**Joint Programme Monitoring Report:**

**Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China’s vulnerable young Migrants**

**Section I: Identification and Joint Programme Status**

1. **Joint Programme Identification and basic data**

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| Date of Submission:Submitted by:Name: Renata Lok-DessallienTitle: UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP RepresentativeOrganization: UNDPContact information: renata.dessallien@undp.org  |  | Country and Thematic WindowChina / Youth, Employment and Migration  |
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| MDTF Atlas Project No: 60197Title: Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China’s vulnerable young Migrants |  | Report Number: 2Reporting Period: January 1st - June 30th, 2010**Programme Duration:** 3 years, 2009-2012**Official starting date:** February 11, 2009 |
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| Participating UN OrganizationsILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNV, WHO |  | **Implementing partners****Ministries:** Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS), Ministry of Health (MOH)Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA), National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Public Security (MPS), 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, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)**Complete list of national partners in Annex 1** |
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| **Estimated Budget Summary[[1]](#footnote-1) (US $)** |
| **Total Approved Joint Programme Budget:**  | ILO:  | 1,696,823 |
| UNDP:  | 1,482,960 |
| UNESCO:  | 1,089,667 |
| UNFPA:  | 494,929 |
| UNICEF: | 1,080,629 |
| UNIFEM: | 331,358 |
| WHO: | 423,634 |
| **Total:** | **6,600,000** |
| **Total Amount of Transferred to date:** | ILO: | 1,276,724 |
| UNDP: | 1,010,205 |
| UNESCO: | 812,333 |
| UNFPA: | 395,419 |
| UNICEF: | 856,915 |
| UNIFEM: | 223,459 |
| WHO: | 344,540 |
| **Total:** | **4,919,595** |
| **Estimated Total Budget Committed to date:** | ILO: | **1,263,120** |
| UNDP: | 840,190 |
| UNESCO: | 720,466 |
| UNFPA: | 318,869 |
| UNICEF: |  856,915 |
| UNIFEM: | 125,549 |
| WHO: | 270,540 |
| **Total:** | **4,395,649** |
| **Estimated Total Budget Disbursed to date:** | ILO: | 483,666 |
| UNDP: | 548,114 |
| UNESCO: | 496,589 |
| UNFPA: | 177,069 |
| UNICEF: | 519,734 |
| UNIFEM: | 121,649 |
| WHO: | 208,040 |
| **Total:** | 2,554,861 |

**Beneficiaries**

**Direct Beneficiaries:** *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, targeted, that benefit, directly, from the development intervention”.*

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| **Indicate Beneficiary type** | **Expected[[2]](#footnote-2) number of Institutions** | **Number of Institutions to date[[3]](#footnote-3)** | **Expected****Number of****Women** | **Number of****Women****To date** | **Expected number of Men** | **Number of men to date** | **Expected number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups** | **number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups to date** |
| National Institutions | 251 | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local Institutions | 348 | 122 |  | 6702 |  | 8648 |  |  |
| Urban  |  |  |  | 114,034 |  | 131,914 |  | 1550 |
| Rural |  |  |  | 21,146 |  | 21,711 |  |  |
| **Total** | 599 | 167 |  | 141,882 |  | 162,273 |  | 1550 |

**Indirect Beneficiaries:** *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, targeted, that benefit, directly, from the development intervention”.*

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| **Indicate Beneficiary type** | **Expected number of Institutions** | **Number of Institutions to date** | **Expected** **Number of** **Women** | **Number of** **Women** **To date** | **Expected number of Men** | **Number of men to date** | **Expected number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups** | **number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups to date** |
| National Institutions | 377 | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local Institutions | 641 | 145 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban  |  |  |  | 175,423 |  | 171,447 |  |  |
| Rural |  |  |  | 1923 |  | 1862 |  |  |
| **Total** | 1018 | 187 |  | 177,346 |  | 173,309 |  |  |

1. **Joint Programme M&E framework**

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| **Expected Results** | **Indicator** | **Target** | **Milestones (if applicable)** | **Baseline** | **Achievement of Target to date** | **Means of verification** | **Collection methods** | **Responsibilities** |

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| 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. | 1. Information platform created and accessible online;
2. At least one online survey or forum conducted in the second year;
3. At least two online seminars or forums were conducted in the third year.
4. At least 100 subscriptions to e-newsletters by policy makers by end of yr 3.
 | 0 | Platform to be launched tentatively on July 16, 2010. | JP annual progress reportWorkshop reports | Review workshop reports | ILO/ UNFPA |
| The information/data published on the platform is reviewed to determine if it is sex-disaggregated, thus contributing to greater awareness about gender. | 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. | 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. | Very little gender-disaggregated research on migration. | Draft mapping of migration trends and policy review focusing on domestic workers was produced and gender analysis was included.All research and reports being uploaded to the research platform is reviewed to determine if sex-disaggregated. | Special reportstructured survey  | Review reports | ILO/ UNFPA, UNIFEM |
| 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. | 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. | 1. Online questionnaire in yr 2 and yr 3 to seek feedback on platform usage.
2. Questionnaire for stakeholders identified in stakeholder consultation at end of yr 2 and 3.
 | 0 | Platform to be launched mid 2010. | Structured survey, special report | Online survey; survey of participants from stakeholder consultation | ILO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM |
| 1.2Policy advocated, awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels | 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. | At least 300 government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area by the end of the joint programme. | 1. At least 100 government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area by the end of yr 1.
2. At least 100 government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area by the end of yr 2.
3. At least 100 government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area by the end of yr 3.
 | 0 | More than 310 government officials and members of CSOs exposed to the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion through discussion meetings and workshops held in field surveys and assessments and a conference on issues and concerns of women domestic workers. | Field assessment reports, mission reports, ,Workshop materials, etc. | Review workshop reports, materials, and training kits used | UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM |
| 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. | 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. |  | 0 | 70% potential young migrants trained in the selected pilot sites increased their awareness of labor law by attending the training on law. | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | Review of workshop reports, materials, and training kits used | UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNFPA/  |
| 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. | 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. |  | 0 | 50 governmental officials trained by the project and 100% improved their awareness on migrants’ rights. | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | Review of workshop reports, materials, and training kits used | UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM |
| 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. |  | 0 | SOP for registration of migrant children developed and preparations for replication under way | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | Review of JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | UNICEF |
| 1.3Policy 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.  | 1. Pilot CSOs and respective areas identified by the end of the first year.
2. 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;
3. At least another 10% at the end of yr 3.
 | 0 | CSOs started to work in communities from quarter 2; local people are increasingly understanding the objectives of the initiative; but the assessment of its impacts has not been done yet till this quarter. | Special report. | Poll of target area population. | UNDP |
| Contribution of the CSO initiatives to promote the social inclusion of migrants and on policy implementation vis-à-vis migrants in the target areas. | CSO initiatives have had a positive impact on social inclusion of migrants and on policy implementation vis-à-vis migrants in the target areas. | 1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
 | 0 | The relevant officials from MOCA responsible for the project are leading the process of the initiative; A policy framework will be developed at CSOs’ engagement in promoting social inclusion for migrants, based on the successful experiences from the local pilots.The assessment of the pilots’ impacts has not taken place yet till this quarter | Special report.Workshop reports | Participatory stakeholder assessment.Review of workshop reports, materials, papers, and policy recommendations | UNDP |
|  | 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 | 1. Collection of good practices developed and finalized by the end of yr 1.
2. Behaviour change communication campaign conducted to promote formal migration channels.
 |  | Training due to commence in mid 2010 | Workshop reportsMission reportsInternal review/assessment reports | Review workshop reportsMission reportsInternal review/assessment reports. | ILO |

