

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

## Semester: 2-10

Country: China  
 Thematic Window: Youth, Employment and Migration  
 MDGF Atlas Project:  
 Program title: Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's Vulnerable Migrants  
 Report Number:  
 Reporting Period: 2-10  
 Programme Duration:  
 Official Starting Date:

- Participating UN Organizations:
- ILO
  - UNDP
  - UNESCO
  - UNFPA
  - UNICEF
  - UNIDO
  - UNIFEM
  - UNV
  - WHO
- Implementing Partners:
- Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA)
  - Ministry of Health (MOH)
  - Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS)
  - Ministry of Public Security (MPS)
  - National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
  - National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
  - National Population & Family Planning Commission (NPFPC)
  - National Working Committee for Children and Women (NWCCW)
  - State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC)
  - State Council Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migrant Workers

## Budget Summary

	ILO	1696823.0
	UNDP	1482960.0
	UNESCO	1089667.0
	UNFPA	494929.0
Total Approved Budget	UNICEF	1080629.0
	UNIDO	
	UNIFEM	331358.0
	UNV	
	WHO	423634.0
	ILO	1276724.0
	UNDP	1010205.0
	UNESCO	812333.0
	UNFPA	395419.0
Total Amount of Transferred To Date	UNICEF	856915.0
	UNIDO	
	UNIFEM	223459.0
	UNV	
	WHO	344540.0
	ILO	1276724.0
	UNDP	934599.0
	UNESCO	791733.0
	UNFPA	378299.0
Total Budget Committed To Date	UNICEF	800872.0
	UNIDO	
	UNIFEM	193968.0
	UNV	
	WHO	300000.0
	ILO	959085.0
	UNDP	874758.0
	UNESCO	735047.0
	UNFPA	330149.0
Total Budget Disbursed To Date	UNICEF	651789.0
	UNIDO	
	UNIFEM	187381.0
	UNV	
	WHO	275000.0

## Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of US\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel	NDRC/DRC	15	15		
Cost Share	ILO, Hunan Provincial Education Department	70	70		
Counterpart	local government of Changzhou and Zhongshan	170	170		

### DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot village water treatment plant. The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

## Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number								
Reached Number	34788		39216		166020	100085	47	360
Targeted - Reached	-34788	0	-39216	0	-166020	-100085	-47	-360
% difference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number								
Reached Number	311066		322458				39	96
Targeted - Reached	-311066	0	-322458	0	0	0	-39	-96
% difference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

#### Progress in outcomes

#### Progress in outputs

Based on the solid knowledge base built up through extensive consultation, research, surveys, desk reviews, assessments, and the development of training materials and curricula in year 1, innovative YEM solutions have been piloted, tested and closely monitored in pilot sites. The progress made so far indicates good prospects for sustainability and replication of YEM innovations. For example: - The web-based platform to exchange information on issues relating to China's internal young migrants was officially launched, which has filled an important gap by making both YEM research and papers, as well as research commissioned by other organizations available to users online. - The overall report with an indicator system to measure an urban area's social inclusion for migrants and substantial policy recommendations were provided, contributing to the formulation of the country's 12th five-year development plan, esp. in the area of promoting the social inclusion for young migrants. - Excellent YEM university volunteers tutoring young migrant students activities made an important contribution to a nation-wide programme called Caring Action, launched by the China Communist Youth League Central Committee in April 2010. YEM experiences were shared with officials of Youth League Committees from 31 provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Government at the Introductory Meeting on Caring Action in September 2010. - Flexible pre-vocational courses developed and tested in three pilot sites for ease of use and understanding. CAST, which has both the technical skills and the network, has agreed to be the future service provider and use their human resources to provide further training for migrant and out-of-school children in receiving and sending areas. - The Life Skills Training (LST) Package jointly developed by 6 UN agencies and their counterparts was printed and distributed to 35 pilot sites. YEM LST and participatory training method turned out to be helpful in increasing students' interest in studying and decreasing the number of dropouts and indeed was warmly welcomed by both teachers and students. The Cangzhou City education bureau decided to expand the use of LST to 10 pilot schools in 5 counties and issued an official document to include the LST in the local school-based curriculum. MOHRSS has also indicated it plans to introduce the Life Skills Training materials to 200 counties to be taught in vocational training centers. - YEM's SOP for registering migrant children convinced Changzhou to integrate SOP into the migrant population information management system resulting in a decision to build a new kindergarten. - 20 pilot community centers were launched. In addition to provide one stop services to migrants, these community centers also serve as pilots of joint and integrated YEM solutions developed under different YEM outcomes and outputs, such as LST and employment-related activities. - YEM made great progress in establishing youth- and migrant-friendly services in pilot community health centers. To be incorporated into the national "Healthy City" programme, YEM experiences will be shared with many other cities to help them address the health problems of their migrant population.

#### Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme were integrated in the above "Progress in outputs" section in order to show the linkages clearly and logically.

#### Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Administrative / Financial

Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability

Joint Programme design

#### What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Other. Please specify

- There are considerable coordination needs for this interagency project. It is difficult for UN agency staff to attend all meetings and respond to the various coordination requirements of the interagency project. - Different UN agency procedures affect implementation by all agencies. Due to the large number of agencies, counterparts and pilot sites, implementation thus takes longer, adding to the burden caused by different procedures. - Different government departments work in their respective areas and focus on different targets. However, coordination and cooperation among them are important for protecting the rights of migrants and remains a challenge.

#### Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

- In light of the complexity and scope of the Joint Programme, there is a very short period and limited funding for programme implementation. Along with the progress of the Joint Programme, this defect in design tends to increase the difficulty of reaching common understanding on the way that project activities should be run and budgeted. For example: While UN agencies sometimes prefer to use international experts in research and training because of the difficulty in assessing the qualifications of local experts, national and local agencies may be reluctant to accept the use of external international experts, especially where these experts are substantially more expensive to engage and may take some time to get familiar with China's unique circumstances. Intensive project activities (baseline survey, proposal of solutions/developing training materials, pilot testing, M&E, the generation of sustainable and replicable approaches, etc.) are usually closely and logically linked up. Many are interdependent. Insufficient time and funding may have an impact on the quality of implementation and outputs. Added funding and time would be needed to ensure sustainability of expected results as well as quality outputs, advocacy and policy impact - When professional translators are engaged, they may not have a good grasp of technical phrases and their work may be hard to understand, or may need some revision. Translation of materials often leads to significant delays and ties up project funds.

#### Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

- Collaboration between multiple UN agencies is often made more difficult by the agencies' different internal financial and administrative rules and procedures. And this together with their government counterparts' working methods, oblige agencies to find the best possible solution that may neither be the most efficient nor the most desirable. - Changes in government counterparts and UN agencies (eg, leaders and decision-makers being relocated, transferred, promoted) may delay timely implementation and sustainability of the project.

#### Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

- Translation: only important reports/training materials and particularly those that may be used in other countries have been translated into English. Where materials are only to be used by Chinese stakeholders and there is capacity for the UN agencies China office to review the materials in Chinese, translation has not been arranged. - Quality of research: substantial efforts have been made to ensure that the quality of reports is acceptable including through providing researchers with guidelines, sample work, and ongoing monitoring, etc. - Inter-agency co-ordination, including output level working group meetings, inter-agency meetings and regular communication through emails. - In recognition of the limited funding and time period for project implementation, the need for maximizing impact and gathering support in the short period set, funds have been reallocated from year 2 to year 3 and within year 3 activities, and activities have been redesigned for certain activities. - In order to build the support of government counterparts, leaders and decision makers, relevant actors at local pilot sites will be invited to engage and participate as early as possible, and during the implementation planning process. - Strengthening communication and coordination within UN agencies and with national and local partners. PMC meetings and other joint programme level events with wide attendance have proven to be effective to

build up connections among participating partners. In order to be cost-effective and avoid adding burden to project staff's schedule, YEM conducts PMC meetings on a quarterly basis, sometimes combining with other joint programme level event, for example, the mid-term evaluation debriefing meeting.

## 2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

### What types of coordination mechanisms

- Outcomes and Outputs were designed together by participating agencies and their partners, but most activities were planned and being implemented separately by partners. Although these activities are not being implemented fully jointly on the ground, they are still contributing to the achievement of joint outcomes and objectives. - Some tools are created and used to maximize information sharing among UN agencies, national and local partners, such as YEM Activity Calendar, List of Products, and Directory of YEM Services, sharing reports and other products among partners, etc. Providing information about what activities took place where, when and by which actors, these tools gradually enhance the understanding and interest of partners across the Joint Programme beyond their own components. - UNRCO provides continuous support to JPs, by providing prompt and precise responses to questions regarding joint programme implementation and coordination, organizing regular meetings among JP Coordinators and meetings involving JP UN PMC Co-Chairs and JPCs, as well as participating in important JP events, for example, JP PMC meetings and inter-agency meetings. - Frequent and open information sharing among JPCs by group emails and phone calls allow effective learning process among JPs.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	33	Special reports, pilot brochure, joint conference, meeting documents, TOPs, Contracts	Review special reports, pilot brochure Review contracts, meeting minutes
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	31	Baseline reports, training materials	Review baseline reports, training materials
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	36	Mission reports, Documents from the coordination meetings.	Review the mission reports and documents from the coordination meetings.

