



**ANNUAL JOINT PROGRAMME PROGRESS REPORT**  
**REPORT COVER PAGE**

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**Submitted by:**

**Name, Title and Organization:**

Mr. Khalid Malik

UN Resident Coordinator, China

**Contact information:**

Tel: +86 010 8532 0710

Email: [Khalid.Malik@undp.org](mailto:Khalid.Malik@undp.org)

**Country and Thematic Window**

China / Youth, Employment and Migration

**OPAS No.:** MDGF - 1880

**MDTF Atlas Award No:** 00049751

**MDTF Atlas Project No:** 00060928

**Title:** Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's Vulnerable Young Migrants

**Report Number: 1**

**Reporting Period:** 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009

**Programme Duration:** 3 years, 2009 - 2012

**Participating UN Organizations**

ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNV, WHO

**Implementing Partners**

Please see Annex 1.

**Abbreviations and Acronyms:**

ACWF: All China Women's Federation

ACYF: All China Youth Federation

ASRH: Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health

**Programme Budget:**

**ILO:** US\$ 1,696,823

**UNDP:** US\$ 1,482,960 (including US\$ 20,000 project preparation costs)

**UNESCO:** US\$ 1,089,667

**UNFPA:** US\$ 494,929

**UNICEF:** US\$ 1,080,629

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CASS: Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
CAST: China Association for Science and Technology  
CALSS: China Academy of Labour and Social Security  
CETTIC: China Employment Training Technology Instruction Centre  
CICETE: China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchange  
CNIER: China National Institute of Education Research  
CSO: Civil Society Organization  
CYVA: China Young Volunteers Association  
DRC: Development Research Centre of the State Council  
IEC: Information, Education and Communication  
ILO: International Labour Organization  
JP: Joint Programme  
MDG: Millennium Development Goal  
MDG-F: MDG Achievement Fund  
MoCA: Ministry of Civil Affairs  
MoE: Ministry of Education  
MofCom: Ministry of Commerce  
MoH: Ministry of Health  
MoHRSS: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security  
NDRC: National Development and Reform Commission  
NGO: Non-Government Organization  
NPFPC: National Population and Family Planning Commission  
NWCCW: National Working Committee for Children and Women  
PMC: Programme Management Committee  
PMO: Project Management Office

**UNIFEM:** US\$ 331,358  
**WHO:** US\$ 423,634  
**Total:** US\$ 6,600,000

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SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

TFI: Tobacco Free Initiative

TOR: Terms of Reference

TOT: Training of Trainers

TVET: Technical and Vocational Education  
and Training

UNDP: United Nations Development  
Programme

UNESCO: United Nations Education, Science  
and Cultural Organization

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO: United Nations Industrial  
Development Organization

UNIFEM: United Nations Development Fund  
for Women

UNV: United Nations Volunteers

WHO: World Health Organization

## **1. PURPOSE**

### **1.1 Provide the main outputs and outcomes of the program**

The Joint Programme has three outcomes with ten outputs.

Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation. The outputs under this outcome contain a comprehensive set of high-level measures to ensure that policy implementation can be tested and discussed with the beneficiaries.

Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training. The outputs under this outcome focus on reducing the vulnerability of young people to poor working conditions before or as they enter the labour market. They are concerned both with in-school and out-of-school youth in order to cover the complete range of youth needs in sending areas.

Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection. The outputs under this outcome will safeguard the rights of at risk groups by improving their accessibility to social services and legal protection.

Output 1.1: National migration policy informed by platform for migration research information exchange.

Output 1.2: Policy advocated, awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels.

Output 1.3: Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue.

Output 2.1: Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labour force improved.

Output 2.2: Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas improved to prevent premature entry to the labour force and increase self-employment opportunities.

Output 2.3: Safe migration information and life-skills training for young people strengthened.

Output 3.1: Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.

Output 3.2: Community centres enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services. This is innovative, but also very challenging. The risk that the expected comprehensive services don't come together has to be avoided.

Output 3.3: Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth.