| **JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.** |
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| 2.1Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force improved | 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 | Volunteer mentoring in the spring semester has been accomplished.Training manual for university volunteer tutors has been published. | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports  | Monitoring visits, meetings with headmasters | UNV/ UNICEF |
| 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 | Flexible courses for rural out-of-school youth are still in the developing process at the end of year one. | 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. | 1. 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
2. a minimum of 500 in each sending area by the end of yr 3.
 | 0 | This activity will be carried out in year 3. | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used | UNICEF/ UNV |
| 2.2Access 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. | Availability of skills upgrading programmes based on labor demand and skills requirements by private sector. | 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. | 1. Labor demand and skills requirements by private sector were identified by end of yr 2.
2. 2 skills upgrading programmes based on labor demand and skills requirements by private sector were developed by yr 3.
3. Four pilot-test training sessions were delivered by the end of yr 3.
 | 0 skills-upgrading intervention by these organizations in this target area thus far | Studies in year 1 will determine if existing training sufficient and/or identify new training to be developed. | Handbooks/manuals/training materials; participants lists (of migrants and/or TOT); training evaluations  | Trainings; workshops; periodic reporting to the donor  | ILO/ UNIDO |
| Accessibility of migrant youth to the youth associations’ activities. | 40 rural/migrant youth assisted (outreach) by youth associations active in programme catchment area by the end of the programme. |  | N/A | The current status of rural youth associations in related young migrant services will be assessed by the training workshop and field survey conducted by ACYF. | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports  | Monitoring visits, records of youth associations | ILO/ UNIDO |
| 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 | At least 50 policy makers, administrators and headmasters at the sending areas.  | 1. Complete the analysis of policies and curriculum and assessment of the employability of young migrants.
2. Disseminate the findings of research.
 | 0  | Analysis of policies and curriculum and assessment of the employability of young migrants completed. Dissemination activities under planning and preparation. | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | Report of dissemination activities | UNESCO |
| 2.3Safe migration information and life-skills training for young people strengthened. | Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skills training package | 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. | 1. Gender-sensitive unified and modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skills” training package was assembled by end of y 2
2. 8 pilot-test trainings delivered by the end of yr 2
 | 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. | The life skill training package was reviewed from a gender perspective; testing was monitored to ensure its gender sensitivity. | Special report LST materials | Review of training reports, materials, and training kits usedReview of training reports and materials. | WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO |
| 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. | 50 trainers participated in the first two Master Training sessions. | Regular monitoring reports | List of trainers, database | WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ 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 | 98% out of 136 trainees participated in the two pilot testing sessions and 1 TO sessions rated the training they have received as useful. | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | Review of training reportsReview of pre and post tests | WHO/ UNFPA/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNIFEM |

| **JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labor protection.** |
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| 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 | Over 200,000 migrant children registered in the pilot sites by the end of June 2010 (approximately 50%; however, NB: total number of migrant children continues to change.) | 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 | Scheduled to take place in Year 2010. | Special report | Site visit, meetings with stakeholders, data base test. | UNICEF |
| 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 | A study has just been completed on the coordination mechanism for registration of migrant children in January 2010. The first information sharing and advocacy activity to disseminate recommendations and to improve knowledge is scheduled for early 2010. | 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. |  | 0 | 16 pilot community centers identified at both sending and receiving areas. | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | Training reports | UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO |
| 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. |  | 0 | Workplans of the pilot community centers developed  | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | Progress reports of the pilot community centers | UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, UNIFEM |
| 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 | 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. |  | 0 | Dissemination activities to be conducted in year 3 | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | Reports of dissemination activities | UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO,  |
| 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. | 1. Health promotion model was designed by the end of yr 1;
2. 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;
3. 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 model design completed. | 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. | 1. Community health centres in 2 pilot sites were trained on delivery of YFS to youth migrants in May 2010 ;
2. The 2 pilot sites elaborated their “youth migrants friendly service” (YMFS) package in June 2010:
	1. Tianjin will establish 6 YMFS centres
	2. Xi’an will establish 2 YMFS
	3. Cangzhou will establish 1 YMFS
 | No local health providers enable to provide youth-friendly health services (YFS) that meet the needs of the migrant youth | Utilizing international & national criteria adapted into local context for YFS, M&E indicators have been established for measuring the “youth-migrants friendliness” of the concerned community health centres | Baseline survey on available health services conducted in 2009 by Peking University. Endline survey reportBaseline 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 percentage at the end of year 3. | 1. Awareness of relevant health risks increased among young migrants by 10 percentage points at the end of yr 2; and
2. Awareness of relevant health risks increased by another 15 percentage points at the end of yr 3.
 | Tianjin young migrants’ baseline score[[4]](#footnote-4): 64%. Xi’an young migrants’ baseline score: 62%. | A health risk awareness index has been designed as an integrated indicator including health knowledge, awareness and behavior onvarious health issues (35 items). Based on the number of correct answers, a baseline health risks awareness score has been calculated for each site. | Baseline survey on awareness of health risks among youth migrants in Tianjin, Cangzhou and Xi’an, conducted in 2009 by Peking University.Endline survey | Review survey reports | WHO/ UNFPA |
| 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 | Training to be commence late 2010 | 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 local minimum wage) by the end of year 3 | 1. 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 2,
2. at least 5,000 by the end of year 3 make use of the services provided by community centers.
 | 0 | By the end of June 2010, 200 peer trainers and 1,000 female migrants in low-end service were trained with improved life skills. | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports | Records of community centers | ILO/ UNESCO/  |
| Number of labor authorities trained on implementation and enforcement of legislation | 150 local authorities were trained on implementation and enforcement of legislation | 1. Training strategy and package developed for labor authorities on implementation and enforcement of legislation by the end of yr 2.
2. 6 training workshops were conducted for labor authorities at different levels by the end of yr 3.
3. 150 labor authorities received trainings on implementation and enforcement of legislation by the end of yr 3.
 | 0 | Labour Inspection strategy developed and Training materials developed29 provincial level Labour Inspection officials participated in training | JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports; mission reports | Review of JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports; mission reports | ILO/ UNESCO/  |

1. **Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information**

**Definitions on financial categories**

* **Total amount planned for the JP**: Complete allocated budget for the entire duration of the JP.
* **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.
* **Estimated total amount disbursed**: this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.
* **Estimated % delivery rate**: Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date.

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| **JP OUTPUTS** | **ACTIVITY** | **YEAR** | **UN AGENCY** | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS** |
| **Total Amount****Planned** | **Estimated Total Amount Committed** | **Estimated Total Amount Disbursed** | **Estimated % of Delivery Rate of Budget[[5]](#footnote-5)** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** |

| **JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.** |
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| 1.1 National migration policy informed by platform for migration research information exchange[ILO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM]Baseline: Little sharing of research findings between ministries and other institutions, and no one research body that offers inter-disciplinary perspectives on the implications of migration | 1.1.1 Review existing information, and identify gaps and needs of national and provincial stakeholders. | 🞨 |  |  | ILO  | CASS | 15,000 | 15,000 | 9,200 | 61.33 |
| UNFPA | 15,000 | 15,000 | 9,300 | 62 |
| 1.1.2 Select appropriate media, establish platform, compile information, incl. existing data, research papers, JP documents. | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | ILO  | 80,000 | 80,000 | 13,613 | 17.02 |
| UNFPA |  25,000[[6]](#footnote-6) | 10,000 | 4,500 | 18 |
| 1.1.3 Hold seminars and produce white papers. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | ILO | 60,000 | 40,000 | 5,000 | 12.5 |
| 1.1.4 Mapping of female migrant and migration trends, especially domestic workers. | 🞨 |  |  | UNIFEM | ACWF supported by Beijing University | 23,000 | 23000 | 23000 | 100 |
| 1.2 Policy advocated, awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels[UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM]Baseline:Awareness gaps and limited approaches at both national and local levels to provide sufficiently inclusive services and participatory community governance for migrantIndicators:No. of government officials and CSOs in pilot areas trained on the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion% of the population in receiving areas with increased awareness of the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion% of youth in selected sending areas that received pre-departure training having successfully assimilated the skills transferred% of recruitment agencies in pilot site that are aware of the code of conduct and good recruitment practices | 1.2.1 Policy review and field assessment of existing local and national policies/ mechanisms on migrant and left behind children registration in sending and receiving areas, discuss outcomes (workshop), formulate recommendations for coordinated registration mechanism and conduct national seminar. (Link to output 3.1) | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNICEF | NWCCW | 50,000 | 28,000 | 13,000 | 47 |
| 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 | 80,000 | 70,000 | 45,000 | 56.25 |
| 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. | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | 115,000 | 61,133.29 | 42,256.28 | 56.34 |
| 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.  |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | 81,608 | 33,000 | 25,000 | 59.52 |
| 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 | 84,000 | 59,000 | 45,000 | 76.27 |
| 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 | 59,500 | 59,500 | 43,500 | 74 |
| 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 |  | 72,000 | 37,000 | 16,000 | 44 |
| 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 | 33,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.2.9 Design advocacy and training programs and materials on issues related to contracting practices for domestic workers, gender based discrimination etc. | 🞨 |  |  | UNIFEM | ACWF and MOHRSS | 20,000 | 20000 | 20000 | 100 |
| 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. | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | 52,000 | 18000 | 16700 | 48 |
| 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. | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | 30,000 | 9000 | 9000 | 48 |
| 1.3 Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue[UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO]Baseline: Institutional and legislative gaps that prevent migrants' social inclusion and few social service delivery mechanisms carried out in cooperation between government and CSOsIndicators:No. of policies and regulations reviewed and no. of recommendations made to support institutional and legislative changes in highlighted areas% of the population living in the area of the respective pilot CSO initiatives that are aware of the goals of the initiative, and who think the initiative is beneficial for their social inclusion as migrantsStakeholders' use of dialogue indicators from gender perspective to monitor implementation of law and policy% of migration through formal migration channels and no. of employment services that replicate training, guidelines and other capacity building measures in selected sending areas and receiving areas | 1.3.1 Conduct policy consultations and field assessment, by participatory process with young migrants, for options of national/ local regulation and community implementation mechanism in areas of household registration, household welfare record system, community administrative services, scope and standardization of community services, and level of participation. | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | UNDP | CICETENDRC | 86,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 47 |
| 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 | 89,000 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 44 |
| 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 | CICETEMCA | 88,000 | 79,200 | 44,000 | 50 |
| 1.3.4 Pilot 5 grassroots initiatives for 5 districts based on CSO open bidding process/ executing mechanism for community social programs.  |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNDP | 275,000 | 200,000 | 50,000 | 34 |
| 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 | 25,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 60 |
| 1.3.6 Develop dialogue and indicators to monitor the implementation of laws from a gender perspective (including recruitment/ contract practices, procedures, protection measures). | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | UNIFEM | ACWF supported by Beijing University | 20,000 | 10000 | 9900 | 50 |
| 1.3.7 Review employment services in sending and receiving areas and agreements to promote safe and orderly migration, and identify good practices. | 🞨 |  |  | ILO | MOHRSS | 15,000 | 15,000 | 12,000 | 80 |
| 1.3.8 Develop guidelines for employment services and MOUs between local governments, and with and between voc. training institutions and enterprises. | 🞨 |  |  | ILO | 25,000 | 25,000 | 23,000 | 92 |
| 1.3.9 Campaign carried out in pilot sites to encourage more young people to migrate through formal channels. | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | ILO | 40,000 | 40,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.3.10 Local system developed to better share job information in pilot sites. |  | 🞨 |  | ILO | 15,000 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.3.11 Monitoring of private recruitment agencies to build network of legitimate formal migration channels in area, and capacity building as required. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | ILO | 25,000 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 30,000 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 24,700 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |

| JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training. |
| --- |
| 2.1 Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force improved[UNICEF/ UNV]Baseline: Inadequate provision of non formal learning opportunities to migrants children.Indicators: New flexible courses for rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 adopted and integrated into training program of providers of non-formal or formal education in sending areas by year 2.No. of rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 regularly attending flexible courses in each sending area. | 2.1.1 Base-line survey and analysis of situation of out-of-school over-aged children. | 🞨 |  |  | UNICEF | CAST | 38,000 | 38,000 | 29,503 | 78 |
| 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 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 3,437 | 18 |
| 2.1.3 Develop flexible courses for out-of-school children and over-age children. | 🞨 |  |  | UNICEF | 75,000 | 75,000 | 55,037 | 74 |
| 2.1.4 Pilot-test flexible courses in selected rural/ urban areas. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNICEF | 93,889 | 60,000 | 10,590 | 18 |
| 2.1.5 Regularly implement, monitor, and assess suitability of flexible courses and channels and adjust where necessary or useful. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNICEF | 36,545 | 21,545 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.1.6 National workshop to highlight pilot-tests results for influencing policy decisions by national government. |  |  | 🞨 | UNICEF | 32,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.1.7 Base-line survey and analysis of situation of in-school migrant youth and availability of university volunteers. | 🞨 |  |  | UNDP | UNV / CYVA | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100 |
| 2.1.8 Determine provincial, municipal roles; select informal migrant schools and participating universities; design intervention. | 🞨 |  |  | UNDP | 24,750 | 24,750 | 24,750 | 100 |
| 2.1.9 Draft volunteer handbook and train volunteers. | 🞨 |  |  | UNDP | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 100 |
| 2.1.10 Implement monitor and assess suitability of volunteer programme and undertake course corrections | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | UNDP | 74,867 | 74,867 | 5,000 | 6.7 |
| 2.1.11Qualitative and quantitative evaluations; advocate results throughworkshops and reports. |  |  | 🞨 | UNDP | 18,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2 Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas improved to prevent premature entry to the labor force and increase self-employment opportunities.[UNESCO/ ILO/ UNIDO]Baseline: Low skills levels among migrants and young people in rural areas prevent access to decent work and self-employment opportunitiesIndicators:Extent to which local stakeholders can use UNIDO methodology for conducting sector-specific analyses of skills requirementsNumber of skills upgrading programmes based on labour demand and skills requirements by private sector successfully pilot-tested with rural youthIncrease in the number of rural youth assisted by youth associations active in programme catchment area | 2.2.1 Review of TVET policies and programmes of education sector. | 🞨 |  |  | UNESCO | CNIER | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 100 |
| 2.2.2 Review of curriculum of regular junior secondary schools and secondary TVET schools in sending areas. | 🞨 |  |  | UNESCO | CNIER | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 100 |
| 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 | UNESCO50,000 | 37,000 | 30,000 | 60 |
| ILO20,000 | 20,000 | 12,000  | 60 |
| 2.2.4 Identify knowledge and skills needed to upgrade young graduates’ employability and develop recommendations on policy and curriculum. | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | ILO | CNIER | UNESCO20,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 50 |
| 2.2.5 Develop guidelines for pre-employment training schemes, including apprenticeships, work study, occupational guidance and counseling. (for 1.3.12) | 🞨 |  |  | MOHRSS | ILO30,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 | 33.33 |
| 2.2.6 Test pre-employment training programmes in sending areas with various training institutions. | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | ILO | MOHRSS | 80,000 | 60,000 | 9,000 | 15 |
| 2.2.7 Evaluate skills and employability of young people/ migrants and analyze their training needs. | 🞨 |  |  | ILO | MOHRSS | 40,000 | 40,000 | 25,000  | 62.5 |
| 2.2.8 Define key sectors for absorbing young people/ migrants as employees and as potential entrepreneurs. | 🞨 |  |  | ILO | UNIDO /MOHRSS | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 100 |
| 2.2.9 Evaluate labor demand and skills requirements of transnational companies and other private sector entities. | 🞨 |  |  | UNIDO /MOHRSS | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 100 |
| 2.2.10 Develop skills upgrading programmes based on labor/ sector training needs analysis. | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | ILO | UNIDO /MOHRSS | ILO30,000 | 30,000 | 5,000 | 16.67 |
| UNIDO30,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 | 33.33 |
| 2.2.11 Pilot-test skills upgrading training needed in the private sector and skills recognition programmes. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | ILO | UNIDO /MOHRSS | ILO50,000 | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| UNIDO57,000 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.12 Develop skills, self-employment, management and productivity-improvement upgrading training for rural youth. | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | ILO | UNIDO /MOHRSS | ILO20,000 | 20,000 | 14,022 | 70.11 |
| UNIDO20,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 50 |
| 2.2.13 Pilot-test business start-up training and related services for rural youth. | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | ILO | UNIDO /MOHRSS | ILO60,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 | 25 |
| UNIDO45,000 | 25,000 | 5,000 | 20 |
| 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 | ILO35,000 | 25,000 | 15,000 | 60 |
| UNIDO50,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 | 33.33 |
| 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 | UNIDOMOHRSSACYF | ILO40,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNIDO35,916 |  0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.3 Safe migration information and life-skills training for young people strengthened.[WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO]Baseline: Most migrants leave home unprepared to handle the challenges of adulthood, of work, and of living in the cityIndicators:The number of settings (middle schools, vocational schools, community centres and workplaces) in which the comprehensive life skills training package is piloted and effectively monitoredThe size of an accredited trainer pool and number of TOT trainings% of trainees of each target group that rate the content of the training they have received as ‘useful for protecting myself’ | 2.3.1 Conduct expert team review including young migrants of existing life skills training from UN agencies and partners, and hold workshop. | 🞨 |  |  | WHO | CFPA | 15,000 | 5000 | 2500 | 17 |
| UNFPA | 10,000 | 10,000 | 6,400 | 64 |
| UNIFEM | 5,000 | 5000 | 2500 | 50 |
| 2.3.2 Pilot areas and schools selected. | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNICEF | ACWF and local education authorities | 30,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 100 |
| 2.3.3 Develop and test the life skills training package for different age and gender groups. | 🞨 |  |  | UNICEF | ACWF and local education authorities | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 100 |
| 2.3.4 Printing and distribution. | 🞨 |  |  | UNICEF | ACWF and local education authorities | 40,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 | 25 |
| 2.3.5 Carry out ToT programme for schoolteachers and trainers. |  | 🞨 |  | UNICEF | ACWF and local education authorities | 80,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 100 |
| 2.3.6 Implement training and skills raised among students. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNICEF | ACWF and local education authorities | 33,620 | 16,810 | 16,810 | 100 |
| 2.3.7 Evaluate the effectiveness of the trainings, document good practice/ lessons learned. | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNICEF | ACWF | 38,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 100 |
| 2.3.8 Develop and test the Life Skills Training Package for young people in vocational training institutions. | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | ILO | MOHRSS | 30,000 | 30,000 | 5,367 | 17.89 |
| 2.3.9 Carry out local level training for staff of vocational training institutions. | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | ILO | MOHRSS | 40,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 | 25 |
| 2.3.10 Develop and test the life skills training package for young migrants in workplaces.  | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | ILO | ACFTU/ CEC | 25,000 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.3.11 Carry out local level training for workplace training staff and local volunteers. | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | ILO | ACFTU/ CEC | 35,000 | 15,000 | 5,000 | 14.29 |
| 2.3.12 Develop, test and print the life skills training package for different age brackets and gender groups in community centers.  | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | UNESCO | CAEACNIER | 75,190 | 112,190[[7]](#footnote-7) | 55,190 | 44 |
| 2.3.13 Carry out training for community center staff and local volunteers. |  | 🞨 |  | UNESCO | CAEACNIER | 50,000 |
| 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. |  | 🞨 |  | UNIFEM | ACWF | 22,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.3.15 Carry out TOT programme for peer education groups and volunteers. | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNFPA | CFPA | 68,000[[8]](#footnote-8) | 18,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| **JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection** |
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| 3.1 Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services. [UNICEF]Baseline: There is currently no policy for registering migrant children under the age of 16.% of migrant children registered in selected receiving areasSystem for registering left-behind children developed and tested in selected sending areas Extent to which line ministries and policy makers at central government level understand the need for registration of migrant and left-behind children  | 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 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 100 |
| 3.1.2 Develop a TOT training package on the implementation of the SOP for registration and referral of migrant children. | 🞨 |  |  | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 100 |
| 3.1.3 Conduct training for registration staff from relevant sectors including MPS and community workers on the SOP of registration and referral of children in pilot sites. |  | 🞨 |  | 80,000 | 80,000 | 8,000 | 10 |
| 3.1.4 Monitor and evaluate implementation of SOP and make modifications as necessary. |  | 🞨 |  | 14,000 | 14,000 | 7,797 | 56 |
| 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 | 27,880 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 100 |
| 3.1.7 Enhance the computer software for registration of migrant and left-behind children with basic information on the children in selected pilot sites. | 🞨 |  |  | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 100 |
| 3.1.8 Conduct training for government stakeholders involved in the registration in sending and receiving areas on the usage of the registration system including data collection, input, and sharing.  |  | 🞨 |  | 68,000 | 68,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 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. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | 17,000 | 8,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.2 Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services. [UNESCO/ ILO/ UNICEF]Baseline:Inadequate provision of comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services to young migrants at community level.Indicators:No. of community centers set up or strengthened with expanded functionsLinkage built with local government organizations, and service and training providersNo. of community center coordinators and facilitators trainedNo. of trainings, services (health, legal, rights, referral etc) and activities organized for migrantsNo. of advocacy and self-learning materials disseminated to young migrants | 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 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100 |
| 🞨 |  |  | UNICEF | ACWF | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100 |
| 3.2.2 Build network with local communities, training providers, service providers, employers, local governments, community organizations, labor unions, etc. | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNESCO | CAEACNIER | 30,000 | 25,000 | 15,000 | 60 |
| 🞨 | 🞨 |  | UNICEF | ACWF | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 100 |
| 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 | 64,000 | 54,000 | 11,627 | 21.53 |
| 3.2.4 Provide information, skills training and other services (including life skills training – 2.3) to meet the specific needs and challenges faced by young female domestic workers. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNIFEM | ACWF | 65,680 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.2.5 Prepare SOP for effective functioning of the community center and identify potential sites based on objective criteria. | 🞨 |  |  | UNESCO | CAEACNIER | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 100 |
| 🞨 |  |  | UNICEF | ACWF | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 100 |
| 3.2.6 Equip the community centers and train the facilitators with the modules developed under Output 2.3. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNESCO | CAEACNIER | 80,000 | 55,000 | 20,000 | 34 |
|  | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNICEF | ACWF | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 100 |
| 3.2.7 Provide migrants with comprehensive, gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNESCO | CAEACNIER | 80,000 | 35,000 | 15,000 | 38 |
|  | 🞨 | 🞨 | ACWF | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 100 |
| 3.2.8 Provide technical support and monitoring to the actual piloting community centers. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNESCO | CAEACNIER | 40,000 | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNICEF | ACWF | 15,000 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 100 |
| 3.2.9 Evaluate the effectiveness of the trainings, document good practice/ lessons learned. |  |  | 🞨 | UNESCO  | CAEACNIER | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNICEF | ACWF | 13,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 100 |
| 3.3 Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth. [WHO/ UNFPA]Baseline:Health promotion and services for migrant youth are limitedIndicators:No. of cities that have accepted and translated into action plans appropriate health promotion modelNo. of local service delivery points enabled to provide appropriate youth-friendly health services that meet the specific needs of migrant youth, according to local conditionsAwareness of relevant health risks | 3.3.1 Expert team review of existing services and care available for young migrants (assessment, international best practices, and participatory workshops). | 🞨 |  |  | WHO | MOH | 50,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 50 |
| 3.3.2. City-level multi-stakeholder meetings (WF, education, FP, education etc.)  | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | WHO | 74,920 | 35,000 | 20,000 | 39 |
| 3.3.3 Community advocacy workshop for policy makers and programme managers on rights and needs or health education and services for migrant youth.  | 🞨 |  |  | UNFPA | 45,000 | 42,000 | 42,000 | 93 |
| 3.3.4 Base and endline surveys/ data mining using quantitative and qualitative methods. | 🞨 |  | 🞨 | UNFPA | 60,000 | 29,000 | 29,000 | 97 |
| 3.3.5 Local plan of action. | 🞨 |  |  | WHO | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 100 |
| 3.3.6 Social marketing for promotion of health education, condoms, utilization of services.Health education activities for promotion of health risks awareness, healthy behavior and utilization of services using social marketing approach | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | UNFPA | 86,000 | 48,500  | 33,000 | 50 |
| 3.3.7 Develop, print and pilot resource training materials with involvement of youth groups In collaboration with “Healthy City” pilot areas. |  | 🞨 |  | WHO | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 100% |
| UNICEF | 22,000 | 22,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.3.8 Deliver training workshops to increase knowledge and awareness about health for migrant youth amongcommunity workers and vocational centers.Peer education activities to increase health knowledge and health risks awareness |  | 🞨 |  | UNFPA | 53,050[[9]](#footnote-9) | 53,000 | 14,000 | 27 |
| 3.3.9 TOT for service providers on youth friendly services.Capacity building of service providers on counselling skills and youth friendly services’ package |  | 🞨 |  | UNFPA | 40,000 | 40,000 | 13,000 | 33 |
| 3.3.10 Cascade trainings for service providers. |  | 🞨 |  | WHO | 95,000 | 50,000 | 30,000 | 32 |
| 3.3.11 Establishment of youth friendly services (seed-money).  |  | 🞨 |  | UNFPA | 27,500 | 27,500  | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 30,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |  |
| 3.3.13 Ongoing assessment, reporting, and consultative meetings.  | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | WHO | 63,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 72 |
| 3.4 Implementation and enforce-ment of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration enhanced. [ILO/ UNESCO/ UNIFEM]Baseline: The institutional capacity to cope with the new responsibility of applying a labour law to migrants is limitedIndicators:Increase in the percentage of migrants with labour contracts in pilot sitesPercentage of migrant workers in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry with rights awarenessNumber of young female migrants employed in the selected sectors of manufacturing industry or the low-end service industry that make use of the services provided by community centres | 3.4.1 Design and validate training package on how to implement and enforce relevant labur legislation, based on international good practices, and develop training strategy. | 🞨 |  |  | ILO | MOHRSS  | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 100 |
| 3.4.2 Conduct training for labor authorities at different levels on how to implement and enforce the relevant legislation.  | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | ILO | 95,000 | 75,000 | 49,113 | 52 |
| 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 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.4.4 Conduct training for workers and employers in the pilot sites on how to implement code of conduct and good practices. | 🞨 | 🞨 | 🞨 | ILO | 40,000 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.4.5 Review and seminar with tripartite constituents on contracts, wages and working time in garments and footwear sector. | 🞨 |  |  | ILO | MOHRSS/ ACFTU/ CEC | 30,000 | 30,000 | 2,000 | 6.67 |
| 3.4.6 Carry out and monitor awareness-raising activities for workers and employers on contracts, wages and working time standards.  |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | ILO | 25,000 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.4.8 Investigation of situation of young female migrants working in the low-end service industry. | 🞨 |  |  | UNESCO | CASS/ Tsinghua University/ ACWF | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 100 |
| 3.4.9 Awareness raising and training on legal rights, health, and sexual harassment for female migrants working in low-end service industry. | 🞨 | 🞨 |  | 45,000 | 45,000 | 40,000 | 88.89 |
| 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. |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | 34,582 | 18,000 | 15,000 | 83.33 |
| 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 |  | 🞨 | 🞨 | 40,000 | 20,000 | 12,000 | 60 |
| 3.4.12 Review application of the new labour law as applied to domestic workers.  | 🞨 |  |  | UNIFEM | ACWF | 10,000 | 10000 | 10000 | 100 |
| 3.4.13 Map existing services and protection policies and programmes, gaps in services, and barriers to accessing support and services.Activities to deliver training and support services to domestic workers through community centers (under Outputs 2.3 and 3.2). | 🞨 |  |  | 10,000 | 10000 | 10000 | 100 |
| 3.4.14 Develop ethical code of conduct for endorsement by recruitment agencies for domestic workers based on policy consultation. |  | 🞨 |  | 19,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.4.15 Evaluate pilot results and develop plans for scale-up and/or replication in other cities. |  | 🞨 |  | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation\* (ILO) | 59,200 | 39,200 | 9,200 | 0 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation (UNDP) | 15,500 | 8,200 | 8,200 | 87 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation (UNESCO) | 9,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation (UNICEF) | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation (UNIFEM) | 18,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 50 |
| Project preparation/formulation (Funds administered by UNDP) | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 100 |
| Programme evaluation (Funds to be administered by UNDP on behalf of UNRCO) | 50,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UN Programme Coordinator (Funds to be administered by UNDP on behalf of UNRCO)  | 462,227 | 178,076 | 178,076 | 58 |
| National Programme Coordinator and assistant (to be administered by UNDP) |
| PMO budget (to be administered by UNDP) |
| Management fee for MDG-F (7%) | 431,776 | 321,843 | 321,843 | 100 |
| **Grand Total** | **6,600,000** | **4,395,649** | 2,554,861 | **52** |