## 3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making  
Management: budget  
Management: procurement  
Management: service provision  
N/A

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

ILO (UN PMC Co-Chair: Ms. Ann Herbert, Director of ILO Office for China and Mongolia; Chair of UN Theme Group on Poverty and Inequality) Ministry of Human Resource and Social Security (MoHRSS) (National PMC Co-Chair: Mr. Liu Kang, Director-General of China Employment Training Technical Instruction Center (CETTIC), MoHRSS)

Number of meetings with PMC chair

9 (PMC meetings, PMC Co-Chairs meetings)

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Management: service provision  
N/A

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Management: service provision  
Management: other, specify  
Participate in activities.

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government  
N/A

Current situation

- Ownership is strong on all fronts in this project starting with the Government of China. YEM fully supports China's current Five-Year-Plan and its Poverty Reduction Strategy and is providing important analysis, pilot examples and lessons learned for the development of China's 12th Five-Year-Plan and its 2011-2020 Poverty Reduction Strategy. - Ownership extends beyond the ten participating government ministries and agencies. Seventeen Chinese research and academic institutions and thirteen NGO/civil society organizations are participating in YEM to bring their experience to bear in helping to formulate more effective policy for migrants. - Young migrants demonstrated an interest and involvement in YEM. - At management and coordination level, MoCom as the overall coordinator for all the Spanish JPs in China and the MoHRSS as the leading JP coordinating and implementing ministry have been very supportive and showed strong ownership and initiative. PMC meetings also show active participation on national side.

## 4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

Coordinated with the other Spanish JPs in China, the joint programme Communication Guidelines was developed for the following objectives: - Ensure the uniformity of documents and publications - Brand the joint programme with uniform and distinctive image; - Facilitate the promotion of MDG-F and its programmes; - Facilitate the documentation of results achieved and managing publications under YEM. The Guidelines covers key elements in JP communication, including: - Naming of the JP, including full name and name in short of the JP both in English and Chinese; - Use of unified MDG-F in China logo; - Communication management principles; - Editing and formatting guidelines; - Unified product cover page; - Template of product recording page. The target audience for this strategy covers the public, migrant and rural youth, mass media at national level and in local pilot sites, national and local government and other stakeholder, i.e. NGOs, research institutions, private sectors, and donor community, etc.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments  
Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice  
Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals  
Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues  
Media outreach and advocacy  
N/A

**What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?**

Faith-based organizations	
Social networks/coalitions	8
Local citizen groups	22
Private sector	
Academic institutions	49
Media groups and journalist	3
Other	

**What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?**

- Focus groups discussions
- Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers
- Open forum meetings
- Capacity building/trainings
- Others
- Distribution of advocacy and training materials at various places, e.g. bus station, vegetable market. - Community-based activities, such as cultural activities