Output 3.4: Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration enhanced.

## 1.2 Reference to how the program relates to the UNDAF and how it aims to support national development goals including the Millennium development goals

**Joint Programme and UNDAF outcomes (China UNDAF 2006-2010):** The Joint Programme contributes to: UNDAF Outcome 1: Social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically based and human centred for sustainable and equitable growth, and Outcome 2: Enhanced capacities and mechanisms for participation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation for effective policy implementation in the social sectors.

**Joint Programme and MDGs:** The Joint Programme contributes to Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, and also to Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015. The Joint Programme also contributes to MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education; MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 4/5 Reduce child mortality/Improve maternal health and MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases

### Scaling-up strategies

The Joint Programme on Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's Vulnerable Young Migrants addresses the root causes of migrants' vulnerability and gaps in the existing response through a holistic approach coming from years of national and international experiences. It is also in the process of identifying best practice and developing innovative models and pilot projects with a view to replicate and scale up in the future. Existing scaling-up strategies include:

#### - Existing scaling-up strategies in Programme Document:

##### - Under output 1.1:

✧ This output is creating a platform for migration information and bringing together various resources to improve the knowledge base and feed into sound policy formulation on a range of migration issues. The platform aims to strengthen dialogue between policy-makers, researchers, employers and migrant workers' representatives at all levels. It will provide a medium for objectively exchanging findings, and discussing national and international experiences. To begin, the existing information has been examined and the information needs of stakeholders, including policy makers at national and provincial levels, have been identified. Currently, CASS is developing the web-based database which will compile existing information and make it easily accessible to the various stakeholders. The information platform created will be used to reap and scale up the information, lessons learned and good practices documented from the other activities under the Joint Programme.

##### - Under output 1.2

✧ UNFPA will support awareness rising and capacity building to address migrants' rights related to health care and treatment, particularly on the health risks associated with vulnerable migrants. The lessons learned and good practices in the pilot areas throughout the course of the Joint Programme in the social marketing of

health services will be documented and scaled up for high-level decision-makers and legislators at the national and provincial level.

- ✧ UNIFEM and ACWF's collaboration on addressing domestic workers' issues linked closely to the national legislation on protection of the rights of domestic workers. Domestic workers' rights are currently excluded from the Labour Law. Through research and policy dialogue in the pilot sites; this joint programme advocates the adoption of a particular law for domestic workers.
  - ✧ UNICEF pilot activities on a migration registration system (including the piloting of standard operating procedures) are helping to generate preliminary empirical evidence, good practices and lessons to inform policy dialogue and build a knowledge base for possible scale up. In addition, the Joint Programme involves stakeholders from government and civil society at different levels, and actively engages migrant children to support development of relevant models. These strategies enhance the possibilities for replicating the registration system for children affected by migration.
- Under output 1.3:
    - ✧ Policy research at both macro and micro levels regarding the social inclusion for migrant workers and their families, as well as local pilots innovating better services for young migrants with CSOs' participation, were designed in the project documents. The best practices of improving the social inclusion for young migrants will be up scaled should the policy recommendations are adopted and implemented country-wide, and the experiences of the pilots are wider replicated.
  - Under output 2.1:
    - ✧ Flexible life and livelihood skill courses for out-of-school children in rural sending areas will be developed and piloted based on results of the baseline survey conducted in these areas. The needs-based flexible courses aim at preparing out-of-school youth in rural areas for work before they enter the labour force. Out-of-school youth who attend and complete training courses will receive certificates that will help them get suitable employment. The policy recommendations for replication and mainstreaming of non-formal education for out-of-school youth in rural areas will be promoted through evidence-based sharing of results with stakeholders at different levels.
  - Under output 2.2:
    - ✧ Vocational training materials will be developed based on the assessment of the training needs of the target groups in year one and will be piloted from year two. In the final stages of the programme, the focus will be on sharing success stories, creating networks of trainers and training institutions, and promoting replication in non-pilot sites through the distribution of materials and organizing technical seminars.
  - Under 2.3:
    - ✧ Effective and smooth piloting of the different units and emergence of the comprehensive life skills package are helping to maximize the possibility for scaling up of activities, and ensuring the adoption and delivery of the comprehensive package through various channels including schools and community centres. In