**Section II: Joint Programme Progress**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Progress in outputs**: During the reporting period, the Joint Programme components have been progressing in an orderly and robust manner. The transfer of funds for the second year completed as scheduled by the end of Quarter 1 without delay, which ensured the continuity of implementation under all the outputs. Reports of baseline surveys, research, stakeholder consultations and assessments conducted in the first year have been finalized. Results of research and consultation activities have been disseminated. Products for planned interventions, for example, various training materials, Standard Operation Procedures, recommendations to meet the existing policy and service gaps, etc, have been developed and pilot tested or validated. Overall, the JP implementations have been progressing following the targets and principles established. Participatory and gender sensitive approaches run through JP activities. The most vulnerable groups, for example, out-of-school youth, in particular girls in rural areas and young female migrants in low-end service industries, have been reached. There are delays under certain outputs, for example, output 2.2 and 2.3. Despite activities behind schedule, adjustments have been made with consistency of quality control following the targets established. Strong joint efforts are also observed under both outputs. That would lay solid foundation for future interventions. **Progress in outcomes:** While the JP is progressing gradually towards the established target, it is hard to expect significant impacts in outcomes yet.**Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme:**Serious quality control, promotion of national ownership, and alignment of JP interventions with working priorities of national partners all contribute to the sustainability of the JP. A few examples observed under :* Output 1.1. The launch of the migration research and information platform will be connected to the Centre for Migration Research established simultaneously by CASS, which ensures sustainability.
* Output 2.1. In Tianjin, duplications and similar activities by district youth leagues inspired by the pilot volunteer mentoring project under YEM have been observed in Hong Qiao District, Bei Chen District and He Dong District.
* Output 3.3. A national health education institute, the China Center of Health Education is invited to document the innovative health promotion model developed and implemented in the YEM pilots. By doing so, JP good practices could be shared by and contribute to other cities facing similar issues of addressing the impact of urbanization on health.
 |