## Millenium Development Goals

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area trained or exposed to the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion.</li> <li>• Percentage of pre-departure youth of the selected sending areas trained in migrants' rights and social dialogue skills who have successfully assimilated the skills transferred, with support of the joint programme.</li> <li>• Local policies and standard operation procedure (SOP) for registration of migrant children developed to ensure improved access to social services for migrant children under the age of 16.</li> <li>• Access of youth to formal migration channels.</li> </ul>	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of migrant youth (below the age of 18 who are premature to enter the labor force) retained in education, with support of non-formal education (volunteer tutoring/mentoring) of the project.</li> <li>• Number of rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 regularly attending, with support of the project, flexible courses in each sending area.</li> <li>• Availability of skills upgrading programmes based on labor demand and skills requirements of private sector.</li> <li>• Number of policy makers, administrators and headmasters informed of the research findings and the recommendations on policies and curricula to improve the quality and relevance of TVET and to upgrade students' employability.</li> <li>• Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular 'safe migration and comprehensive life skills training package.</li> </ul>	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of young migrants/rural youth with access to improved community-based comprehensive social services and referrals.</li> <li>• Number of community center managers and facilitators trained on delivering comprehensive and gender sensitive social services and referrals for young migrants.</li> <li>• Number of policy makers and administrators informed of the best practices and challenges on the improved methods of delivering comprehensive community-based services for young migrants.</li> <li>• Number of migrant workers in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry of the receiving areas aware of laws on contracts, working time and wages.</li> <li>• Number of young female migrants employed in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry or the low-end service industry who have made use of the services provided by community centers.</li> </ul>	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local policies and standard operating procedure (SOP) for registration of migrant children developed to ensure improved access to social services for migrant children under the age of 16.</li> </ul>	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of migrant youth (below the age of 18 who are premature to enter the labor force) retained in education, with support of non-formal education (volunteer tutoring/mentoring) of the project.</li> <li>• New flexible courses for rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 adopted and integrated into training program of providers of non-formal or formal education in sending areas by the end of year 2.</li> <li>• Number of rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 regularly attending, with support of the project, flexible courses in each sending area.</li> </ul>	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of migrant children registered in 2 cities of the receiving areas.</li> <li>• Percentage of left-behind children registered in the pilot site in sending areas.</li> <li>• Number of events or activities with line ministries and policy makers at central government level held to increase understanding of need for registration of migrant and left-behind children, and the potential solutions developed by the end of the programme.</li> </ul>	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information/data published on the platform is reviewed to determine if it is sex-disaggregated, thus contributing to greater awareness about gender.</li> <li>• The number of government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area trained or exposed to the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion.</li> <li>• Percentage of pre-departure youth of the selected sending areas trained in migrants' rights and social dialogue skills who have successfully assimilated the skills transferred, with support of the joint programme.</li> </ul>	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of migrant youth (below the age of 18 who are premature to enter the labor force) retained in education, with support of non-formal education (volunteer tutoring/mentoring) of the project.</li> <li>- Number of rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 regularly attending, with support of the project, flexible courses in each sending area.</li> <li>- Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular 'safe migration and comprehensive life skills training</li> </ul>	

and training.

package.

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.		• Number of migrant workers in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry of the receiving areas aware of laws on contracts, working time and wages. • Number of young female migrants employed in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry or the low-end service industry who have made use of the services provided by community centers.	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.		• Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular "safe migration and comprehensive life skills" training package.	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.		• Percentage of migrant children registered in 2 cities of the receiving areas. • Percentage of left-behind children registered in the pilot site in sending areas • Number of pilot sites cities that have accepted and translated the health promotion model into plans for an appropriate health promotion model. • Number of local service delivery points enabled to provide appropriate youth-friendly health services that meet the specific needs of migrant youth. • Increase of awareness of relevant health risks among young migrants.	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.		- Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular "safe migration and comprehensive life skills training package.	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.		• Number of pilot sites cities that have accepted and translated the health promotion model into plans for an appropriate health promotion model. • Number of local service delivery points enabled to provide appropriate youth-friendly health services that meet the specific needs of migrant youth. • Increase of awareness of relevant health risks among young migrants.	

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JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.		- Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular "safe migration and comprehensive life skills training package.	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.		• Number of pilot sites cities that have accepted and translated the health promotion model into plans for an appropriate health promotion model. • Number of local service delivery points enabled to provide appropriate youth-friendly health services that meet the specific needs of migrant youth. • Increase of awareness of relevant health risks among young migrants.	

## Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level  
N/A

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat  
YEM is very ambitious in terms of "jointness", with over 120 partners including ministries, the UN family, local governments and civil society organizations. From the beginning and up to the completion of our final activities in early 2012, coordination has been and will remain a major challenge of YEM. Timely communication facilitates such coordination. It is understood by YEM team that "Jointness" means much more than a collection of activities and outputs from different actors. Many YEM research initiatives and pilot activities, though carried out separately, are highly relevant to others; many are interdependent. We need to do more to realize the synergies among them, particularly as we strive to draw lessons from our experience. In the summer of 2010, YEM underwent its mid-term evaluation. The YEM team responded very positively to the recommendations, thoroughly reviewed the budget for year 3, and decided to contribute 3 percent of planned year 3 funds to implement recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, mainly to develop integrated migration policy advice for the Government of China and to hold a national conference at the conclusion of the Joint Programme to showcase its achievements, techniques and lessons learned. This remarkable success demonstrated the strong willingness and capacity of the YEM team to work together to make the Joint Programme even better.