order to assist a diverse range of beneficiaries, the comprehensive life skills training package includes specific instructions/ training modules allowing flexibility in the delivery of the training package, so that the training is appropriate to each target group reached. A youth advisor has been mobilized to participate in the development of the package and contribute to ensure appropriateness. Through 2 master training workshops, a core group of trainers has been constituted. As the number and types of channels are expanded, these trainers will administer the common package and ensure the delivery of further training. Meetings to share experience and information, good practices and lessons learned will be held at local and national levels to increase understanding, advocate for and ensure wide acceptance of this comprehensive life skills training package, in order to support ultimate adoption and replication.

- Under output 3.1:
  - ✧ UNICEF, NWCCW and the Public Security Bureaus at local level work together to pilot a system for registering migrant and left behind children in order to enable children's access to essential social services, particularly health and education. At national level, a review of migration policies and a forum convened to share migration research have contributed to policy development and advocacy. Training in child rights for police officers, healthcare and education workers at municipal, district and lower administrative levels, has supported local awareness raising and is helping to address the gaps in rights protection and social inclusion.
- Under output 3.2:
  - ✧ Linkages are being created between pilot community centres and a range of local service providers so as to ensure the effective provision of and availability of services to migrants and potential migrants. Each of the community centres is intended to act as "one-stop shop", providing among other services, information, counselling, referral services, as well as life skills training developed under output 2.3. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) will be developed based on the expert review of existing community centres in order to guide managers/ facilitators at the pilot community centres. The "one-stop shop" model will be piloted in selected community centres in sending and receiving areas through real operations. Findings from the piloting experiences, including from monitoring and evaluation, feedback from young migrants, and the expert review of existing community centres, will be utilized in producing information, good practices and lessons learned to inform policy dialogue and advocate for the adoption of best practices.
- Under output 3.3:
  - ✧ WHO and UNFPA, in collaboration with local MoH partners and Peking University, will be able to evaluate the health knowledge and care needs of young migrants, the health information and services available, and identify the highest priority health issues and targets. After exposing local partners to international and national good practices on health promotion and social marketing, they will support the local design of comprehensive health promotion models to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth in various sites (Tianjin, Xi'an of Shaanxi Province and Cangzhou of Hebei Province). Multi-stakeholder partnerships within the pilot areas will be developed to improve the quality and accessibility of services and engage young migrants to utilize these services. Towards the end of the joint

programme, an internal and external evaluation will identify the results and lessons learned, which will feed into policy advocacy at the national level.

- Under output 3.4:
  - ✧ Training for the labour authorities, and workers' and employers' organizations will begin in the first year, after training materials have been validated, and run through the remainder of the programme. For the activities targeting young female migrants working in risk sectors, the capacity building activities will begin in the second year, after initial assessments have been conducted. The third year will see a thorough evaluation to support advocacy at national and sub-national levels.
  
- **New scaling-up strategies that have been developed or are being explored:** In addition to the scaling-up strategies envisaged in the original Programme Document, UN Agencies and their counterparts have gone on to develop new strategies to maximize the results of the joint programme, some of which are already being implemented others of which are still being explored, examples include:
- Under output 1.1,
  - ✧ The migrant information platform is being developed by CASS. CASS will integrate it in its newly planned research centre for migrant workers for the maintenance and sustainability of the platform after the project period.
- Under output 1.2 and 1.3
  - ✧ UNDP components will be implemented not only in close link with other components by other UN agencies to build up synergies under YEM project, but also will be linked with UNDP's own projects in this field to maximize the impacts.
- Under output 2.1
  - ✧ Under output 2.1, new strategies have been explored from two perspectives in year one. The first strategy is to acquire a better understanding of the needs of out-of-school children on pre-work preparation. Working with the national counterpart CAST, baseline survey questionnaires have been disseminated to UNICEF project areas to obtain a bigger sample size. The second strategy is to improve accessibility of the flexible courses in the second and third year. Towards this end, UNICEF will work with CAST and other potential partners and use the flexible courses in project areas in the 2011-2015 UNICEF programme cycle.
- Under output 2.2
  - ✧ The vocational skill training programmes will be piloted in Tianjin and Cangzhou and gradually replicated in more cities in China. The national counterpart is thinking about the possibility for introducing the training programmes and good training practices developed by the project into the whole country through its network after the project.
- Under output 2.3
  - ✧ CETTIC expressed the interest to develop life skill training as national training programme eventually after the project phase-out.
  - ✧ UNICEF encourages support and participation by the local education bureau at the