**Are there difficulties in the implementation?** [x] Yes [ ] No

**If so, what are the causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option (Information to be provided by Agency)**

b.

[ ] UN agency Coordination

[ ] Coordination with Government

[ ] Coordination within the Government (s)

[x] Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)

[x] Management: 1. Activity and output management 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC) 3. Accountability

[x] Joint Programme design

c.

[x] External to the Joint Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest, etc)

[ ] Other. Please specify:

1. Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing. Refer only to progress in relation to the planned in the Joint Programme Document. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

|  |
| --- |
| * Output 2.1: The first sessions of university volunteers mentoring migrant children activity have exposed unexpected challenges, mainly among volunteers. Although various measures have been taken to ensure the quality and impacts of interventions, including establishing partnership with reputable university, recruiting university students with good academic performance and volunteerism, and providing training and operation manual to volunteers, the competences and performance of volunteers are significantly uneven due to their disparity of knowledge and skills on communication, youth psychology and development, developing needs-based mentoring plans according to the aptitude of students. Additionally, volunteers also had difficulties to react in effective and timely manner on the questions arisen in process of activities due to the absence of technical support on the spot. The stability and sustainability of piloting interventions are therefore at risk.
* Output 2.2: Scheduling delays have been primarily resulted from concerns over the quality of activities. The first draft of baseline/training recommendations of study to define key sectors for absorbing young people in the receiving areas, study to evaluate labour demand and skills requirements in the receiving areas, assessment of education and skills levels of migrant youth in the sending and receiving areas and assessment of training needs did not sufficiently meet the objectives of the research and the needs to develop subsequent training programmes. It was mutually agreed that the research teams would re-do the research with greater joint support from the UN agencies to ensure the quality of the research activity.
* Output 2.3: In the completed training of trainers sessions, it was observed that many trainers are not comfortable incorporating health topics, particularly related to sexual and reproductive health into their training, and other contents that are perceived to be too technical. Additionally, many trainers were not familiar with the participatory training methodology. As a consequence, future TOT activities will need to focus more on teaching methodologies and teaching approaches to technical and sensitive contents.
 |

1. Please, briefly describe the current external difficulties (not caused by the joint programme) that delay implementation. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

|  |
| --- |
| * Output 1.1: Copyright issue have arisen as an important issue. From legal perspectives, the migration information platform probably won’t be in position to offer the papers in full version. Initial consultation with the National Knowledge Infrastructure, which is a database containing most papers and documents published by national and local journals, showed that a fee is supposed to be paid for displaying the papers and research. This cost cannot really be supported by the JP.
* Output 2.3: 6 UN agencies cooperating on this output and negotiation of single printing agreement is difficult in such circumstances. One UN agency has taken the lead in an effort to streamline the procedure, but other UN agencies must now meet deadlines and requirements of this agency. Regular meetings and updates are being used to keep all agencies informed.
* Young migrants, in particular employed migrant workers, usually have limited availability due to their often inflexible working hours. Services and interventions provided only during traditional working hours are therefore less accessible.
* The coordination among different levels and various Government counterparts has been challenging because the coordinating Government body and coordinating person often lack the authority necessary to ensure effective and efficient implementation. That sometimes delays progress in implementation of activities, and also is not helpful to maximize impacts on expected outcomes and opportunity for sustainability and scaling up.
* Working methods and procedures including administrative and financial procedures prevent from activities taking place in the most efficient way. Agencies have different procedures of their own, and this together with their government counterparts’ working methods, oblige agencies to find the best possible solution that may neither be the most efficient nor desirable.
 |

Please, briefly explain (250 words) the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties (internal and external referred B+C) described in the previous **text boxes b and c**. Try to be specific in your answer.

|  |
| --- |
| * Output 1.1: To resolve the copyrights issue, it has been decided that the migration information platform would provide abstracts for each paper and also active links to the databases and websites of owner institutions.
* Output 2.2: Joint efforts, such as bring qualified national experts, re-do the research with provision of international expertise, strengthen working level communication and coordination are underway to mitigate activity delays. The data collection is now complete and the research teams are finalizing the first drafts of the research reports; to be followed by the activities as outlined the project document. No further delays to activities are expected and the work plan will be jointly revised in order to preserve quality of activities and catch-up with the original activities schedule by the end of the programme.
* Pilot health service centers have already taken the special needs of migrant workers for the horario of services into consideration and adopted flexible or prolonged working hours. Future activities under some other outputs, for example, life skills training sessions, will also be planned both during and out of traditional working hours.
* In order to ensure effectiveness and efficiency of implementation throughout different levels and various Government counterparts, local level awareness raising and capacity building will be undertaken, by providing information including through sharing of good practices from year 1 to mobilize immediate as well as sustained support.
 |

1. **Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One**
* Is the Joint Programme in line with the UNDAF? Please check the relevant answer

[x] Yes [ ] No

* If not, does the Joint Programme fit into the national strategies?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

If not, please explain:

What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery?

