.</p>	<p>Conduct leadership capacity-building trainings on social service for decision-makers to strengthen social service policy making and implementation.</p>	<p>Develop pilot programs that address the needs and rights of vulnerable populations, especially aged, children and the disabled.</p>

<p>Improve the professionalism and skills of educational institutions, including child doctors, early childhood development guidance institutions and children's education teachers, in order to strengthen the quality of social services for children.</p>	<p>Raise awareness of and information to social services in the communities, including building an e-platform to increase the availability of social services, information and resources and enhancing e-learning for members.</p>

			<p>Output 5: Form a multi-sector policy dialogue platform among various stakeholders such as government, policy research / consulting agencies, community and voluntary groups, as well as private enterprises, provide services and capacity building for service providers and beneficiaries.</p>	<p>Produce a publication that captures the experiences learnt from the pilot programmes.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of aged, women, children and the disabled using social services, Number of services established and available at the community and / or neighborhood level, Number of workshops, trainings held.</p> <p>Organize regular meetings that bring together government partners, representatives from academia, CSOs, donors, and other stakeholders for informal dialogue on developing social service policies and practices.</p>	<p>CICETE Government Institutions CSOs Donors</p>
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				<p>Organize at least one high-level meeting with relevant stakeholders to disseminate findings and lessons learned for policy implications.</p>	
				<p>Develop pilot programs across thematic sectors that demonstrate best practices in social service mainstreaming.</p>	
				<p><u>Indicator 3:</u> Number of dialogues and advocacy events held; Number of policy makers and researchers participating, number of publications produced.</p>	

<p>Outcome 3: Set up a knowledge-sharing network to better incorporate equity of social services into policies and practice.</p>	<p>Community of Practice</p>	<p>Community of Practice and Resource Network</p>	<p>Output 6: Set up a resources network, sharing best practice, experiences and lessons learned through publications, reports, and media publicity.</p>	<p>Create an online forum to foster exchange and disseminate shared knowledge for partners on social service, including best practices and lessons learned.</p> <p>Produce periodic publications and reports (at least one per year) related to social service</p> <p>Indicator 4: Number of visits to and discussion on the online forum; number of publications / papers produced and disseminated among stakeholders; number of request from policy makers and researchers on relevant knowledge.</p>	<p>UNDP CICETE Government Institutions CSOs Donors</p>
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<p>Outcome 4: To protect the disabled rights to access and be protected in decent work and viable and inclusive livelihood strategies through capacity building for grass-roots social workers and organizations on innovative and replicable institutional and community based social services.</p>	<p>Community of Practice</p>	<p>Access to social services</p>	<p>Output 7: Capacity of grass-roots social workers and organizations enhanced through capacity building, consultation and exchange.</p>	<p>Full consideration of the application of the disabled in the planning and provision of community service</p>	<p>UNDP CICETTE CDPF (China Disabled Persons' Federation)</p>
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Part 2.5 Implementation Strategy

The funding will be provided by UNDP, the government and third party/private sector cost sharing, and the project will be initiated and implemented as soon as the programme document is signed. The duration of the project will be three years (2013-2015). The project will cover Beijing, Sichuan, Hainan, Hubei and other selected provinces. Other demonstration sites with similar national and international programmes may also be selected for exchanging knowledge, experiences, and lessons learned. The detailed implementation strategies are described as follows:

1) Project Activities Implementation

Common activities will be explored to maximize effective use of resources including: providing training for local government, communities and associations; technical assistance; annual review workshops; project dissemination, e.g. development of websites, training manuals, guidelines and final project-concluding workshops. The implementation of these activities will foster the skills of all project participants over the life of the project, and for continuing related activities beyond the project completion. Where possible, these activities will also involve other international organizations. Particular themes will be identified based upon perceived community needs, requirements, expertise and experiences of participants.

2) Dissemination of Project Results

Knowledge and experience obtained during the project shall be shared by bringing together the participants and stakeholders in relevant activities. Collaboration and communication with these participants will enhance creative thinking and the development of new approaches. Regular meetings and annual workshops will be organized to solicit inputs from project members and beneficiaries. The project achievements and results will be communicated to government, academic and industrial circles through knowledge products such as

publication of articles, reports, brochures and newsletters, conduction of seminars and workshops, and transfer of technologies, as well as other appropriate communication channels. Media involvement will be a very important component to the project. A dedicated website will also be created and maintained to disseminate the updated information of the project.

3) Project Assessment

Project assessment will be implemented to monitor the progress of the project on yearly basis. This will involve a joint technical advisory team to conduct assessments to review, evaluate and improve project progress against performance indicators. The assessment will also serve as a regular forum for project partners to provide inputs and to exchange feedback.

4) Participatory Approach

Involvement of various stakeholders will be critical for ensuring systematic participation of the partners in the project. A Project Advisory Committee will be established, consisting of representatives from governments, NGOs, and community organizations. The main task of the committee will be to provide advice and feedback on the management and implementation of the project.