- pilot areas so as to maximize the potential for adoption and scaling up of activities. Discussions have been initiated with regard to expanding the delivery of training at all schools at the county level pilot site. In addition, cooperation with other pilot sites of Agencies' projects is being explored.
- Under output 3.1
    - ✧ The registration mechanism for migrant children under the age of 16 is linked with the on-going development of national frameworks, policies and regulations, such as China's National 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (and respective lower level plans), the National Poverty Reduction Programme, the National Programme of Action for Children (2011-2020), Hukou (Chinese household registration system) reform, and the social welfare and social protection systems. Moreover, seminars are convened to share the project experiences and good practices and to offer a platform for exchanging migration-related research.
  - Under output 3.2
    - ✧ Agencies are exploring and piloting innovative approaches and models to address the various needs of young migrants, e.g. mobilizing returned migrants to contribute to the local development, provision of one-stop services at the community level in receiving areas to meet the needs of young migrants, and involvement of media, volunteers and peers in awareness raising of migrants' issues and provision of skills training. Experience and information sharing meetings will also be forged among community centres so as to encourage sharing of good practices and discussions towards innovative solutions that are locally owned. Good practices and lessons learned of these pilots and models will be documented and disseminated widely with a view to scaling-up in the future.
  - Under output 3.3
    - ✧ Currently, the health component pursues innovation in the project pilots, i.g. Zhashui County and Xi'an in Shaanxi Province, Tianjin and Cangzhou of Hebei Province to work on the first comprehensive health promotion model across China specifically targeting at the vulnerable migrant youth. Year 2 will witness the implementation of the newly designed intervention package in the pilot sites. Further national and international expertise, including Populations Services International on peer education intervention and experts from MoH on youth friendly delivery of counselling and services to young people, will be mobilized to build local capacity;. In addition in the context of the country, WHO plans to seek stronger support from MoH and National Health Education Institute in a bid to integrate the joint Programme activities into the existing government programmes and jointly work on a national scaling-up strategy to promote the health outcome of migrant youth, as a key contribution to the implementation of the current Health Sector Reform in the country. It has been explored with MoH, National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee to develop a scaling-up strategy using the experience from China's Healthy City Initiative to document the good practice from the joint programme pilots and then through a higher level multi-stakeholders' participation to improve policy framework and policy implementation.
  - Under output 3.4
    - ✧ The MoHRSS will establish national labour inspectors training programme based on

the training programme and training materials developed by the joint programme.

