

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's Vulnerable Migrants

Semester: 2-11

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	2-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* ILO* UNDP* UNESCO* UNFPA* UNICEF* UNIDO* UN Women* 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

Total Approved Budget

ILO	\$1,677,872.00
UNDP	\$1,527,035.00
UNESCO	\$1,081,346.00
UNFPA	\$491,944.00
UNICEF	\$1,072,586.00
UNIDO	
UN Women	\$328,121.00
UNV	
WHO	\$421,096.00
Total	\$6,600,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

ILO	\$1,677,872.00
UNDP	\$1,527,035.00
UNESCO	\$1,081,346.00
UNFPA	\$491,944.00
UNICEF	\$1,072,586.00
UNIDO	\$0.00

UN Women	\$328,121.00
UNV	\$0.00
WHO	\$421,096.00
Total	\$6,600,000.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

ILO	\$1,677,872.00
UNDP	\$1,515,785.00
UNESCO	\$1,081,346.00
UNFPA	\$491,943.00
UNICEF	\$1,068,586.00
UNIDO	\$0.00
UN Women	\$293,670.00
UNV	\$0.00
WHO	\$421,096.00
Total	\$6,550,298.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

ILO	\$1,589,330.00
UNDP	\$1,467,850.00
UNESCO	\$1,015,589.00
UNFPA	\$491,280.00
UNICEF	\$1,068,586.00
UNIDO	\$0.00
UN Women	\$285,670.00
UNV	\$0.00
WHO	\$421,096.00
Total	\$6,339,401.00

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 for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel	Hunan Provincial Education Department	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cost Share	ILO	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart	DRC	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart	CETTIC	\$730,000.00	\$27,000.00	\$46,000.00	\$0.00
Counterpart	Tianjin Municipal Government	\$23,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart	Zhongshan City, Guangdong	\$75,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00
Counterpart	Changzhou City, Jiangsu	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

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.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Individuals	1,000	800	Citizens/Women	Web Based Platforms
Individuals	300	289	Citizens/Women	Awareness Campaigns on Risk of Irregular Migration
Individuals	500	673	Migrant/Female	Vocational Skills Training

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Individuals	0	2,327	Citizens/Women	Life Skills Training
Individuals	0	226	Migrant/Female	Life Skills Training
Individuals	300	2,631	Migrant/Female	Migrant Community Service Centers
Individuals	300	513	Migrant/Female	Migrant Workers Legal Protection
Individuals	20	30	Citizens/Women	Vocational Skills Training
Individuals	5,160	6,000	Citizens/Women	One-Stop Shops/ Community Service Center
Individuals	40	4,000	Citizens/Women	Rights Protection
Individuals	0	6,797	Migrant/Female	Health Promotion
Individuals	0	851	Civil Servants/Women	Enhanced Interinstitutional Coordination at Central, Regional and Local Levels.
Individuals	0	1,097	Migrant/Female	Life Skills Training
Individuals	0	11,050	Citizens/Women	Migrant Community Service Centers
Individuals	0	143,038	Girls	Migrant Children Registration
Individuals	0	370	Youth/Female	Non-Formal Education
Individuals	0	86	Citizens/Women	Non-Formal Education
Individuals	37	37	Civil Servants/Women	Entrepreneurship Support
Individuals	97	97	Youth/Female	Entrepreneurship Support
Individuals	12	12	Migrant/Female	Vocational Skills Training
Individuals	120	289	Migrant/Female	Rights Protection
Individuals	1,000	1,000	Migrant/Female	Advocacy for Domestic Workers Law
Individuals	1,000	1,000	Citizens/Men	Web Based Platforms
Individuals	300	257	Citizens/Men	Awareness Campaigns on Risk of Irregular Migration
Individuals	500	610	Migrant/Male	Vocational Skills Training
Individuals	0	181	Citizens/Men	Life Skills Training
Individuals	0	2,906	Migrant/Male	Life Skills Training
Individuals	300	311	Migrant/Male	Migrant Workers Legal Protection
Individuals	0	4,531	Migrant/Male	Health Promotion

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Individuals	0	224	Civil Servants/Men	Enhanced Interinstitutional Coordination at Central, Regional and Local Levels.
Individuals	0	9,525	Citizens/Men	Migrant Community Service Centers
Individuals	0	199,113	Boys	Migrant Children Registration
Individuals	0	382	Youth/Male	Non-Formal Education
Individuals	0	80	Citizens/Men	Non-Formal Education
Individuals	63	63	Civil Servants/Men	Entrepreneurship Support
Individuals	123	123	Youth/Male	Entrepreneurship Support
Individuals	18	18	Migrant/Female	Vocational Skills Training
Individuals	20	60	Citizens/Men	Vocational Skills Training
Individuals	2,000	2,300	Citizens/Men	Life Skills Training
Individuals	8,000	9,000	Citizens/Men	One-Stop Shops/ Community Service Center
Individuals	1,000	1,000	Citizens/Men	Capacity Building
Individuals	1,000	1,000	Citizens/Men	Rights Protection
Individuals	30	30	Business	Advocacy for Domestic Workers Law
organizations	110	75	National Institutions	Capacity Building
organizations	550	721	Local Institutions	Capacity Building
organizations	3	3	National Institutions	Capacity Building
organizations	0	50	Local Institutions	Capacity Building
organizations	0	10	Civil Society Organisations	Capacity Building
organizations	0	64	Local Institutions	Enhanced Interinstitutional Coordination at Central, Regional and Local Levels.
organizations	0	2	National Institutions	Enhanced Interinstitutional Coordination at Central, Regional and Local Levels.
organizations	9	9	National Institutions	Vocational Skills Training
organizations	14	54	National Institutions	Life Skills Training
organizations	14	15	National Institutions	One-Stop Shops/ Community Service Center
organizations	4	6	National Institutions	Rights Protection

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
organizations	4	4	National Institutions	Capacity Building
organizations	0	17	Local Institutions	Non-Formal Education
individuals	0	6,842	Civil Servants/Women	Migrant Children Registration
Individuals	0	9,063	Civil Servants/Men	Migrant Children Registration
individuals	0	180	Youth/Female	Non-Formal Education
Individuals	0	200	Youth/Male	Non-Formal Education
individuals	0	63	Youth/Female	Capacity Building
individuals	0	40	Youth/Male	Capacity Building

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 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

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

YEM has been progressed well in an orderly and timely manner and is towards the operational closure in Feb. 2012 as planned.

In addition to accomplishing established goals, YEM completed extra activities:

- Integrated YEM migration policy paper was developed.
- High profile concluding reference was held in Dec. 2011 to disseminate YEM policy recommendations and best practices. Nearly 300 participants from UN family, ministries, local government departments, academia, CSOs and media attended.
- Reached minority groups in collaboration with our sister MDG-F Joint Programme, CDPF. That closed a gap in both programmes.

Progress in outcomes

Extensive participatory YEM studies, research and assessments/evaluation on proposed innovative interventions greatly enriched the knowledge base about the issues affecting young migrants. That gives a very strong foundation for policy making. Much more well-adapted polices that address the issues facing young migrants and help them get on the path to the long productive adult lives can be expected.

- Some YEM practices and policy recommendations are already reflected in national policy papers, which closed gaps in existing policies. Examples include:
- The registration of migrant children has been included in the new National Program of Action on children (2011-2020).
- The policy recommendation on implementing residence certificate system as the transitional measure of Hukou system reform to grant equal access of social services for the migrants, has been taken by the State Council document as an important step to be pushed forward in the future.
- The policy study on promoting social inclusion of migrants in urban communities by the MOCA has directly led to the launch of such a formal policy in Jan. 2012.
- YEM training materials and curriculums have been developed, tested, closely monitored, evaluated, revised and publicized for dissemination and future use.
- YEM practices of services for migrants and measures to protect their rights have been proposed, tested, closely monitored, evaluated and well documented for dissemination and future replication.

Progress in outputs

-Output 1.1: Integrated YEM migration policy advice paper was developed and presented by CASS/CALSS expert team at the concluding symposium on 15 in December 2011.

Web-based information platform keeps running and celebrated one-year anniversary. Visits to the website increased by promotion at Baidu, publicity by mess media, and distribution of E-newsletters. Enquiries for information and cooperation received from ministries, local and international NGOs.