Are different joint programmes in the country coordinating among themselves? Please reflect on these questions above and add any other relevant comments if you consider it necessary:

|  |
| --- |
| * Within the UN system, the YEM programme falls under the working scope of the Theme Group on Poverty and Inequality (UNTGPI).
* Regular PMC meetings for information sharing and collective decision making among partners.
* PMC Co-Chairs meeting for discussions on issues concerning joint programme coordination and implementation. More flexible and precise than PMC meeting.
* Regular UN inter-agencies meeting (UNRCO and PMC Co-Chair involved). Good opportunity to share information and seek synergies across agencies and outputs.
* PMO based in leading government office building and regular PMO staff meetings allow communication and information sharing at any time.
* Making use of existing UN coordination mechanisms, for example, UN Theme Group Meeting on Poverty and Inequality.
* Other Coordination mechanisms established by the JP team, including, JP newsletters, activity calendar, etc.
* The leading government Ministry, the Ministry of Human Resource and Social Security, has internal joint programme leading group meeting which allows mobilizing expertise of different functional departments to support the joint programme implementation.
* Output working group meetings allow frequent communication and decision making across agencies under one output.
* Different joint programmes coordinate among themselves:
	+ 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 described below:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Actual Value** | **Means of Verification** | **Collection methods** |
| Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | 0 | 20 | Special reports, pilot brochure,joint conference, meeting documents, TORs, Contracts | Review special reports, pilot brochureReview contracts, meeting minutes |
| Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | 0 | 16 | Baseline reports, training materials | Review baseline reports, training materials |
| Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | 0 | 21 | Mission reports,Documents from the coordination meetings. | Review the mission reports and documents from the coordination meetings. |

Please, provide additional information to substantiate the indicators value (150 words). Try to describe qualitative and quantitative facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

|  |
| --- |
| **14 Managerial practices:** * 1 joint planning meeting under output 2.2, 2009.
* 2TOT on life skills under OP2.3 in Tianjin 14-18 Dec 2009 and in Beijing 25-29 Jan 2010.
* 2 test sessions of life-skills package in Tianjin & Cangzhou, 2009 under output 2.3.
* I joint long-term printing contract signed by UNICEF on behalf of other UN Agencies, under output 2.3.
* 1 joint designing contract signed by UNFPA on behalf of other UN agencies under output 2.3.
* The activities under OP3.3 have been implemented jointly by WHO and UNPFA.
* 4 PMC meetings in August and September 2009, Jan. and April 2010.
* 1 Annual JP wrap-up meeting
* 6 UN inter-agency meetings

**16 Joint analytical work:*** 1 Desk review and 1 stakeholder consultation for the identification of research gaps and expectations for the Research Platform under output 1.1.
* 5 joint research under output 2.2.
* 3 products for life skills training, including trainers guide, handbook and supplementary materials jointly developed under output 2.3
* 1 Expert review of existing community-based service for young migrants under output 3.2.
* 2 Baseline surveys on the health risk awareness in Tianjin and Xi’an and the expert review on the health services in Shaanxi and Tianjin. PKU worked with WHO/UNFPA under output 3.3.
* 3 products for labor inspection, including baseline report, trainers guide and participants handbook developed under output 3.4.

**21 Joint missions:*** 2 joint missions under output 3.2
* 5 joint missions under output 2.2
* 6 joint missions under output 2.3
* 2 policy dialogue workshops on domestic workers were held in Tianjin and Hefei, with attendance of UNIFEM and ILO.
* 1 conference on issues and concerns of women domestic workers in Wuhan. with attendance of UNIFEM and ILO.
* 5 Joint missions under output 3.3
 |

1. **Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action**

This subsection seeks to gather relevant information on how the joint programme is fostering the principles for aid effectiveness by having appropriate ownership, alignment, harmonization and mutual accountability in the last 6 months of implementation.

**Ownership**: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions

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

[ ] Not involved

[ ] Slightly involved

[ ] Fairly involved

[x] Fully involved

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved? Please check the relevant answer

[x]  Policy/decision making

[x]  Management: [x] budget [x] procurement [x] service provision [ ] other, specify:

**Who leads and/or chair the PMC and how many times have they met?**

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC \_ILO, MoHRSS\_\_\_\_ Number of meetings: 5 PMC meetings + 2 PMO Co-Chairs meetings.

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

[ ] Not involved

[ ] Slightly involved

[x] Fairly involved

[ ] Fully involved

In what kind of decisions and activities are they involved? Please check the relevant answer

[x]  Policy/decision making

[x]  Management: [x] budget [x] procurement [x] service provision

 [ ] other, specify

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

[ ] Not involved

[ ] Slightly involved

[x] Fairly involved

[ ] Fully involved

In what kind of decisions and activities are citizens involved? Please check the relevant answer

[x]  Policy/decision making

[x]  Management: [ ] budget [ ] procurement [x] service provision

 [ ] other, specify

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

[x]  National Government [ ]  Local Government[ ]  UN Agency[ ]  By itself [ ] other, specify

Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government, civil society, private sector and citizens in relation of ownership, alignment and mutual accountability of the joint programmes, please, provide some examples. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

|  |
| --- |
| The joint programme was designed in close consultation with the Government of China; as a result all activities under the YEM align with recent government policy and country priorities. In January 2010, the No. 1 Central Document jointly was issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council. This Policy still focuses on rural issues and outlines concrete measures to reduce the vulnerability and protect the rights of migrants, such as accessibility to medical insurance, education of migrant children in urban areas and improving dwelling conditions of migrants and their families. 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 showed strong ownership and initiative. PMC meetings also show active participation on national side.At implementation level, work plans are usually formulated and implemented jointly by UN and national partners. The joint programme adopts participatory approach. The joint programme values the participatory approach. The involvement and participation of migrant and rural youth are integrated into most activities, i.e. baseline research activities, policy dialogue and advocacy campaigns, developing, pilot testing and validation of interventions, training materials and other services initiated by the project to identify the special needs of migrant and rural youth and ensure that the JP responds to their needs. |

1. **Communication and Advocacy**

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

[x]  Yes [ ] No

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy (max. 250 words).

|  |
| --- |
| Coordinated with the other Spanish JPs in China, the joint programme Communication Guidelines was developed for the following objectives: * Ensure the uniformity of documents and publications
* Brand the joint programme with uniformed and distinctive image;
* Facilitate the promotion of MDG-F and its programmes;
* Facilitate the documentation of results achieved and managing publications under YEM.

The Guidelines covers key elements in JP communication, including:* Naming of the JP, including full name and name in short of the JP both in English and Chinese;
* Use of unified MDG-F in China logo;
* Communication management principles;
* Editing and formatting guidelines;
* Unified product cover page;
* Template of product recording page.