Part 2.6 Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries will be Government organizations, institutions and related agencies at national, provincial, municipal, county and community level, whose capacities in sustainable development will be strengthened through capacity building. The integral management systems and infrastructure at pilot sites and cooperating agencies will also benefit from the project. Poor households and vulnerable community will benefit through capacity building, public service provision improvement and vulnerability reduction. Successful public-private partnerships will stimulate local economies and create new employment opportunities.

The aged, women, children and the disabled as special target groups will benefit from this project. The project will help them solve practical problems. A significant proportion of women participants will assume active roles in the implementation and management of the project. This project also emphasizes the women's role of being instructors, trainees, service providers, and managers. 40% of the beneficiaries in capacity building activities will be women.

Part 2.7 Partnership Strategy

The successful implementation of the project will depend on the development of effective partnerships with different agencies at international, national, and local levels, to promote the formation of appropriate institutional and technical networks at multiple levels, to ensure the achievement of expected results.

The cooperation with national-level counterparts will strengthen partnerships within the project. Key partners will be: 1) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the largest multilateral development assistance institution in the United Nations operational system for development, for helping promote sustainable human development through technical assistance; it is currently involved in development activities in over 100 recipient countries with a worldwide network of field offices; 2) China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) affiliated to the Ministry of Commerce is the designated focal point for coordination, formulation and implementation of country cooperation programmes with UNDP; 3) Chinese Association for Development Strategy (CADS) is a technical institution to provide professional services and support, to undertake scientific research, evaluation and application through the information collection and analysis; 4) China National Committee on Ageing (CNCA) has a wealth of experience to draw on in creating solutions for aging-related problems in China. Its network extends across national and local levels. CNCA coordinated and promoted the security work of maintaining aged rights and interests in relevant departments; 5) All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) is an important mechanism in Chinese female development, a unique nationwide women's organization, with many years of experience in project management and policy advocacy. ACWF represents women and children in

developing relevant laws, regulations and policies and takes lead in promoting the participation of women in economic and social development and education for women; 6) Ministry of Education (MoE) is the State Council Department which is in charge of education and language related work. MoE undertakes the work of macroscopic management for the high school, pre-school and special education, formulates the development policy of pre-school education and teaching documents of basic education, and provides guidance for primary and secondary education information technology and library supplies; 7) Ministry of Civil Affairs (MoCA) is playing an important role in solving difficulties of lives for vulnerable groups, resolving conflicts through redistribution of social resources, 8) the China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF) is a unified organization commissioned by the Chinese government to supervise affairs relating to people with disabilities in China. CDPF represents the common interests of the disabled, helps protect and promote their legitimate rights, and provides comprehensive and effective services. Headquartered in Beijing, it has a nationwide umbrella network reaching every part of China. 9) The project will cooperate with relevant research institutes and organizations, provide advices and suggestions. For example, the Institute for Urban and Environmental Studies Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), who has the economic, social, environmental, planning and other multidisciplinary advantages on research subjects; SJGJ Institute of Engineering and Technology has the national grade A of planning and designing, has taken several numbers of significant subjects supported by the Project of Ministry of Science and Technology and the National Natural Science Fund. Institute of LHHD International Urban and Rural Planning and Design has undertaken the works of research, planning and designing and etc. in the areas of urban and rural development, urban concentration areas, land economy and real estate, ecological city and sustainable development.

Provincial and Local Government

Provincial and local Government in Beijing, Sichuan, Hainan and Hubei will implement and replicate the project activities and concept through integrated or focused pilot initiatives.

Civil Society Organizations

The national's leading research institutes and advisory bodies, community-based and volunteer-driven organizations as well as other civil society organizations may provide a platform to address issues relevant to the science, techniques and policy recommendations.

Private Sector

The support and assistance of private sector will be essential for the successful implementation of the project. The project will seek to form collaborative relationships with technical and commercial partners to achieve greater successes.

International Community

UNDP will also seek support from other international organizations and bilateral donors that have similar interests and focus of development assistance in China, and explore collaboration for information exchange, technical transfer, professional training, and expertise support.

PART 3. Management Arrangements

The Ministry of Commerce is the government focal point responsible for management of international development assistance from foreign governments and UN agencies. China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) affiliated to the Ministry of Commerce is the designated focal point for coordination, formulation and implementation of country cooperation programmes of UNDP. As the executing agency, CICETE will, in consultation with other relevant institutions and the UNDP China country office, identify, approve, and implement the proposed activities, provide support to ensure achievement of the expected results and the successful completion of the project.

CICETE and UNDP will be responsible for the overall management and results of the project and the daily implementation of the project according to the rules and regulations and the Results Based Management (RMB) principles of UNDP and the NEX manual.