-Output 1.2: Advocacy, awareness raising campaign and trainings among stakeholders have been delivered to improve migration management and promote safe migration and integration of migrants in urban communities. Good practices and tools were well documented and disseminated.

Local management regulations regarding domestic service have been promoted. International experience on domestic service has been shared, and the global perspective as well as the awareness to protect legal rights and interests of domestic workers have been raised among staffs and managers responsible for domestic service from 24 women's federations and domestic service enterprises. Gender awareness has been raised in domestic service industry through workshops on social gender mainstreaming.

-Output 1.3: YEM studies, proposed interventions and recommendations to promote social inclusion of migrants were well reflected in the country's 12th five-year plan. The residence certificate system has been taken by the State Council's document as an important measure to be pushed forward throughout the country in the future. A formal policy engaging CSOs in promoting the social inclusion of migrants to be launched in Jan. 2012 by MOCA, which is a direct result of the project study, will guide the promotion of social inclusion for migrants in urban communities throughout the country.

Internal review showed positive results on activities promoting legitimate formal migration and information sharing between public and private employment service agencies.

-Output 2.1: A full set of gender sensitive and life skills based flexible courses manual have been developed, tested and finalized to meet the needs of adolescents in their transition into the labour market.

-Output 2.2: Vocational skills training, pre-employment training and entrepreneurship training delivered based on the results of baseline surveys on the needs of migrant workers and enterprises. Internal review showed improved youth league entrepreneurship development services and capacity.

-Output 2.3: Life skills trainers' guide developed, tested, improved, printed and distributed. The format and contents have been improved based on the comments and suggestions from trainers, trainees and experts after 2 year pilot training courses.

In addition to planned target groups and activities, YEM life skills training was expanded to minority groups. Two TOT sessions and one pilot training session were delivered in Guizhou and Yunnan provinces, non-pilot provinces. 25 trainers and 40 master trainers were trained.

-Output 3.1: The SOPs for the registration of migrant children have been developed and implemented in all pilot cities. Registration systems have been set up and implemented in Tianjin, Changzhou of Jiangsu province and Zhongshan of Guangdong province. Dissemination took place for promoting SOPs beyond YEM pilot areas and at national level.

-Output 3.2: SOPs for one-stop community centers developed. Experiences generated from 19 pilot community centers were well documented and disseminated.

-Output 3.3: A multi-sectoral health promotion model and youth migrant friendly services with strong evidence generated from comprehensive baseline surveys have been designed and implemented in the pilot sites. End line survey showed remarkable improvement of health knowledge and awareness among young migrants.

-Output 3.4: Awareness raising activities to promote labor legislation implementation among young migrants was delivered. Training materials developed and delivered among labor inspectors. Multi-protection and support (legal, psychological and employment) were delivered helping domestic workers and young women in low service industries.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

Marketing and promotion maximized through a large number of implementing activities, not only the activities focusing on advocacy and dissemination, but also many other activities at the different stages of YEM. Multi-sectoral and participatory approach made it necessary and possible that many institutions were involved in or informed about YEM implementation at different stages. National and local partners have recognized the importance and positive impacts of YEM solutions and committed to scale up YEM

practices.

-Promoted national ownership and active participation of national partners to ensure the relevance of YEM practices and their strong commitment to implement YEM and scale up YEM good practices.

-Good practices and lessons learned well documented and disseminated.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination

Coordination with Government

Coordination within the Government (s)

Administrative / Financial

Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

-In order to protect the rights of migrant children, the cooperation and collaboration among different departments both at national and local level need to be strengthened. The awareness and capacity of government officials to protect the rights of migrant children need to be upgraded.

-The gap between financial investment to basic social services and realistic needs of migrant children still exists.

-Different government departments work vertically and have their own priority focuses. However, coordination and cooperation among them are important for protecting the rights of migrants. This remains a challenge.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Local and national partners have to balance their routine work with the demands of the Joint Programme, which can sometimes impede timely implementation of activities. National counterparts, who often deal with numerous international organizations, may often have busy mission schedules, which make it a challenge to organize regular meetings.

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

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true

No false

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

Yes true
No false

What types of coordination mechanisms

-Outcomes and Outputs were designed together by participating agencies and their partners, but most activities were planned and are 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 have been created and are being 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	Base line	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	46	Special reports, pilot brochure, joint conference, meeting documents, TORs, 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	32	Baseline reports, training materials	baseline Review reports, training materials
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	39	Mission reports, Documents from the coordination meetings.	Review the mission reports and documents from the coordination meetings.

46 Managerial practices:

Joint planning meetings and output level working group meetings.

Joint training sessions

Joint launches, seminars, dissemination workshops

Joint printing of the Life Skills Trainer's Manual and Handbook

Joint Life Skills Trainer's Manual and Handbook design contract signed

The activities under OP3.3 have been implemented jointly by WHO and UNPFA.

10 Joint Programme level events, including launching ceremony, PMC meetings, etc.

*10 UN inter-agency meetings
ToT and pilot training in Yunnan and Guizhou in collaboration with CDPF
joint meetings of LST working group in 2011
Life skills training Refresher Training of Trainers Workshop involved cross output participants*

*32 Joint analytical work:
Joint research, stakeholder consultations and jointly developed training materials
Mid-term evaluation
Integrated YEM policy advice*

*39 Joint missions:
Joint launches, inception work shops, M&E missions to pilot sites, etc*

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?

Not Involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

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

Management: budget
Management: procurement
Management: service provision
Management: other, specify

Nominated the local implementation partners

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

ILO, MOHRSS

Number of meetings with PMC chair

11 PMC meetings and joint programme level events
5 PMC-Co-Chairs meetings

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

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

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

Management: procurement
Management: service provision

Provided technical assistance

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

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

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

Policy/decision making
Management: other, specify

Some migrant youths are trained and acted as peer educators in order to provide peer education among young migrants. Baseline and endline surveys, consultations, advocacy activities

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

Current situation

-Ownership is strong on all fronts in this project starting with the Government of China. YEM fully supported China's 11th and 12th Five-Year-Plans and its Poverty Reduction Strategy. It has provided important analysis, pilot examples and lessons learned for the development of China's 12th Five-Year-Plan and its 2011-2020 Poverty Reduction Strategy.

-YEM concluding conference was held in December 2011 to present YEM policy recommendations and share the best practices. Vice-Minister in charge of migration work in MoHRSS attended the ceremony.

-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 have demonstrated an interest and involvement in YEM.

-At management and coordination level, MofCom 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 have shown strong ownership and initiative. PMC meetings also show active participation on the national side.

-The YEM approach of conducting a baseline survey and then developing an intervention plan based on the findings of the baseline survey is appreciated by national counterparts.

-Good prospects for replication by national and local partners. Examples include: delivery of life skills training through more channels and in more regions; flexible courses for rural youth to be delivered by CAST in the coming 5 years; new service entities established at community level by pilot community centers and/or volunteer organizations to serve the migrant workers through pilot community centers; etc. Some innovative YEM interventions have already been recognized by national and local partners who are seeking effective ways to upscale YEM innovations.

Examples include:

- The national counterpart is trying to incorporate the assessment of social inclusion of migrants into China's overall "civilization city" assessment and award. If successful, the indicators designed with support of the project will help promote greatly the social inclusion of migrants in all migrants receiving cities.
- Life skills training was integrated into regular school curriculum in all the 16 counties in Cangzhou and will be integrated into regular school curriculum in all the secondary vocational schools in Guizhou Province.
- MoHRSS had initiatives to introduce and promote life skills training in 192 pilot counties of rural labor force transfer across China.
- YEM life-skills based and gender sensitive flexible courses will be used in 10 youth centers CAST supported in 5 provinces.
- Participating in YEM research and entrepreneurship training were proven to be excellent capacity building processes for the local government departments that helped Cangzhou apply for and become one of the first three pilots for "Building Up an Entrepreneurial City" in Hebei Province. Financial support from the provincial government will be available in the future to further promote entrepreneurship training.
- A national young volunteers caring children of migrants inspired and built on the YEM concept, strategy and methodologies was launched and now implemented in 2786 counties across China and reached over 7 million children of migrant workers.
- Public and private employment service cooperation for safe young migration. Hangzhou will work out a policy document to guide and strengthen the cooperation. CETTIC will introduce the good practice and make policy recommendation to Ministry for introducing Hangzhou good practice to other parts in the country.
- Youth federation entrepreneurship development services capacity building achieved good impacts. The participants have helped 1240 in business start-up for actually generated 65 small businesses and created 104 employment opportunities. In addition, the participants also helped the rural youth access to financial supports in business start-up. They have assessed to 1.96 million RMB of government grants and 6.48 million RMB of bank loans. The university-graduated village heads also helped rural youth in accessing to 3.22 million RMB for their businesses and the creation of 583 employment opportunities for rural youth.