- **Ownership:** examples of ownership by Implementing Partners in year one include:
- The joint programme launching ceremony took place at the office building of the MoHRSS, the leading government coordinating ministry, on May 19, 2009. Mr. Yi Xiaozhun, Vice-Minister of MofCom and Mr. Wang Xiaochu, Vice-Minister of the MoHRSS attended the ceremony;
  - The leading national coordinating ministry has been playing a strategic and proactive role to ensure strong overall coordination;
  - Daily communication, regular coordination meetings and joint decision-making have ensured a common understanding on all joint programme issues among implementing partners and contributed to a real sense of involvement and ownership by the partner country;
  - At output level, local and national level partners have actively engaged in project planning, implementation and monitoring. Effective communication was undertaken in ensuring understanding and awareness of objectives and expectations, and allowing local level implementing partners to bring forward ideas and suggestions for planning and carrying out activities as much as possible;
  - National and local partners are combining the project activities with their own work priorities and take initiative to implement the project activities in an innovative way;
  - UNDP's component of this project is implemented in a so-called NEX (national execution) model, which means that the projects is developed in full consultation with and is implemented by national counterparts, from the overall responsibility to the concrete procedure management, following UNDP project principles with guidance and support from UNDP country office;
  - Under output 2.1, in year one, from the earliest stage of expert team building to course development, UNICEF and CAST have a joint agreement that CAST will take ownership and develop a platform and maintain a trainers network for the flexible courses with their own inputs;
  - Under output 2.3, the selection of experts for developing the life skills training package was jointly undertaken with government partners in order to ensure implementation of the joint agreement for every step in the development of the training package, including the training content, methodology and delivery;
  - Under output 1.2 and 3.1, NWCCW, as the national partner, is fully involved in the implementation and management of project activities and the delivery of outputs. The political commitment of NWCCW is also strong.
  - Under 3.3, the various inception and multi-stakeholders workshops organized at local level (Tianjin, Xi'an and Cangzhou) have demonstrated a strong local commitment and support to the Programme, from Provincial stakeholders to county and district governmental officials and service managers.
- **Alignment:** The joint programme was designed in close consultation with the Government of China; as a result all activities under the YEM complement recent government policy and country priorities. This includes the China's vision of building a

harmonious xiaokang (well-off, moderately prosperous) society placing a high priority on addressing the inequalities between the urban, rural and migrant populations. The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2006-2010) sets a target to transfer 45 million farmers out of agriculture. To achieve the target, the Government has introduced new policy measures and legislation to facilitate the internal migration. And the 2010 No. 1 Central Document jointly issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council 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.

## **2. RESOURCES**

### **2.1 Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.**

- Please see Annex 2 for the approved UNFPA budget revision request.
- Under output 2.1, due to the delay of the project launching and difficulty in reaching out-of-school children, USD 35,645 was reallocated to the second year of the project for the development of flexible courses as jointly agreed by the PMO, UNICEF and CAST.

### **2.2 Provide information on additional financial resources obtained to fund the joint program or if there are other external sources of information from other donors (if applicable).**

In addition to US\$ 6, 6 million provided by MDG-F, the Government of China provides an additional US\$ 1 million of support in the form of in-kind contributions. The national and local partners have provided in-kind contribution, such as staff time, meeting and training venue, provision of necessary equipment and transportation means etc. to support the joint programme implementation and coordination activities.

Up to the end of December 2009, additional financial resources obtained to fund the joint programme include:

- ILO has contributed \$5,000 to support output 1.1 and \$20,000 to support output 1.3;
- Under output 1.2 & 3.1, two pilot sites (Changzhou and Zhongshan) allocated approximately RMB 500,000 in co-funding in 2009. These funds were allocated to support the recruitment of assistants to carry out the registration work for migrant children; advocacy on the rights of migrant children; and the promotion of migrant children registration;
- WHO Regional Office of Western Pacific contributed \$5,000 to support a TFI training session in November, 2009.

## **3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **3.1 Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.**

- All the activities under YEM are carried out in accordance with the Programme Document;