### 1 Promote and support national and local policies and programmes that increase youth employment opportunities and/or migration management

#### 1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the Joint Programme that relate to youth employment and/or migration management

##### Policies

National 2  
Local 5

##### Laws

National  
Local

##### Plans

National 4  
Local

#### 1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is going to be implemented

- The project study and recommendations have been reflected in the country's annual macro-economic policies, esp. in addressing the global financial and economic crisis. - The project result has also contributed to the development of china's 12th five-year development plan, esp. in the areas of population and migration. - Some other specific policy recommendations once issued will be implemented the country wide; the local policies will be implemented in the key pilot cities and communities. - Currently, Chinese policy on registration of migrant population does not require the registration of migrant children under the age of 16. This group of children is "invisible" to the governments in receiving areas. As a result, migrant children's rights, especially, their access to social services including education, health and protection are negatively affected. The output 1.2 and output 3.1 of the joint programme aim to promote policy development for registration of migrant children under 16 by developing and replicating the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for registration of migrant children in pilot sites. The SOP was developed in 2009 and utilized in pilot sites which have started to set up registration system for migrant children. This has had positive impacts on policy development in support of migrant children in terms of registration as well as equal access to basic services at the local level.

#### 1.3 Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law, policy or strategy directly affects

##### Citizens

Total  
Urban

Rural

**Youth**

Total

Urban

Rural

**Migrants**

Total 265,009

Urban 264,200

Rural 809

**National Public Institutions**

Total 159

**Local Public Institutions**

Total 205

Urban

Rural

**Private Sector Institutions**

Total 11

Urban

Rural

**1.4 Please indicate the area of influence of the law, policy or plan**

Strengthening national institutions

Policy coordination and coherence

Statistics and/or information management systems

**Comments: Please specify how indicator 1.1 addresses the selected areas of influence**

**1.5 Government budget allocated to youth employment opportunities and/or migrant rights and opportunities before the implementation of the Joint Programme**

National budget N/A

Total Local Budget N/A

**1.6 % variation in government budget allocated to programmes or policies on youth employment opportunities or migrants rights and opportunities from the beginning of the joint programme to present time**

**National Budget**

% Overall N/A

% Triggered by Joint Programme

**Local Budget**

% Overall N/A

% Triggered by Joint Programme

**2 Strengthen capacity and improve skills for increased youth and/or migrant access to job markets**

**2.1 Type and number of interventions supported by the joint programme which are aiming to increase skills and/or information in order to improve access to employment opportunities**

**Direct beneficiaries**

Youth

Migrants

Both

**Vocational training programmes**

Total 1164

Women 332

Men 832

% of migrants

**Formal education programmes**

Total

Women

Men

% of migrants

**Apprenticeship programmes**

Total

Women

Men

% of migrants

**Employment resource & youth service centres**

Total 9

Women

Men

% of migrants

#### Labour market analysis

Total

Women

Men

% of migrants

#### Public-Private partnerships

Total

Women

Men

% of migrants

#### Other, Specify

Total 500

Women 200

Men 300

% of migrants

Inflexible courses, peer education, volunteers mentoring programme, life skills training

### 2.2 Total number of young people and/ or migrants trained with specific skills adapted to the job market

Total No. young men

Total No. young women

Total No. of migrants

No. men under 24 years old 832

No. women under 24 years old 332

No. women

No. men over 24 years old 321

No. women over 24 years old 129

No. men

### 2.3 Number of jobs created for young people and/ or migrants supported by the Joint Programme

Total No. men

Total No. women

Total No. migrants 143

No. men under 24

No. women under 24

No. women

No. men over 24

No. women over 24

No. men

### 3 Strengthen national and local institutions' capacities to act in favour of youth employment and migration issues

#### 3.1 Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacity to provide services to youth and/or migrants

##### Number of institutions

National public institutions 5

Local public institutions 73

Private business 11

NGOs 15

Academic institutions 15

Other:

##### Private business employers

Men

Women

##### Civil servants

Men 9103

Women 6513

##### Teachers/ trainers

Men

Women

##### Citizens

Men

Women

##### Other, Specify

Men 10

Women 30

Health workers (average: 20 per training, every training in 2 sites)