4 Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes true

No false

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 were developed for the following objectives:

- Ensure the uniformity of documents and publications
- Brand the joint programme with a 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 cover key elements in JP communications, 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 audience target group of 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 stakeholders, i.e. NGOs, research institutions, private sectors, and donor community, etc.

Towards the closure of YEM, the priority of JP communication and advocacy is to disseminate the achievements of YEM and promote the replication and sustainability of YEM innovations.

YEM Concluding Conference was held on December 15 and 16, 2011. Publicity materials, including YEM brochure in English and Chinese, a YEM video, a YEM 2012 calendar and a couple of small YEM souvenirs were developed and distributed at the event and afterwards by implementing partners.

The Concluding conference also provided a small exhibition of YEM products and activities.

A short YEM video was developed and presented at the concluding conference. A package of YEM success stories in multi-media format is also underdevelopment.

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

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	10	
Local citizen groups	22	
Private sector		
Academic institutions	49	
Media groups and journalist	5	
Other	1	

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
 Household surveys
 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, job fairs, city plaza*
- *Community-based activities, such as cultural activities*
- *Work with local media to introduce the activities*
- *On-line migration platform promoted in Baidu, the equivalent of Google in China*
- *The annual celebration of the launch of YEM information platform and the seminar on integration of young migrant workers into city was lively, and the reports from mass media were quite positive, leading to significant increase in browsing the website web after the completion of the event. As a result of mass media report, our web traffic has increased significantly, with 7000 clicks in July. People's website, Xinhua Net, SOHU, China Youth Daily, Farmers' newspaper and Workers' newspaper reported the annual celebration event. Hundreds of the websites across China reprinted the reports.*

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

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.		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Percentage of pre-departure youth of the selected sending areas trained in migrants' rights and social dialogue skills have successfully assimilated the skills transferred, with support of the joint programme. ◆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. ◆Access of youth to formal migration channels. 	

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value

Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

- ◆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.
- ◆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.
- ◆Availability of skills upgrading programmes based on labor demand and skills requirements by private sector.
- ◆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.
- ◆Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular "safe migration and comprehensive life skills training package.

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

JP Outcome

Beneficiaries

JP Indicator

Value

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

0

- a)◆Number of young migrants/rural youth with access to improved community-based comprehensive social services and referrals.
- b)◆Number of community center managers and facilitators trained on delivering comprehensive and gender sensitive social services and referrals for young migrants.
- c)◆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.
- d)◆Number of migrant workers in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry of the receiving areas aware of laws on contracts, working time and wages.
- e)◆Number of young female migrants employed in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry or the low-end service industry made use of the services provided by community centers.

Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

JP Outcome

Beneficiaries

JP Indicator

Value

Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.

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.

Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

JP Outcome

Beneficiaries

JP Indicator

Value

Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

- ◆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.
- ◆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.
- ◆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.

Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
3 Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆Percentage of migrant children registered in 2 two cities of the receiving areas. ◆Percentage of left-behind children registered in the pilot site in sending areas. ◆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. 	

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
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1 Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.

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- ◆The information/data published on the platform is reviewed to determine if it is sex-disaggregated, thus contributing to greater awareness about gender.
- ◆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.
- ◆Percentage of pre-departure youth of the selected sending areas trained in migrants' rights and social dialogue skills have successfully assimilated the skills transferred, with support of the joint programme.

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome

Beneficiaries

JP Indicator

Value

Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training

- ◆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.
- ◆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.
- ◆Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular "safe migration and comprehensive life skills training package.

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome

Beneficiaries

JP Indicator

Value

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 made use of the services provided by community centers.

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries
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Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.	1000
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JP Indicator	Value
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Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skills” training package.

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries
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Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.	
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JP Indicator	Value
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- Percentage of migrant children registered in 2 two 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 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 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

JP Outcome

Beneficiaries

JP Indicator

Value

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 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

JP Outcome

Beneficiaries

JP Indicator

Value

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 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 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

JP Outcome

Beneficiaries

JP Indicator

Value

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 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

JP Outcome

Beneficiaries

JP Indicator

Value

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 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

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

YEM will be closed in February 2012. A USB key with YEM documentation will be prepared and submitted to the Secretariat upon the closure of YEM.

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

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

Youth Employment false
 Migration false
 Both true

Policies

National 2
 Local 5

Laws

National
 Local

Plans

National 2
 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 also contributed to the development of china's 12th five-year development plan, esp. in the areas of population and migration.
- The policy recommendation by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) on implementing residence certificate system as the transitional measure of Hukou system reform to grant equal access of social services for the migrants, has been taken by the State Council document as an important step to be pushed forward in the future;

the policy study on promotion of social inclusion of migrant at urban communities by the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA) has directly led to the launch of such a formal policy in Jan. 2012.

-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.

-The registration of migrant children has been included in the new National Program of Action on children (2011-2020) which was issued by the State Council in July 2011. This means that the government will make great efforts to replicate and scale up the work of registration of migrant children widely in the country in the next decade to protect the rights of migrant children in China.

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

Citizens

Total	N/A
Urban	
Rural	

Youth

Total	N/A
Urban	
Rural	

Migrants

Total	N/A
Urban	
Rural	

National Public Institutions

Total	159
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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

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

Youth Employment

Migration

Both

National budget

Total Local Budget

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

Youth Employment

Migration

Both

National Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall
% 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
Men
% 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

Women

Men

% of migrants

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

No. women under 24 years old

No. women

No. men over 24 years old

No. women over 24 years old

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
 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

For youth false
 For migrants false
 Both true

Number of institutions

National public institutions	3
Local public institutions	43
Private business	11
NGOs	15
Academic institutions	15
Other:	

Private business employers

Men
 Women



Civil servants

Men 9063

Women 6842

Teachers/ trainers

Men

Women

Citizens

Men

Women

Other, Specify

Men

Women

b. Joint Programme M&E framework

Expected Results	Indicator	Target	Milestones (if applicable)	Baseline	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities
JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.								
1.1 National migration policy informed by platform for migration research information exchange	As of year 2, the usage of platform increases following the launch of the platform, including use by policy makers.	At least three online surveys or online forums were held by the end of the year 3 with participation of stakeholders.	Information platform created and accessible online; At least one online survey or forum conducted in the second year; At least two online seminars or forums were conducted in the third year. At least 100 subscriptions to e-newsletters by policy makers by end of yr 3.	0	1. Platform launched and accessible online in July 2010 2. Online forum uploaded to the platform in December 2010. 3. Additional BBS forums currently being planned. 4. 200 subscriptions to e-newsletter by policy makers. 5. 180 migrants participated in BBS forum on new citizens. 6. 800 subscriptions for the second e-newsletter by academic institutions, governmental sectors and young migrant workers.	JP annual progress report Workshop reports	Review workshop reports	ILO/ UNFPA

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.

<p>The information/data published on the platform is reviewed to determine if it is sex-disaggregated, thus contributing to greater awareness about gender.</p>	<p>100% of the information/data published on the platform has been reviewed to determine if it is sex-disaggregated and/or has undergone gender analysis.</p>	<p>The information/ data published on the platform is reviewed to determine if sex-disaggregated and/or contains gender analysis, and this is displayed on the platform when it is launched.</p>	<p>Very little gender-disaggregated research on migration.</p>	<p>All research and reports uploaded to the research platform are reviewed to determine if sex-disaggregated.</p>	<p>Special report structured survey</p>	<p>Review reports</p>	<p>ILO/ UNFPA, UN WOMEN</p>
<p>Percentage of stakeholders who make active usage of the platform rate the value of the information made available as "good" or better by the end of the programme.</p>	<p>60% of stakeholders identified during the mapping and the consultations/interviews in the process of formulating the platform make active usage of the platform and rate the value of the information made available as "good" or better.</p>	<p>Online questionnaire in yr 2 and yr 3 to seek feedback on platform usage. Questionnaire for stakeholders identified in stakeholder consultation at end of yr 2 and 3.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>By the end of 16 December of 2011, out of 472 users participated in satisfaction survey, 260 persons chosen "very satisfied", accounting for 55 %; 101 chosen "satisfied", accounting for 21%; 68 chosen "general", accounting for 14%. It shows that the satisfaction rate is higher than 80% that the YEM requires.</p>	<p>Structured survey, special report</p>	<p>Online survey; survey of participants from stakeholder consultation</p>	<p>ILO/ UNFPA/ UN WOMEN</p>

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.