- The PMO is based at offices of the lead government counterpart, at the China Employment Training Technology Instruction Centre, MoHRSS;
- The PMC is responsible for overseeing overall implementation: four general coordination meetings, including a joint mission in Tianjin as the core receiving area, involving UN and national implementing partners were held to share the information, good practices and lessons learned; one formal PMC meeting was held towards the end of year 1 in January 2010 to examine the progress of the first year and adopt annual work plan for the second year; PMC Co-Chairs met upon request to make joint decision in order to allow effective reactions on coordination and implementation issues in a timely way;
- Apart from the above PMC level activities, there were regular UN inter-agency meetings;
- Output-based irregular inter-agency meetings have been organized to discuss the progress of the output activities' implementation and challenges, and UN Agencies and their implementing partners maintain regular contact with each other;
- Field visits to the pilot sites for difference purposes, including participating the key project activities, discussing in-depth with the local partners on the design, implementation of the project activities, and introducing national/international technical assistance to the pilots, are proven effective to ensure smooth implementations at local level and build partnership with pilot sites;
- Under output 1.2 & 3.1, four main implementation mechanisms were employed. (1) A Project Leading and Coordinating Group was established at each project site. The group is led by the local Vice-Mayor or Director of the Municipal Working Committee on Children and Women, and is comprised of leaders of the local Public Security Bureau, Education Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau, and Health Bureau, among others, to ensure the adequate multi-sectoral focus on children affected by migration by local government agencies. The Project's Leading and Coordinating Group organized meetings on a regular basis to monitor the project implementation. (2) Project sites were encouraged to provide co-funding to enhance project implementation, local ownership and sustainability. (3) To support societal and child participation, education, psychology, law and sociology experts, as well as children were invited to provide comments and suggestions on project implementation. (4) Community-based and school/kindergarten-based support mechanisms were strengthened to ensure that migrant children could easily obtain reliable information, basic services and support;
- Under output 3.2, a more multi-sectoral approach is being adopted at the project sites to improve collaboration among different sectors, avoid overlapping and ensure the effectiveness of community based services.
- Under output 3.3, health promotion strategies and action plan have been developed following 5 principles: 1) evidence-based (based on the results of the baseline survey from Peking University and the consultations during the multi-stakeholder workshops); 2) peer education (interventions will be implemented in 3 pilot sites); 3) multi-sectoral collaboration; 4) participatory approach and youth-friendly (representatives of young migrants have been and will continue to be invited to participate in the activities and the establishment of youth-friendly services is an objective of the project); and 5) reaching the most vulnerable young migrants (key IEC materials will be widely disseminated and young migrants friendly services established will be accessible and publicized to all youth migrants).

**3.2 Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing programme.**

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- Performance is monitored through quarterly narrative reports up to the end of June 2009. Half yearly Joint Programme Monitoring Report has been used since July 2009 to evaluate the implementation of the programme and additionally the color-coded annual work plan is updated on a quarterly basis.
- For all the products to be delivered, the draft will be shared with all the implementing partners through the PMO to invite their comments in order to ensure the product is examined from different points of view.
- UN agencies also employ different monitoring mechanisms depending on the specific context, for example:
  - ✧ ILO and UNIDO international experts have been invited to provide technical guidance and support at designing stage and technical comments to draft reports;
  - ✧ For workshops and training seminars, ILO requires the organizer to submit beforehand a proposal with information on the background, objectives, outputs, dates, venue, participants, schedule and budget. And a detailed report with information on objectives achieved, outputs, participants (Age and gender-disaggregated statistical information), findings and recommendations is required for evaluation purpose at the end of the event;
  - ✧ UNESCO monitors its own activities through monitoring trips to project sites, regular meetings with partners and target groups, routine progress reports and briefings from and daily communications with partners. Best practices and lessons learned from its own activities and those of other agencies will be collected and disseminated to its partners;
  - ✧ UNIFEM has adopted a hands-on strategy and has been monitoring the performance of its components on a daily basis since it was the first time for the Development Department of ACWF (the implementing department of UNIFEM component) to cooperate with an international organization. The programme officer has gotten to know the progress and problems by reviewing narrative and financial reports submitted by the NATIONAL counterpart and thus provided technical assistance accordingly. Visits to each pilot site were also an effective way to gain a better understanding of the local situation, good practices and obstacles;
  - ✧ UNICEF employs four main mechanisms support monitoring, mainly under output 1.2 & 3.1: (1) A joint planning meeting, a mid-year project review, and annual review meetings at national level and local level take place every year, at which UN project officers, national government officers and local level project staff share project lessons and good practices via presentations and group discussions. (2) Project officers from UN agencies and national level government, and provincial and municipal level project staff regularly conduct field trips to monitor project implementation. (3) After each project activity has been completed, progress reports from project sites are submitted and reviewed. (4) Quality deliverables are monitored based on the timeframe outlined in the annual work plan;
  - ✧ WHO has various joint planning meetings with partners at the beginning of the year, in which the comments and opinions from all partners will be collected and discussed over the new work plan. For each activity planned, detailed activity proposals beforehand and an activity report upon the completion of each activity are required to be submitted by the organizer.