The project will be executed on behalf of the government by China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) of the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) under NEX modality. The collaborating partners include CADS, CNCA and Beijing, Sichuan, Hainan and Hubei provincial and municipal governments. The project implementation may also involve Ministry of Education, Ministry of Civil Affairs, ACWF, CDPF and other key stakeholders throughout the project cycle. CICETE, as government implementing partner, will be directly responsible for the development and implementation of the annual work plan (AWP) for this project. The AWP's describe the specific results to be achieved and form the basic agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner on the use of resources. CICETE is responsible and accountable for managing the project, achieving the project outputs, and for the effective use of the project resources.

In close collaboration with CICETE and other collaborating partners, UNDP will assume oversight and monitoring functions to ensure the achievement of the project outcomes and objectives.

In line with the overall project objectives, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established. It will be co-chaired by the related Ministry departments, Director General of CICETE and UNDP Country Director, and participated by pilot provincial governments as committee members.

A National Project Office (NPO) will be established at CICETE for coordinating the execution and implementation of the project. The NPO includes national project officers in charge of the daily project management and communication of information. A national project coordinator will be designated by the NPO, who is responsible for the overall coordination of the partnership and project implementation. The NPO will also be responsible for providing guidance to local project implementing agencies with respect to policy and technical issues.

As part of the project, each pilot project will set up a project management office, with one project director and designated staff. The sub-project management office will work under the overall supervision and management of the PSC and the NPO. It is responsible for the implementation, management, reporting, delivery and dissemination of the results and outputs of each pilot project. The project management office of each pilot project will establish a local project office in the demonstration sites according to the actual situation, and under the supervision and management of CICETE, UNDP and their respective sub-project office, the local project office will be responsible for conducting the specific work at the local demonstration sites.

An expert team will provide operational and technical support for the project. The expert team will provide technical advice and guidance to ensure the operational and technical standard of the project implementation within the required time and budget framework.

PART 4. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan. The M&E will focus on interventions, institutional construction, partnerships, policy advice and dialogue, dissemination and advocacy for the project outcomes and outputs.

In particular, the M&E will focus on the following key aspects:

- significant contributions to overall institutional setting and policy development;
- enhancement of the management efficiency of the project;
- assurance of consultation/participation from all stakeholders;
- dynamic assessment and timely supervision of the project progress;
- advocacy and dissemination of the project results.

The desired project outcomes and outputs will be monitored by an integrated monitoring system. The system consists of M & E of project activities, annual work plans and budgets, peer group review and evaluation. Necessary M & E mechanisms and tools will be developed in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the project with a view to ensure efficient utilization of project resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity.

The NPO will provide, through CICETE to UNDP, the annual work plan and the periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of the project, outlining the challenges faced and the resource utilization. The reporting will be on quarterly and annual basis in accordance with the UN procedures. The provincial and local governments will be involved to provide necessary support to facilitate monitoring and evaluation activities.

Monitoring visits will be conducted by UNDP and CICETE to assess project progress and results in consultation with relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Annual National Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held to evaluate progress, results, experiences and lessons learned during project implementation. The NPO will support convening of the review meetings and will assist related ministries and local governments to prepare annual project reports. This annual review will ensure periodic evaluation and dynamic assessment on whether the approach and interventions produce the expected outcomes.

PART 5. Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the United Nations Development Program, signed by the parties on June 29, 1979.

PART 6. Funding

The project establishes an organizational framework of incorporating social service into development agenda through various efforts. It would provide a flexible structure to channel the efforts of donors and external agencies to address emerging needs and initiate specific areas of work towards the attainment of the overall project objectives, in which successive sub-projects can be integrated into the existing resource and results framework.

The budget for the overall project at its initial phase is estimated at US\$5.7 million. Among this, about US\$300,000 is from UNDP TRAC funds. Continued efforts will be made to mobilize funds and support from both internal and external funding mechanisms.

1. Government cost sharing funds will be mainly used for:

- Identification and preparatory work of the project, including workshops and trainings;
- Costs of short-term domestic experts;

- Workshops: travel costs, accommodation, allowance, venue costs;
- Domestic study tours and trainings: covering participants' accommodation, allowance and travel costs in China;
- Overseas trainings: travel costs of some trainees, domestic costs related to application and preparation;
- Costs of demonstration or piloting activities;
- Follow up of actions recommended by the project, including dissemination workshops and related materials printing;
- Partial costs of PMO's operation, including the procurement of office equipment as necessary, means of communications and transportation; rental charge, staffs, communication and etc. for project office;
- Project support and administration costs;
- All necessary resources to facilitate project management and implementation.

2. UNDP and Third Party inputs will be mainly used for:

- International and national consultants and resource persons;
- Supporting technical services, training activities, study tours, symposiums and workshops, partial operation costs of NPO including recruitment of project experts and assistants, communication, in-city travel and office facilities as necessary;
- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Material and equipment to a limited degree;
- Partial demonstration project costs;
- Project support and administration cost.