<p>1.2 Policy advocated, awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>At least 300 government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area by the end of the joint programme.</p>	<p>At least 100 government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area by the end of yr 1. At least 100 government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area by the end of yr 2. At least 100 government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area by the end of yr 3.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>400 government officials and members of CSOs exposed to the rights of young migrants, including 30 staff and managers from 24 women's federation and domestic service enterprises exposed to issues and concerns of women domestic workers and the promotion of the standard contracts for domestic workers.</p>	<p>Field assessment reports, mission reports, , Workshop materials, etc.</p>	<p>Review workshop reports, materials, and training kits used</p>	<p>UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNDP/ UN WOMEN</p>
	<p>Percentage of pre-departure youth of the selected sending areas trained in migrants' rights and social dialogue skills have successfully assimilated the skills transferred, with support of the joint programme.</p>	<p>At least 85% of pre-departure youth of the selected sending areas trained in migrants' rights and social dialogue skills have successfully assimilated the skills transferred.</p>		<p>0</p>	<p>85% of pre-departure youth of the selected sending communities trained.</p>	<p>JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports</p>	<p>Review of workshop reports, materials, and training kits used</p>	<p>UNICEF/ UNESCO/</p>
	<p>Percentage of government and administration staff of the selected sending areas trained on migrants' rights, policies, and Joint Programme results have successfully assimilated the skills transferred, with support of the joint programme.</p>	<p>At least 85% of government and administration staff of the selected sending areas attend and successfully finished the training on migrants' rights, policies, and Joint Programme results by the end of the programme.</p>		<p>0</p>	<p>30 governmental officials trained by the project and 100% improved their awareness on migrants' rights.</p>	<p>JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports</p>	<p>Review of workshop reports, materials, and training kits used</p>	<p>UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UN WOMEN</p>

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.

	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.	SOP developed by the end of year one and implemented in the pilot sites in sending areas by the end of yr 3.			SOP for registration of migrant children developed and shared with pilot sites in sending areas. The registration of migrant children has been included in the NPA on children (2011-2020).	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of JP database/ documentation regular monitoring reports	UNICEF
1.3 Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue	Percentage of the population living in the area of the respective pilot CSO initiatives is aware of the goals of the initiative latest.	At least 40% of the population living in the area of the respective pilot CSO initiatives is aware of the goals of the initiative latest by the end of the programme.	Pilot CSOs and respective areas identified by the end of the first year. At least 30% of the population living in the area of the respective pilot CSO initiatives are aware of the goals of the initiative latest at the end of yr 2; At least another 10% at the end of yr 3.	0	Ongoing advocacy and service activities are carried out by the CSOs selected in pilot areas; both migrants and local residents have increasing understanding of the objectives and benefited from the initiatives according to monitoring visits and also working reports of the CSOs. A final evaluation will be conducted in early 2012.	Assessment report.	Poll of target area population.	UNDP

JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.

<p>Contribution of the CSO initiatives to promote the social inclusion of migrants and on policy implementation vis-à-vis migrants in the target areas.</p>	<p>CSO initiatives have had a positive impact on social inclusion of migrants and on policy implementation vis-à-vis migrants in the target areas.</p>	<p>Line ministries and policy makers at central government level have been provided with an opportunity to understand the operating model for nurturing CSO initiatives and been made acquainted with their effects on social inclusion of migrants under the programme by the end of yr 3.</p> <p>At least 75% of the migrants who are aware of the pilot CSO initiatives think the initiative is beneficial for their social inclusion as migrants latest at the end of yr 2 and 3.</p> <p>A participatory stakeholder assessment, latest during year 3, concludes that the CSO initiatives have had a positive impact on social inclusion of migrants and on policy implementation. vis-à-vis migrants in the target areas.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>A policy framework was developed on promoting CSOs' engagement in promoting social inclusion for migrants, based on the successful experiences from the local pilots. A handbook on how to promote social inclusion for migrants is in the process of formally publishing.</p> <p>A national policy on promoting social inclusion for migrant workers and their families to be launched in Jan. 2012.</p> <p>Evaluation will take place in early 2012.</p>	<p>Assessment report; Workshop reports; Government policies; Publications</p>	<p>Participatory stakeholder assessment.</p> <p>Review of workshop reports, materials, papers, and policy recommendations</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
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JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.

	Access of youth to formal migration channels.	10 employment services conduct training and adopt guidelines and other capacity building measures in selected sending areas and receiving areas	Collection of good practices developed and finalized by the end of yr 1. Behavior change communication campaign conducted to promote formal migration channels.	Baseline needs to be provided by agencies.	Good practice guidelines and manual developed, printed and delivered among public and private employment services institutes Capacity building for 246 staff from public and private employment services institutes in safe migration, career counseling, decent worker indicators and information sharing have been conducted Behavior change communication campaign organized for 546 young migrant workers	Workshop reports Mission reports Internal review/assessment reports	Review workshop reports Mission reports Internal review/assessment reports.	ILO
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JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

2.1	Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force	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	At least 150 by the end of the joint programme	0	380 migrant children received after school tutoring, 103 university volunteers trained.	JP database/documentation; regular monitoring reports	Monitoring visits, meetings with headmasters	UNV/ UNICEF
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JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

improved	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.			N/A	4 flexible courses on prevocational skills have been developed and adopted by CAST and will be used in 10 youth centers CAST supported in 5 provinces.	Regular meetings and reports	Participating meetings and review reports	UNICEF/ UNV
	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.	At least 600 rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 regularly attending flexible courses in each sending area by the end of year the programme.	A minimum of 100 rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 regularly attending flexible courses in each sending area by the end of yr 2; and a minimum of 500 in each sending area by the end of yr 3.	0	752 rural youth received flexible courses in youth centers in 6 provinces. 166 trainers trained.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used	UNICEF/ UNV

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

<p>2.2 Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas improved to prevent premature entry to the labor force and increase self-employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Availability of skills upgrading programmes based on labor demand and skills requirements by private sector.</p>	<p>2 skills upgrading programmes based on labor demand and skills requirements by private sector successfully pilot-tested with rural and migrant youth by end of year 3.</p>	<p>Labor demand and skills requirements by private sector were identified by end of yr 2. 2 skills upgrading programmes based on labor demand and skills requirements by private sector were developed by yr 3. Four pilot-test training sessions were delivered by the end of yr 3.</p>	<p>0 skills-upgrading intervention by these organizations in this target area thus far</p>	<p>1. Four studies completed focussing on the skills required by the private sector, the education skill level of rural youth and the employability of young migrants. 2. 11 business start-up or improvement training sessions have been run with both trainers (120 persons) and rural youth on self-employment (450 persons) and 5 pre-employment training sessions for 233 rural youth. 4 pilot upgrading vocational skills training courses were organized for 120 young migrants.</p>	<p>Handbooks/manuals/training materials; participants lists (of migrants and/or TOT); training evaluations</p>	<p>Trainings; workshops; periodic reporting to the donor</p>	<p>ILO/ UNIDO</p>
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JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

<p>Accessibility of migrant youth to the youth associations' activities.</p>	<p>40 rural/migrant youth assisted (outreach) by youth associations active in programme catchment area by the end of the programme.</p>		<p>N/A</p>	<p>83 business mentors from local youth federation were trained to provide business start-up services to rural youth</p> <p>40 University graduated rural village officials trained with VCA and 220 rural young people trained with VCA by 8 university-graduated village officials in 8 villages</p>	<p>JP database/documentation; regular monitoring reports</p>	<p>Monitoring visits, records of youth associations</p>	<p>ILO/ UNIDO</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>At least 50 policy makers, administrators and headmasters at the sending areas.</p>	<p>Research findings and policy recommendations disseminated in Beijing, Cangzhou, Hangzhou, and Changsha</p> <p>A summary report with the research findings and policy recommendations being prepared for the Vice Minister of Education</p> <p>The findings of the research shared at the 14th UNESCO-APEID International Conference Education for Human Resource Development</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>70 policy makers, administrators and headmasters informed of the research findings and the recommendations.</p>	<p>JP database/documentation; regular monitoring reports</p>	<p>Should be discussed with partners</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>

JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

<p>2.3 Safe migration information and life-skills training for young people strengthened.</p>	<p>Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skills” training package</p>	<p>Gender-sensitive unified and modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skills” training package assembled and tested for different young migrant target groups (in-school, in-vocational-school, and out-of-school rural youth; young employed migrants) by end of year 2.</p>	<p>Gender-sensitive unified and modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skills” training package was assembled by end of y 2 8 pilot-test trainings delivered by the end of yr 2</p>	<p>There are separate life skill training materials available in UN agencies and national counterparts, but no gender sensitive unified modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skill” training package.</p>	<p>Life skill training package version 1 (trainer’s guide, training materials and participants’ handbook) printed mid 2010 and being tested through different channels. The life skill training package was reviewed from a gender perspective; and a gender equality session has been added. Life skill training package final version (trainer’s guide, training materials and participants’ handbook) printed in December 2011 and distributed to local partners.</p>	<p>Special report LST materials</p>	<p>Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used Review of training reports and materials.</p>	<p>WHO/ UNFPA/ UN WOMEN/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO</p>
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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 joint trainer pool.	Joint trainer pool composed of trainers trained to use the life skills training materials, also strengthened and sensitized about youth migrants issues, participatory training methodology, training / counseling skills was established by end of yr 2.		No existing joint life skill trainer pool.	213 trainers have been trained to use life skills training materials. 25 trainers from ethnic minority areas have been trained to use life skills training materials under the cooperation between YEM and CDPF.	Regular monitoring reports	List of trainers, database	WHO/ UNFPA/ UN WOMEN/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO
Percentage of trainees of each target group rate the content of the "safe migration and comprehensive life skills" training they have received as "useful for developing and applying skills" or better.	A minimum of 70% trainees of each target group rate the content of the "safe migration and comprehensive life skills" training they have received as "useful for developing and applying skills" or better.		0	Feed back questionnaire showed percentage of trainees in different training sessions ranged from 70% to 98 %.,)	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of training reports Review of pre and post tests	WHO/ UNFPA/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UN WOMEN

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

3.1 Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.	Percentage of migrant children registered in 2 two cities of the receiving areas.	Registration of at least 50% of all migrant children successfully implemented in 2 cities by the end of year 3		0	342,151 migrant children have been registered in pilot sites by December of 2011	Annual report	Site visit, meetings with stakeholders, mid and end year reports	UNICEF
	Percentage of left-behind children registered in the pilot site in sending areas.	Registration of at least 30% of all left-behind children successfully implemented in the pilot site in sending areas by the end of year 3		N/A	About 800 left behind children have been registered in the pilot sites by December of 2011.	Special report	Site visit, meetings with stakeholders, data base test.	UNICEF

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

	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.	Two national level seminars hold to increase policy makers' understanding of need for registration of migrant and left-behind children, and the potential solutions developed by the end of year 3		0	One national seminar and one provincial seminar have been held to share the experience of migrant children registration of pilot sites and increase the understanding of key stakeholders on the significance of registration of migrant children.	JP database/documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of workshop reports, materials, papers, and policy recommendations	UNICEF
3.2 Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.	Number of community center managers and facilitators trained on delivering comprehensive and gender sensitive social services and referrals for young migrants	At least 2 managers and 5 facilitators from each pilot community center by the end of year 3.	Three trainings organized for community managers and facilitators in Changsha, Hangzhou and Tianjin Pilot centers organizing regular trainings of their staff (UNESCO)	0	19 pilot community centers identified at both sending and receiving areas. 2 managers and 5 facilitators from each of the 13 centers trained by UNESCO/CAEA. 6 policy makers from MOHRSS and MOCA, 10 policy makers and 20 administrators from receiving cities and sending areas of city are informed of the best practices and challenges on the improve methods of delivering	Event completion reports	Participant lists, Database	UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO

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

					comprehensive community-based services for young migrants.			
Number of young migrants/rural youth with access to improved community-based comprehensive social services and referrals	At least 1,000 person-times per center by the end of year 3.	Pilot centers organizing life and vocational skills training and job fairs, providing services on health, family planning, legal counseling, rights protection, and providing information about employment and livelihood.	0	<p>Average 1150 person-times per center benefited from access to improved community-based services.</p> <p>Through rights protection training, 289 domestic workers have a better understanding of insurance purchasing, difference between labour contract and service contract and the concept of gender equality.</p> <p>5 domestic service companies include rights protection of domestic workers and labour contract signing into their regular training for domestic workers.</p>	Activity reports			UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, UN Women

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

<p>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</p>	<p>At least 5 policy makers from central government, at least 2 policy makers and 10 administrators from each selected receiving city, at least 2 policy makers and 5 administrators from each selected sending place.</p>		<p>0</p>	<p>60 policy makers from sending and receiving areas participated in dissemination activities and informed of best practices and challenged on the improved methods of delivering comprehensive community-based services for young migrants.</p> <p>A national level dissemination targeting senior national and provincial policy makers and administrators to be organized in early Jan 2012.</p> <p>Good practices of improving the access of young migrants to information, social services, parent education and cultural activities documented by Women's Federation in training manual and</p>		<p>UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO,</p>
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JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.

					casebook, and shared with non-project community leaders in Tianjin.			
3.3 Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth.	Number of pilot sites cities that have accepted and translated the health promotion model into plans appropriate health promotion model.	At least 2 cities in receiving areas by the end of year 1.	Health promotion model was designed by the end of yr 1; health promotion model was accepted and translated into action plan for yr 2 and yr 3 by at least 2 cities in pilot receiving areas by the end of yr 1; Test run of health promotion model was successfully implemented in at least 2 cities in receiving areas by the end of yr 3.	No existing health promotion model for the migrant youth.	Health promotion module developed and implemented in 2 receiving areas (TEDA in Tianjin and Xincheng in Xi'an) and also in 2 sending areas (Cang County in Cangzhou and Zhashui in Shaanxi).	JP database/documentation; regular monitoring reports, baseline survey report	Review of action plans and related documents	WHO/ UNFPA
	Number of local service delivery points enabled to provide appropriate youth-friendly health services that meet the specific needs of migrant youth.	At least 5 local service delivery points enabled to provide appropriate youth-friendly health services that meet the specific health needs of migrant youth, according to local conditions, in 2 receiving cities by the end of year 3.		No local health providers enable to provide youth-friendly health services (YFS) that meet the needs of the migrant youth	Migrant youth-friendly health services packages developed and implemented in the pilots: Tianjin: 6 Cangzhou: 1 Xi'an: 3 Zhashui: 1	Baseline survey on available health services conducted in 2009 by Peking University. Endline survey report Baseline and endline review of YFS criteria/scoring	Review survey reports	WHO/ UNFPA
	Increase of awareness of relevant health risks among young migrants.	Awareness of relevant health risks increased among young migrants by 25 percent at the end of year 3.	Awareness of relevant health risks increased among young migrants by 10 percentage points at the end of yr 2; and Awareness of relevant health risks increased by another 15 percentage points at the end of yr 3.	Percentage of youth migrants with adequate health risk awareness: Tianjin: 30.5%; Xi'an: 22.1%	Percentage of youth migrants with adequate health risk awareness: Tianjin: 53%, Xi'an : 65%	Health education	Baseline survey and endline survey reports	Review survey reports

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					materials developed and distributed to the migrant population			
3.4 Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration enhanced.	Number of migrant workers in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry of the receiving areas aware of laws on contracts, working time and wages.	At least 200 migrant workers in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry of the receiving areas are aware of laws on contracts, working time and wages by the end of year 3.		0	171 from construction industry trained in labour contracts law including working time and wages. 220 enterprises managers and trade unions' officials from over 200 enterprises in Changsha and Xi'an were trained in the best practice in the labor contract implementation for better offering related info for the young migrants of their enterprises	Special report	Random sample survey	ILO/ UNESCO/
	Number of young female migrants employed in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry or the low-end service industry made use of the services provided by community centers	At least 5,000 young female migrants employed in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry or the low-end service industry (services yielding an income lower or equal to 50% of the	At least 1,000 young female migrants employed in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry or the low-end service industry (services yielding an income lower or equal to 50% of the local minimum wage) by the end of yr	0	500 peer trainers and 6500 female migrants in low-end service were trained with improved life skills. 108 enterprises managers from over	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Records of community centers	ILO/ UNESCO/