The 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 stakeholder, i.e. NGOs, research institutions, private sectors, and donor community, etc. |

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

[x]  Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

[x]  Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

[x]  New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals

[x]  Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals

[x]  Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

[x]  Media outreach and advocacy

[ ]  Others (use box below)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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   Number

[x]  Social networks/coalitions   Number  8

[x]  Local citizen groups                Number  20

[ ]  Private sector Number

[x]  Academic institutions Number  49

[x]  Media groups and journalist Number  3

[x]  Others (use box below) Number  1

|  |
| --- |
| PSI-China (Population Services International), an international NGO based in Yunnan, has been engaged to interact with local health partners on ASRH (MDG 5B), social marketing and peer education (output 3.3) |

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

[x]  Focus groups discussions

[ ]  Household surveys

[x]  Use of local communication mediums such as radio, theatre groups, newspapers, etc

[ ]  Open forum meetings

[x]  Capacity building/trainings

[ ]  Others

|  |
| --- |
| Output 3.3 aims at increasing utilization of health services by youth migrants: several outreach activities are planned to advertise the ‘youth-migrants-friendly’ services made available to the target group: wide distribution of service marketing materials (flyers, cups, pens with practical information on available health services), outreach counselling sessions in dormitories and working places (which will include health service promotion). In addition, representatives of youth migrants have been invited to actively participate to most multi-stakeholder workshops and trainings organized. Finally, local health partners have been trained to develop and implement peer education interventions, which will empower selected youth migrants to directly participate in the health education and promotion activities. |

**Section III: Millennium Development Goals**

1. **Millennium Development Goals**

The MDG-F main objective is to contribute to progress to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals worldwide. This subsection aims to capture data and information on the joint programmes contribution to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and targets.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MDG 1** | **JP Outcome 1** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicators** | **JP Indicator** |
| Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.  | Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.  | Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people. | N/A | 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed1.5 Employment-to-population ratio1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment | * 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.
* 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.
 |
| **JP Outcome 2** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.  | Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people. | N/A | 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed1.5 Employment-to-population ratio1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment | * 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.
 |
| **JP Outcome 3** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.  | Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people. | N/A | 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed1.5 Employment-to-population ratio1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment | * Number of young migrants/rural youth with access to improved community-based comprehensive social services and referrals.
* Number of community center managers and facilitators trained on delivering comprehensive and gender sensitive social services and referrals for young migrants.
* 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.
* 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.
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MDG 2** | **JP Outcome 1** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicators** | **JP Indicator** |
| Achieve universal primary education. | Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation. | Target 1: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. | N/A | 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men | * 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.
 |
| **JP Outcome 2** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training. | Target 1: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. | N/A | 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men | * 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.
 |
| **JP Outcome 3** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection. | Target 1: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. | N/A | 2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men | * 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.
 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MDG 3** | **JP Outcome 1** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicators** | **JP Indicator** |
| Promote gender equality and empower women.  | Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation. |  | N/A | 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament | * 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.
 |
| **JP Outcome 2** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training. |  | N/A | 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament | * 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.
 |
| **JP Outcome 3** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection. |  | N/A | 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament | * 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.
 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MDG 4** | **JP Outcome 2** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Reduce child mortality. | Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training. |  | N/A | 4.1 Under-five mortality rate4.2 Infant mortality rate4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles | * Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skills” training package.
 |
| **JP Outcome 3** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection. |  | N/A | 4.1 Under-five mortality rate4.2 Infant mortality rate4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles | * 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.
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MDG 5** | **JP Outcome 2** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Improve maternal health. | Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training. | Target 5B: achieve universal access to reproductive health. | N/A | 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | * Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skills training package.
 |
| **JP Outcome 3** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection. | Target 5B: achieve universal access to reproductive health. | N/A | 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | * 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.
 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MDG 6** | **JP Outcome 2** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases. | Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training. | Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread ofHIV/AIDS | N/A | 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS | * Availability of gender-sensitive, unified, and modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skills training package.
 |
| **JP Outcome 3** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries Reached** | **MDG Indicator**  | **JP Indicator** |
| Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection. | Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread ofHIV/AIDS | N/A | 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS | * 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.
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**Additional Narrative comments**

Please provide any other comments information or data you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

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| 1. YEM is very ambitious and complex in terms of design and implementation in several aspects:* The number of partners. YEM involves 9 UN Agencies and more than 20 national partners at central level and more than 100 local partners at pilot sites.
* The perplexing relations/network among partners. Most UN agencies and key national level counterparts working simultaneously under multiple outputs with multiple partners.
* The number of outputs and activities. Only in the 3-years results framework provided in the Programme Document, there are 122 activities planned under 10 outputs. The number of activities is even bigger in process of implementation since participating partners often need to break down one activity to smaller activities or add unforeseen activities responding to the rapidly changing context, reach established targets and also maximize the sustainability.

Due to the above reasons, coordination is consequently very demanding in order to align the JP components. In addition to JP level coordinating activities, one UN agency should usually coordinate with different partners under the same output, same partner(s) under different outputs, among its own activities under different outputs. In terms of frequency, quantity and requirements of commitment of coordinating activities, coordination is very much time consuming and resources intensive. The different procedures and managing mechanism of UN agencies and national counterparts also piled on the pressure. Additionally with high commitment to achieve the expected targets in process of implementation, YEM team has been working at full capacity in the past year and a half of implementation. The current monitoring report could not really reflect the complexity and intensity of JP coordination and implementation.2. Regarding reporting, it is still felt burdensome for participating partners. On one hand, the template keeps changing and more information not included either in the M&E plan formulated in the JP designing stage or at the early stage of JP implementation has been adding to the monitoring reports, participating partners have difficulties to report based on their existing database and information resources. On the other hand, combining with reporting and information sharing included throughout regular coordinating activities, and also required by internal monitoring and reporting procedures of participating partners, there are large repetitive works on reporting.3. The JPO Monitoring & Evaluation Framework has been jointly revised with support from UN country team evaluation experts. |

Section 4: General Thematic Indicators

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

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| * 1. **Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the Joint Programme that relate to youth[[10]](#footnote-10) employment and/or migration management:**

 [x]  Applies [ ]  Does not apply if so please move to section 2 |
| [x]  Youth Employment [x]  Migration[x]  Both | [x]  Policies [ ]  Laws [x]  Plans  | No. National 2 No. National       No. National 4  |  No. Local 4  No. Local        No. Local       |
| * 1. **Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is going to be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact of the policy):**
* The national policies once issued will be implemented country wide; the local polices will be implemented in the key pilot cities and communities.
* The project result will contribute to the development of china’s 12th five-year development plan in the areas of population and migration.
* Currently, Chinese policy on registration of migrant population does not require the registration of migrant children under the age of 16. The group of migrant children is “invisible” to the local governments in receiving areas. As a result, migrant children’s rights, especially, access to social services negatively affected. The output 1.2 and output 3.1 of the joint programme aim to promote policy development for registration of migrant children with the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) in pilot sites. The SOP has been developed in 2009.
* Output1.3: Strategy developed to encourage migration for employment through safe and formal channels – to be implemented at key times when travel is high, including Chinese Spring Festival. A related training kit and guidelines have also been drafted for employment services. Training will commence in Year 2.
* Comprehensive life skill training materials and training strategy developed. Materials include skills aimed at improving employment opportunities, as well as other general life skills related to living in the city, job seeking, health and relationships. Two pilot testing workshops and two Master Training workshops have been conducted, with training of trainers and roll out of training in various contexts (including vocational training centres and workplaces) to commence in Year 2.
* Training materials and strategy developed for Labour Inspectors. Training commenced in December 2009. The goal of the training is to strengthen labour inspection services for better labour protection and labour law enforcement in China.
 |
| * 1. **Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law, policy or strategy**  directly affects
 |
| [x]  Citizens  [x]  Youth [x]  Migrants [x]  National Public Institutions  [x]  Local Public Institutions  [x]  Private Sector Institutions  | Total No. N/ATotal No. N/ATotal No. N/ATotal No. 159 Total No 205 Total No. 11  | No. Urban       No. Urban       No. Urban       No. Urban      No. Urban       | No. Rural      No. Rural        No. Rural       No. Rural        No. Rural       |
| * 1. **Please indicate the area of influence of the law, policy or plan:** [x]  Applies [ ]  Does not apply

[x] Strengthening national institutions[x]  Policy coordination and coherence [x]  Statistics and/or information management systems [ ]  Other, please specify: | **Comments** |

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| * 1. **[[11]](#footnote-11)Government budget allocated to youth employment opportunities and/or migrant rights and opportunities before the implementation of the Joint Programme**

[ ]  Youth Employment [ ]  Migration [ ]  BothNationalbudget:       $ USDTotal Local budget (s) :       $ USD *(in localities of intervention of the JP)* | **Comments:**The local governments co-funding for migrant children registration under outputs 1.2 & 3.1 (From Jan to June 2010): Zhongshan of Guangdong Province: RMB 472,000 YuanTianjin: RMB 150,000 YuanChangzhou of Jiangsu Province: RMB 150,000, and possible to increase |
| * 1. **% 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 [ ]  BothNational budget:      % Overall       % Triggered by the Joint Programme  |
|  Local budget:      % Overall        % Triggered by the Joint Programme |