### **3.3 Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.**

Below is a list of assessments, evaluations and studies undertaken by the end of December 2009:

- Under output 1.1
  - ✧ Desk Review of What materials can contribute to the start-up of the migration research and information sharing platform by ILO, UNFPA and CASS.
  - ✧ A comprehensive policies review on youth migration, existing employment policies, information and data on migrants and migration, based on the research and operational work conducted by local, provincial and national government agencies implemented by ILO and CALSS.
  - ✧ Research on the Migration Trend and the Status of Rights Protection of Domestic Workers undertaken by UNIFEM, ACWF and Beijing University Legal Aid Centre in Tianjin, Changsha of Hunan Province and Hefei of Hubei Province.
- Under output 1.2
  - ✧ Study on the feasibility of an inter-provincial coordination mechanism for registering migrant and left-behind children undertaken by UNICEF and NWCCW in Changzhou of Jiangsu Province and Zhongshan of Guangdong Province.
  - ✧ Surveys at micro level on community governance issues re. social inclusion for migrant workers and their families undertaken by UNIDO and MoCA in Tianjin, Hangzhou of Zhejiang Province and Changsha of Hunan Province.
  - ✧ Baseline study and needs assessment in sending and receiving areas to understand the status of the target groups and their needs undertaken by UNESCO and DRC in Tianjin, Cangzhou of Hebei Province, Jiaozuo of Henan Province and Hangzhou of Zhejiang Province.
  - ✧ Survey on migrant workers' rights in high risk industries was undertaken by UNESCO and DRC.
- Under output 1.3
  - ✧ Systematic study at macro level on the migration trend, the existing services and gaps, through reviewing existing policies, initiatives and research results as well as field assessment undertaken by UNDP and NDRC in Hangzhou of Zhejiang Province, Changsha of Hunan Province and Chongqing.
  - ✧ Study to identify food practices of employment services and the different types of bilateral agreements being used to promote safe and orderly migration was undertaken by ILO and MoHRSS.
- Under output 2.1
  - ✧ A baseline survey on the needs of out-of-school children to identify the most vulnerable groups undertaken by UNICEF and CAST in UNICEF children camps in provinces of Shaanxi, Hebei, Hunan and Tianjin.
  - ✧ Baseline survey to analyze the situation and needs of training of in-school migrant children and to assess the availability and capacity of university volunteers undertaken by UNV, CICETE and CYVA in Tianjin.

- Under output 2.2
  - ✧ Review of TVET policy and curriculum review and analysis of potential migrants' employability undertaken by UNESCO and CAEA.
  - ✧ Study to define key sectors for absorbing rural and migrant youth as employees and as potential entrepreneurs undertaken by UNIDO and MoHRSS in Tianjin.
  - ✧ Study to evaluate labour demand and skills requirements in receiving areas by UNIDO and MoHRSS in Tianjin.
  - ✧ Assessment of education and skills levels of rural and migrant youth in sending areas by ILO and MoHRSS in Cangzhou.
  - ✧ Assessment of training needs of migrants and rural youth undertaken by ILO and MoHRSS in Tianjin and Cangzhou.
- Under output3.2:
  - ✧ Review of existing community based service for young migrants undertaken by UNESCO and CAEA.
- Under Output 3.3
  - ✧ Baseline survey on awareness of health risks among youth migrants undertaken by UNFPA and Peking University in Xi'an and Zhashui County of Shaanxi Province and Tianjin undertaken.
  - ✧ Baseline survey on the assessment of the "existing health services and facilities" undertaken by WHO= and Peking University in Xi'an and Zhashui County of Shaanxi Province and Tianjin.
- Under output 3.4
  - ✧ A research on the implementation of the labour laws, in particular challenges encountered in the implementation phase, was conducted by the Institute for International Labour and Information Studies.
  - ✧ An extensive study on China's labour inspection system was conducted by ILO and MoHRSS, focusing on the situation in provinces of Hubei, Zhejiang and Guandong.
  - ✧ Study to understand the situation and assess the needs of female migrants working in low-end service industry undertaken by UNESCO and Tsinghua University in Tianjin and Hangzhou Province.
  - ✧ Research on the Legal Problems in Domestic Service and Solutions undertaken by UNIFEM, ACWF and China Women's University in Tianjin, Changsha of Hunan Province and Hefei of Anhui Province.