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		local minimum wage) by the end of year 3	2, At least 5,000 by the end of year 3 make use of the services provided by community centers. 2 social support network established in Tianjin and Hangzhou.		100 enterprises in Changsha and Xi'an were trained in the best practice in the labor contract implementation for better offering related info for the young migrants of their enterprises. 192 women from domestic services, restaurant, hotel industry and trained in labour contracts law including working time and wages			
Number of labor authorities trained on implementation and enforcement of legislation	150 local authorities were trained on implementation and enforcement of legislation	Training strategy and package developed for labor authorities on implementation and enforcement of legislation by the end of yr 2. 6 training workshops were conducted for labor authorities at different levels by the end of yr 3. 150 labor authorities received trainings on implementation and enforcement of legislation by the end of yr 3.	0	1. Labour inspection strategy developed and training materials developed 2. 4 training workshops have been conducted for labor authorities. 3. 161 provincial level Labour Inspection officials have participated in training. 4. 3 experiences sharing workshops have been organized among labour authorities, trade unions and	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports; mission reports	Review of JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports; mission reports	ILO/ UNESCO/	

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					employers' organizations for 80 participants			
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nt Programme Results Framework with financial information

the **cumulative financial progress** of the joint programme implementation at the end of the semester. The financial figures fr to date accumulated (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). **(Information to be provided by Agency)**

	ACTIVITY	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATIO		
		1	2	3			Total Amount Planned	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estima Total Amou Disbur
ed policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.									
y informed n research EN] of research stries and l no one at offers ectives on tion	1.1.1 Review existing information, and identify gaps and needs of national and provincial stakeholders.	×			ILO UNFPA	CASS	15000 15000	15000 15000	1 1
	1.1.2 Select appropriate media, establish platform, compile information, incl. existing data, research papers, JP documents.	×	×		ILO UNFPA		75000 ² 25000 ³	75000 25000	7 2
	1.1.3 Hold seminars and produce integrated YEM migrant policy advice to Government. ⁴		×	×	ILO	CASS, CALSS	69125	69125	6
	1.1.4 Mapping of female migrant and migration trends, especially domestic workers.	×			UN Women	ACWF supported by Beijing University	23000	23000	2
ness : between nt, civil le at UNDP/	1.2.1 Policy review and field assessment of existing local and national policies/ mechanisms on migrant and left behind children registration in sending and receiving areas, discuss outcomes (workshop), formulate recommendations for coordinated registration mechanism and conduct national seminar. (Link to OP3.1)	×	×	×	UNICEF	NWCCW	41000 ⁵	41000	4

ver funds transferred to date.

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t revised responding to the MTE recommendation to develop an integrated YEM migration policy advice.

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ed policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.

id limited ational and sufficiently articipatory for migrant	1.2.2 Develop and test counseling mechanism with return migrants and pre-departure youth in selected areas, in cooperation with village administrators, specialized institutes, and enterprises.	×	×		UNESCO	DRC	80000	80000	8
	1.2.3 Organize regular inter-ministerial forums to facilitate situation-and-policy-oriented dialogue and cooperation between and among government, CSOs, young migrant representatives and other stakeholders.	×	×	×			115000	115000	10
	1.2.4 Conduct trainings for civil society actors to improve their working strategies in order to effectively represent young migrants' interests in dialogues with government/ policy makers.		×	×			78827 ⁶	78827	7
icials and ned on the ts and the usion	1.2.5 Produce guideline for creation of social/ legal support network for migrants in risk sectors and develop policy recommendation based on the findings of 1.2.4	×	×	×	UNESCO	DRC	84000	84000	8
1 receiving awareness of grants and inclusion	1.2.6 Conduct PRAs on community governance concerning barriers for migrants to urban society, administrative and public services, scope, process, standard and gaps as well as community institutional setting to support social inclusion and rights of migrants; and develop contents, tools, and a programs for awareness campaigns	×	×		UNDP	CICETE/ MCA/ NDRC	59500	59500	5
id sending e-departure uccessfully nsferred	1.2.7 Implement awareness raising campaigns on community governance based on results of activity 1.2.6 and 1.3.1, and scale up the campaign from grassroots to national levels.		×	×	UNDP		72000	72000	7
ies in pilot he code of recruitment									

ed policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.

	1.2.8 Documentation and analysis of good practices, lessons learned and challenges from pilot approach and organization of advocacy/ best-practice seminar for policy makers and legislators at national and provincial level			×	UNFPA	MOH/ NPFPC	0 ⁷	0	
	1.2.9 Design advocacy and training programs and materials on issues related to contracting practices for domestic workers, gender based discrimination etc.	×			UN Women	ACWF and MOHRSS	20000	20000	2
	1.2.10 Organize training workshops for policy makers and administrators from labor and social security departments, and relevant civil society partners on issues and concerns of female domestic workers, incl. on laws and policies related to domestic work, social protection, gender based discrimination etc.	×	×	×			52000	45000	4
	1.2.11 Organize consultations with recruiting agencies, and relevant civil society partners on good practices in recruitment and contracts, including ethical code of conduct, with a view to model demonstration.	×	×	×			30000	23000	2
	1.2.12 National Conference to present the integrate migrant policy advice and showcase the achievements of the Joint Programme. ⁸			×	ILO UNDP	MOHRSS	0 ⁹	0	
ementation piloting of cipation of ue .O]	1.3.1 Conduct policy consultations and field assessment, by participatory process with young migrants, for options of national/ local regulation and community implementation mechanism in areas of household registration, household welfare record system, community administrative services,	×	×		UNDP	CICETE NDRC	86000	86000	8

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nding to MTE recommendations.

750 were reallocated to PMO funds administered by UNDP on behalf of UN RCO.

ed policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.									
ial and t prevent on and few delivery out in government	scope and standardization of community services, and level of participation.	×	×		UNDP	CICETE NDRC	86000	86000	8
	1.3.2 Conduct consulting workshops with participation of migrant representatives on findings of activity 1.3.1 and make recommendations for improvement and developing performance measurement system to support local government to strengthen community social inclusion for migrants.	×	×	×	UNDP		89000	89000	8
regulations no. of to support legislative areas	1.3.3 Identify institutional issues, and existing national and international practices; design general implementation framework and guideline for delivery mechanism between CSOs, social workers and governments; draft framework for CSO capacity building; and provide training programs to selected CSOs to implement grassroots programs.	×	×		UNDP	CICETE MCA	88000	88000	8
ving in the pilot CSO are of the and who	1.3.4 Pilot 5 grassroots initiatives for 5 districts based on CSO open bidding process/ executing mechanism for community social programs.		×	×	UNDP		268000 ¹⁰	268000	26
eneficial for migrants	1.3.5 Conduct evaluation of tested mechanisms; submit recommendations for scaling up and developing national/ local regulations for CSO models of social programs to support migrant social inclusion.	×	×	×	UNDP		25500	25500	2
dialogue erspective ion of law	1.3.6 Develop dialogue and indicators to monitor the implementation of laws from a gender perspective (including recruitment/ contract practices, procedures, protection measures).	×	×		UN Women	ACWF supported by Beijing University	20000	15162	1
igh formal rd no. of at replicate and other asures in reas and	1.3.7 Review employment services in sending and receiving areas and	×			ILO	MOHRSS	15000	15000	1

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ed policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.