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

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| **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**: [x]  Applies [ ]  Does not apply |
| [x]  Vocational training programmes [ ]  Formal education programmes[ ]  Apprenticeship programmes [x]  Employment resource& youth service centres [x]  Labour market analysis[x]  Public-Private partnerships:  [ ]  Private business [x]  CSO’s [ ]  Government[x]  Other, please specify: Inflexible courses, peer education, vulunteers mentoring programme, life skills training  | No.     No.     No.     No. 5No.     No. 15No.  | **Direct beneficiaries:**[ ]  Youth [ ]  Migrants [x]  Both Women       Men       Women       Men       Women       Men       Women       Men       Women       Men       Women       Men        | **%**      of which are ,migrants%       of which are ,migrants%       of which are ,migrants%       of which are ,migrants%       of which are ,migrants%       of which are ,migrants |

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| **2.2 Total number of young people and/ or migrants trained with specific skills adapted to the job market:** [x]  Applies [ ]  Does not apply**2. Strengthen capacity and improve skills for increased youth and/or migrant access to job markets**  Total No. young men  61     No. men under 24 years old  61     No. men over 24 years old       Total No. young women  116    No. women under 24 years old  116    No. men over 24 years old        Total No. of migrants       No. of women       No. of men       |
| **2.3 Number of jobs created for young people and/ or migrants supported by the Joint Programme:** [ ]  Applies [ ]  Does not apply  Total No. men       No. men under 24 years old       No. men over 24 years old       Total No. women       No. women under 24 years old       No. men over 24 years old        Total No. of migrants       No. of women       No. of men       |

**3. Strengthen national and local institutions’ capacities to act in favour of youth employment and migration issues**

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| **3.1** **Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacity to provide services to youth and/or migrants** [ ]  Applies [ ]  Does not apply |
| [ ]  For youth [ ]  For migrants[x]  Both | **Number of institutions:**[x]  National public institutions  No. 5[x]  Local public institutions  No.73[x]  Private business No.11[x]  NGOs  No.15[x] Academic institutions  No.15[ ]  Other:       No.      | **Number of individuals:**[ ]  Private business employers Men       Women      [ ]  Civil servants Men       Women      [ ]  Teachers/ trainers Men       Women      [ ]  Citizens Men       Women      [x]  Other:  40     Men  10   Women  30 Health workers (average: 20 per training, every training in 2 sites)      |

**Annex 1. List of national partners**

**Ministries:**

1. Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS)
2. Ministry of Health (MOH)
3. Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA)
4. National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
5. Ministry of Public Security (MPS)
6. National Population & Family Planning Commission (NPFPC)
7. National Working Committee for Children and Women (NWCCW)
8. State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC)
9. State Council Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migrant Workers
10. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

**Universities and Research Institute:**

1. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
2. China Academy of Labour and Social Security (CALSS)
3. Institute for International Labour and Information Studies (IILIS)
4. Beijing Teenager Law and Psychological Counseling Service Center
5. Peking University Center for Women’s Law Studies and Legal Services
6. Peking University
7. China Central Radio & TV University
8. Shanghai University
9. Tsinghua University
10. Nankai University
11. Jilin University
12. Zhejiang University
13. Zhejiang Industrial and Commercial University
14. Hunan Normal University
15. Zhejiang Provincial Community Research Institute
16. Central China Normal University
17. Development Research Center of the State Council (DRC)

**NGOs and CSOs**

1. China Adult Education Association (CAEA)
2. All China Women’s Federation (ACWF)
3. All-China Youth Federation (ACYF)
4. All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU)
5. China Enterprise Confederation (CEC)
6. China Young Volunteers Association (CYVA)
7. China Association for Science and Technology (CAST)
8. China Family Planning Association (CFPA)
9. China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE)
10. All-China Lawyers Association (ACLA)
11. Population Service International
12. Shining Stone Community Action
13. James Yen Mass Education Development Center

**Tianjin:**

1. Tianjin Education Commission
2. Tianjin Human Resource and Social Security Bureau
3. Tianjin Women’s Federation
4. Tianjin Education Bureau
5. Tianjin Radio & TV University
6. Tianjin Women and Children Health Center
7. TEDA District Management Committee
8. Tianjin Family Planning Association
9. Tianjin Public Security Bureau
10. Tianjin Department of Development and Reform Commission
11. Tianjin Civil Affairs Bureau
12. Tianjin Industrial and Commercial Administration
13. Tanggu District Xiangyang Street Community Service Volunteers Association
14. Department of Urban Administration in Tianjin
15. Working Committee on Children and Women of Tianjin

**Cangzhou:**

1. Cangzhou Women’s Federation
2. Cangzhou Education bureau
3. Cangzhou Health Bureau
4. Cangzhou Radio &TV University
5. Qing County Government
6. Cangzhou Employment Service Bureau
7. Cangzhou Center for Disease Control
8. Working Committee on Children and Women of Cangzhou, Hebei Province

**Zhejiang Province:**

1. Hangzhou Radio &TV University
2. Policy Study Office of Hangzhou Municipal Government
3. Hangzhou Department of Development and Reform Commission
4. Hangzhou Life Quality Study and Assessment Centre
5. Hangzhou Labour and Social Security Bureau
6. Hangzhou Industrial and Commercial Administration
7. Hangzhou Health Bureau
8. Hangzhou Education Bureau
9. Hangzhou Legal Aid Center
10. Hangzhou Civil Affairs Bureau
11. Hangzhou Women’s Federation
12. Hangzhou Construction Commission
13. Hangzhou Finance Bureau
14. Hangzhou Statistics Bureau
15. Hangzhou Public Security Bureau
16. Hangzhou Population and Family Planning Commission
17. Hangzhou Center of Disease Control
18. Linli Community
19. Jiulian Community
20. Department of Urban Administration in Hangzhou

**Hunan Province:**

1. Hunan Provincial Education Department
2. Hunan Provincial Youth Federation
3. Chenzhou Education Bureau
4. Changsha Education Bureau
5. Yueyang Education Bureau
6. Department of Urban Administration in Changsha
7. Hunan Radio &TV University, including Radio & TV universities in Changsha, Chenzhou and Yueyang
8. Changsha Department of Development and Reform Commission
9. Changsha Finance Bureau
10. Changsha Health Bureau
11. Changsha Statistics Bureau
12. Changsha Public Security Bureau
13. Changsha Population and Family Planning Commission
14. Changsha Justice Bureau
15. Changsha Human Resource and Social Security Bureau
16. Changsha Industrial and Commercial Administration
17. Changsha Civil Affairs Bureau
18. Hunan Women’s Federation
19. Changsha Community Service Promotion Center

**Henan Province:**

1. Henan Xinyang Education Bureau
2. Henan Radio &TV University

**Shaanxi Province**

1. Shaanxi Health Department
2. Shaanxi Health Education Institute
3. Xincheng District Center of Disease Control
4. Zhashui County Health Bureau,
5. Zhashui Center of Disease Control
6. Health Education Network (NGO)

**Hubei Province**

1. Hubei Women’s Federation
2. domestic service companies
3. private design companies

**Anhui Province**

1. Anhui Women’s Federation

**Guangdong Province**

1. Working Committee on Children and Women of Zhongshan, Guangdong Province

**Jiangsu Province**

1. Working Committee on Children and Women of Changzhou, Jiangsu Province

**Chongqing**

1. Chongqing Education Bureau
2. Chongqing Municipal Human Resource and Social Security Bureau
3. Chongqing Health Bureau
4. Chongqing Public Security Bureau
5. Chongqing Department of Development and Reform Commission
6. Chongqing Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau
7. Chongqing Industrial and Commercial Administration
1. The financial information reported includes overhead, M&E and other associated costs. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The column “expected” refers to the target of beneficiaries you planned to reach by the end of the joint programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The column “to date” refers to the actual number of beneficiaries you have reached up to the end of the reporting period. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. **Baseline health risk awareness** = infectious diseases score + lifestyle and chronic diseases score + reproductive health score + personal hygiene score + occupational health score + health perception score)/35\*100. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Original budget was US$68,000. According to the approved budget revision, US$43,000 have been reallocated to 2.3 and 3.3 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. 2.3.12 and 2.3.13 were merged when preparing year 2 AWP [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Original budget was US$ 50,000. Revised budget is US$68,000, including US$18,000 reallocated from activity 1.1.2 based on the budget revision 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Original budget was US$28,050. Revised budget is US$53,050, including US$25,000 reallocated from activity 1.1.2 in according to the budget revision 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The UN defines youth as the age group between 15 -24,years, ILO follows the same classification [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. For indicators 1.5 and 1.6 the Secretariat acknowledges the potential difficulties to obtain the information requested. Therefore, if not available, please provide the best estimate available. The information requested refers to the budgetary year within which the monitoring report falls [↑](#footnote-ref-11)