	agreements to promote safe and orderly migration, and identify good practices.								
	1.3.8 Develop guidelines for employment services and MOUs between local governments, and with and between voc. training institutions and enterprises.	×			ILO		25000	25000	2
	1.3.9 Campaign carried out in pilot sites to encourage more young people to migrate through formal channels.	×	×		ILO		40000	40000	4
	1.3.10 Local system developed to better share job information in pilot sites.		×		ILO		15000	15000	1
	1.3.11 Monitoring of private recruitment agencies to build network of legitimate formal migration channels in area, and capacity building as required.		×	×	ILO		25000	25000	2
	1.3.12 Capacity building and participatory approaches adopted to improve the quality of career guidance and counseling (using tools developed under 2.2.5).		×	×	ILO		30000	30000	3
	1.3.13 Internal review of employment services in pilot areas, specifically looking at the effect on decent work indicators, and workshops at provincial and national level to highlight results from pilot areas.		×	×	ILO		24700	24700	2

access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

Education for premature improved provision of opportunities	2.1.1 Base-line survey and analysis of situation of out-of-school over-aged children.	×			UNICEF	CAST	38000	38000	3
	2.1.2 Workshop on the needs of out-of-school children and over-aged children to disseminate the results of baseline survey and to decide on access channels for non-formal education.	×			UNICEF		20000	20000	2
	2.1.3 Develop flexible courses for out-of-school children and over-age children.	×			UNICEF		75000	75000	7
	2.1.4 Pilot-test flexible courses in selected		×	×	UNICEF		100000 ¹¹	100000	10

access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

for rural ow the age grated into roviders of ducation in chool youth 3 regularly es in each	rural/ urban areas.		×	×	UNICEF		100000 ¹¹	100000	10	
	2.1.5 Regularly implement, monitor, and assess suitability of flexible courses and channels and adjust where necessary or useful.		×	×	UNICEF		40007 ¹²	40007	4	
	2.1.6 National workshop to highlight pilot-tests results for influencing policy decisions by national government.				×	UNICEF		20000 ¹³	20000	2
	2.1.7 Base-line survey and analysis of situation of in-school migrant youth and availability of university volunteers.	×				UNDP	UNV / CYVA	10000	10000	1
	2.1.8 Determine provincial, municipal roles; select informal migrant schools and participating universities; design intervention.	×				UNDP		24750	24750	2
	2.1.9 Draft volunteer handbook and train volunteers.	×				UNDP		15000	15000	1
	2.1.10 Implement monitor and assess suitability of volunteer programme and undertake course corrections	×	×			UNDP		74867	74867	7
	2.1.11 Qualitative and quantitative evaluations; advocate results through workshops and reports.				×	UNDP		18042 ¹⁴	18042	1
training for ople in rural prevent labor force employment	2.2.1 Review of TVET policies and programmes of education sector.	×				UNESCO	CNIER	15000	15000	1
	2.2.2 Review of curriculum of regular junior secondary schools and secondary TVET schools in sending areas.	×				UNESCO	CNIER	19000	19000	1
	2.2.3 Assess educational and skill profiling as well as employability of graduates of regular junior secondary schools and secondary TVET schools in sending areas (incl. young migrant tracer study)	×	×			UNESCO	CNIER	UNESCO 50000	50000	5
							ILO 20000	20000	2	

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access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

g migrants rural areas it work and unities	2.2.4 Identify knowledge and skills needed to upgrade young graduates' employability and develop recommendations on policy and curriculum.	×	×		ILO	CNIER	UNESCO 20000	20000		2
	2.2.5 Develop guidelines for pre-employment training schemes, including apprenticeships, work study, occupational guidance and counseling. (for 1.3.12)	×				MOHRSS	ILO 30000	30000		3
akeholders odology for :tor-specific ments	2.2.6 Test pre-employment training programmes in sending areas with various training institutions.	×	×	×	ILO	MOHRSS	80000	80000		8
upgrading on labour rements by uccessfully	2.2.7 Evaluate skills and employability of young people/ migrants and analyze their training needs.	×			ILO	MOHRSS	40000	40000		4
er of rural y youth rogramme	2.2.8 Define key sectors for absorbing young people/ migrants as employees and as potential entrepreneurs.	×			ILO	UNIDO /MOHRSS	29596 ¹⁵	29596		2
	2.2.9 Evaluate labor demand and skills requirements of transnational companies and other private sector entities.	×				UNIDO /MOHRSS	29596 ¹⁶	29596		2
	2.2.10 Develop skills upgrading programmes based on labor/ sector training needs analysis.	×	×		ILO	UNIDO /MOHRSS	ILO 30000	30000		3
							UNIDO 14643 ¹⁷	14643		1
	2.2.11 Pilot-test skills upgrading training needed in the private sector and skills recognition programmes.		×	×	ILO	UNIDO /MOHRSS	ILO 50000	50000		2
							UNIDO 117431 ¹⁸	117431		2
	2.2.12 Develop skills, self-employment, management and productivity-improvement upgrading training for rural youth.	×	×		ILO	UNIDO /MOHRSS	ILO 20000	20000		2
							UNIDO 0 ¹⁹	0		

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	2.2.13 Pilot-test business start-up training and related services for rural youth.	×	×	×	ILO	UNIDO /MOHRSS	ILO 60000	60000	4
							UNIDO 0 ²⁰	0	
	2.2.14 Train youth associations to work with youth groups to generate business ideas, launch enterprises, and create mentoring and partnership opportunities.	×	×	×	ILO	UNIDO /ACYF	ILO 35000	35000	3
							UNIDO 57722 ²¹	57722	5
	2.2.15 Evaluate the pilot training programmes on pre-employment, skills up-grading and business start-up, disseminate experiences, and consolidate training materials.			×	ILO	UNIDO MOHRSS ACYF	ILO 40000	40000	
							UNIDO 30579 ²²	30579	1
ation and ung people	2.3.1 Conduct expert team review including young migrants of existing life skills training from UN agencies and partners, and hold workshop.	×			WHO UNFPA UN Women	CFPA	15000	15000	1
							10000	10000	1
IMEN/ ILO/	2.3.2 Pilot areas and schools selected.	×	×	×	UNICEF	ACWF and local education authorities	30000	30000	3
nts leave handle the d, of work,	2.3.3 Develop and test the life skills training package for different age and gender groups.	×			UNICEF	ACWF and local education authorities	20000	20000	2
	2.3.4 Printing and distribution.	×			UNICEF	ACWF and local education authorities	24000 ²³	24000	2
gs (middle schools, s and	2.3.5 Carry out ToT programme for schoolteachers and trainers.		×		UNICEF	ACWF and local education authorities	49000 ²⁴	49000	4

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access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.

high the lls training effectively	2.3.6 Implement training and skills raised among students.		×	×	UNICEF	ACWF and local education authorities	41810 ²⁵	41810	4
ited trainer trainings arget group the training 'useful for	2.3.7 Evaluate the effectiveness of the trainings, document good practice/ lessons learned.	×	×	×	UNICEF	ACWF	25000 ²⁶	17000	1
	2.3.8 Develop and test the Life Skills Training Package for young people in vocational training institutions.	×	×		ILO	MOHRSS	30000	30000	3
	2.3.9 Carry out local level training for staff of vocational training institutions.	×	×		ILO	MOHRSS	40000	40000	4
	2.3.10 Develop and test the life skills training package for young migrants in workplaces.	×	×		ILO	ACFTU/ CEC	25000	25000	2
	2.3.11 Carry out local level training for workplace training staff and local volunteers.	×	×		ILO	ACFTU/ CEC	35000	35000	3
	2.3.12 Develop, test and print the life skills training package for different age brackets and gender groups in community centers.	×	×		UNESCO	CAEA CNIER	55190 ²⁷	55190	5
	2.3.13 Carry out training for community center staff and local volunteers.		×		UNESCO	CAEA CNIER	70000 ²⁸	70000	7
	2.3.14 Design and pilot-test pre-departure training and literacy courses for young women domestic workers specifically on labor rights, support services, HIV/AIDS prevention, and violence against women.		×		UN Women	ACWF	22000	20000	2
	2.3.15 Carry out TOT programme for peer education groups and volunteers.	×	×	×	UNFPA	CFPA	65210 ²⁹	65210	6

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	2.3.16 Assessment of the effectiveness of the safe migration and life skills training among the different target groups, and sharing lessons learned at national and sub-national levels.			×	ILO	MOHRSS	10000	10000	1
	2.3.17 TOT training focusing on r minority ethnic groups. ³⁰			×	UNIDO	MOHRSS	13246	13246	1
of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection									
nt children nce their to social	3.1.1 Assessment of current practices for registration and referral of migrant children to basic social services in pilot sites which already have registration of migrant children in place, sum up good practices and constraints, and development of SOP for registration and referral based on findings.	×			UNICEF	NWCCW, MPS	45000	45000	4
urrently no g migrant f 16.	3.1.2 Develop a TOT training package on the implementation of the SOP for registration and referral of migrant children.	×					30000	30000	3
gistered in ;	3.1.3 Conduct training for registration staff from relevant sectors including MPS and community workers on the SOP of registration and referral of children in pilot sites.		×				50300 ³¹	50300	5
left-behind d tested in	3.1.4 Monitor and evaluate implementation of SOP and make modifications as necessary.		×				63700 ³²	63700	6
istries and central rstand the nigrant and	3.1.5 Conduct review and documentation of the standardization process with recommendations for scaling up and policy development, and organize national seminar with participation of key national government bodies and policy makers for advocacy of SOP.			×	UNICEF	NWCCW	15100 ³³	15100	1

ending to MTE recommendations.

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of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection									
	3.1.6 Pilot in two provinces (Jiangsu and Guangdong) a “one-card” registration mechanism developed between sending and receiving areas for migrant and left-behind children.	×			UNICEF	NWCCW	20000	20000	2
	3.1.7 Enhance the computer software for registration of migrant and left-behind children with basic information on the children in selected pilot sites.	×					24000	24000	2
	3.1.8 Conduct training for government stakeholders involved in the registration in sending and receiving areas on the usage of the registration system including data collection, input, and sharing.		×				68000	68000	6
	3.1.9 Regularly review the application of the registration system with a focus on the sharing of data/ information between the sending and receiving areas and improve the system as necessary, and document process and outcome of pilots for replication and scaling up.		×	×			17000	17000	1
hanced in re gender opportunities, ervices.	3.2.1 Conduct expert team review of existing community centers and specify the roles and responsibilities of community centers at both sending and receiving ends.	×			UNESCO	CAEA CNIER	10000	10000	1
		×			UNICEF	ACWF	2000	2000	
on of responsive information to young vel.	3.2.2 Build network with local communities, training providers, service providers, employers, local governments, community organizations, labor unions, etc.	×	×	×	UNESCO	CAEA CNIER	30000	30000	2
		×	×		UNICEF	ACWF	8000	8000	
	3.2.3 Conduct small-scale needs-based activities with the local labor bureau, employer’s and workers’ organizations, employment agencies and vocational training institutions.	×	×	×	ILO	MOHRSS	64000	64000	6
s set up or expanded	3.2.4 Provide information, skills training and other services (including life skills training – 2.3) to meet the specific needs and challenges faced by young female domestic		×	×	UN Women	ACWF	65680	63542	6

of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection									
	workers.		×	×	UN Women	ACWF	65680	63542	6
government service and	3.2.5 Prepare SOP for effective functioning of the community center and identify potential sites based on objective criteria.	×			UNESCO	CAEA CNIER	10000	10000	1
		×			UNICEF	ACWF	3000	3000	
center trained	3.2.6 Equip the community centers and train the facilitators with the modules developed under Output 2.3.		×	×	UNESCO	CAEA CNIER	80000	80000	8
			×	×	UNICEF	ACWF	20000	20000	2
services (health, etc) and grants	3.2.7 Provide migrants with comprehensive, gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.		×	×	UNESCO	CAEA CNIER	78005	78005	7
			×	×	UNICEF	ACWF	38000 ³⁴	38000	3
self-learning to young	3.2.8 Provide technical support and monitoring to the actual piloting community centers.		×	×	UNESCO	CAEA CNIER	40000	40000	3
			×	×	UNICEF	ACWF	32500 ³⁵	32500	32
				×	UNESCO	CAEA CNIER	30000	30000	1
of health note use of services by	3.3.1 Expert team review of existing services and care available for young migrants (assessment, international best practices, and participatory workshops).	×			WHO	MOH	50000	50000	3
		×	×	×	WHO		72548 ³⁷	65000	6
		×		×	UNFPA		62000 ³⁸	62000	6
		×		×	UNFPA		54000 ³⁹	54000	5
		×			WHO		40,00	40000	4

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of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection										
<p>Accepted plans promotion</p> <p>Very points appropriate services that of migrant l conditions</p> <p>Health risks</p>	3.3.6 Social marketing for promotion of health education, condoms, utilization of services.	×	×	×	UNFPA		100000 ⁴⁰	100000	1	
	3.3.7 Develop, print and pilot resource training materials with involvement of youth groups In collaboration with “Healthy City” pilot areas.			×		WHO		28000	28000	2
						UNICEF		22000	22000	2
	3.3.8 Deliver training workshops to increase knowledge and awareness about health for migrant youth among community workers and vocational centers.			×		UNFPA		28050	28050	2
	3.3.9 TOT for service providers on youth friendly services.			×		UNFPA		40000	40000	4
	3.3.10 Cascade trainings for service providers.			×		WHO		95000	90000	9
	3.3.11 Establishment of youth friendly services (seed-money).			×		UNFPA		27500	27500	2
	3.3.12 Multi-stakeholder, city based advocacy workshop to share lessons learned and develop plans, policies and regulations for scaling up of best practices.				×	WHO		30000	30000	3
	3.3.13 Ongoing assessment, reporting, and consultative meetings.	×	×	×		WHO		63000	60000	6
	3.3.14 Documentation and analysis of good practices, lessons learned and challenges from pilot approach and organization of advocacy/ best-practice seminar for policy makers and legislators at national and provincial level. ⁴¹				×	UNFPA	MOH	31000	31000	3

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of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection									
n and j legislation rengthened nced. MEN]	3.4.1 Design and validate training package on how to implement and enforce relevant labor legislation, based on international good practices, and develop training strategy.	×			ILO	MOHRSS	30000	30,000	3
	3.4.2 Conduct training for labor authorities at different levels on how to implement and enforce the relevant legislation.	×	×	×	ILO		95000	95000	9
ial capacity sponsibility ir law to	3.4.3 Study to identify national and international good practices on how employers' and workers' organizations can protect young migrant workers' rights; validate code of conduct approach.	×			ILO	ACFTU/ CEC	20000	20000	2
	3.4.4 Conduct training for workers and employers in the pilot sites on how to implement code of conduct and good practices.	×	×	×	ILO		40000	40000	4
centage of ontracts in	3.4.5 Review and seminar with tripartite constituents on contracts, wages and working time in garments and footwear sector.	×			ILO	MOHRSS/ ACFTU/ CEC	30000	30000	3
	3.4.6 Carry out and monitor awareness-raising activities for workers and employers on contracts, wages and working time standards.		×	×	ILO		25000	25000	2
orkers in ctors of with rights	3.4.7 Experience sharing meetings with tripartite constituents at national and sub-national levels to share experiences and good practices on capacity building and pilot strategies.			×	ILO		30000	30000	3
	3.4.8 Investigation of situation of young female migrants working in the low-end service industry.	×			UNESCO	Tsinghua University	20000	20000	2
le migrants ed sectors stry or the / that make rovided by	3.4.9 Awareness raising and training on legal rights, health, and sexual harassment for female migrants working in low-end service industry.	×	×				45000	45000	4

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3.4.10	Assisting migrants who want to find jobs outside of the low-end service industry by providing testing and career guidance counseling, services.		×	×			34582	34582	3
3.4.11	Creation of psychological and legal support network for migrants working in the low-end service industry based on findings from activity 1.2.8		×	×			40000	40000	3
3.4.12	Review application of the new labour law as applied to domestic workers.	×			UN Women	ACWF	10000	10000	1
3.4.13	Map existing services and protection policies and programmes, gaps in services, and barriers to accessing support and services.	×					10000	10000	1
3.4.14	Develop ethical code of conduct for endorsement by recruitment agencies for domestic workers based on policy consultation.			×			19000	19000	1
3.4.15	Evaluate pilot results and develop plans for scale-up and/or replication in other cities.			×			15000	15000	1
tion* (ILO)							62465⁴²	39200	1
tion (UNDP)							15500	15500	1
tion (UNESCO)							6000⁴³	6000	
tion (UNICEF)							4000	0	
tion (UNFPA)							2000⁴⁴	2000	
tion (UN Women)							14975⁴⁵	6000	
mulation (Funds administered by UNDP)							20000	20000	2
l (Funds to be administered by UNDP on behalf of UNRCO)							50000	38750	2
inator (Funds to be administered by UNDP on behalf of UNRCO)							150227	510977	48
ice (Funds to be administered by UNDP on behalf of UNRCO)							80000		
oordinator and assistant (to be administered by UNDP)							180000		
ministered by UNDP)							100750		
DG-F (7%)							431776	431776	43

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