## **4. RESULTS**

### **4.1 An assessment of the extent to which the program components are progressing in relation to the outcomes and outputs expected for the year.**

- **Output 1.1** National migration policy informed by platform for migration research information exchange.

- ✧ CALSS is in the final stages of completing a review of existing policies, information and data on migrants and migration, based on research, operational work conducted by local, provincial and national government agencies.
  - ✧ CASS has conducted a desk review of what materials can contribute to the start up of the web-based research platform, including suggestions about the categorization of the materials.
  - ✧ CASS is currently consulting with stakeholders to identify the research gaps and expectations for the research platform. The initial response has been very positive.
  - ✧ Planning has commenced for the construction of the research platform, and a draft maintenance plan has been developed for Years 2 and 3, and beyond. The research platform will be launched early in Year 2.
- **Output 1.2** Policy advocated, awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels.
- ✧ A policy review of the existing migrant registration system and a field assessment on the registration mechanism for migrant and left behind children were conducted and policy recommendations in these areas were developed.
  - ✧ Seminars/forums organized among governmental organizations, CSOs and other stakeholders to improve their dialogue, communication and collaboration addressing the issue of migrant workers; social support network was established for both leaving and returned migrants with the support of local labour departments to facilitate information and experience sharing between the leaving and returned migrants and provision of counselling, vocational training and career guidance.
  - ✧ The key barriers of social inclusion for young migrants at community level were better understood through the community governance surveys taken place in three pilot receiving cities. The government officials, academia, employers, urban community residents and young migrants themselves involved in the surveys are better aware of the rights and interests of young migrants. These laid firm foundation for the work in the coming two years. The project results met the progress requirement set in the project document.
- **Output 1.3** Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue.
- ✧ The experts from CETTIC and local labour bureaus have conducted a desk review and field study identifying good practices of employment services and different types of bilateral agreements being used to promote safe and orderly migration – 7 examples of good practice identified.
  - ✧ The research review findings and training materials were validated at a stakeholder consultation in Hangzhou in December 2009.
  - ✧ A strategy was developed at the Hangzhou workshop to conduct behaviour change campaigns encouraging migration through formal channels – to be rolled out during key holidays including during Spring Festival.
  - ✧ Macro policy review done on the trend of migration, the existing protection and service initiatives at central and local levels, the various barriers of social inclusion for migrant worker and their families, supported with field studies done in three pilot

cities; CSOs were chosen through open competitive process, which will start working in the selective communities in the pilot cities.

- **Output 2.1** Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labour force improved.

- ✧ Led by the China National Institute for Education Research and Beijing Normal University, a baseline survey was conducted and the needs of out-of-school children were identified and shared with different stakeholders. On the basis of the results of baseline survey, an expert team led by the Beijing Institute of Education, has been set up to develop and adjust flexible courses.
- ✧ An effective working mechanism has been developed. As the leading agency, UNICEF has organized quarterly meetings with UNV to explore possible areas of cooperation and to achieve better, clearer communication of project results under the same outputs.

- **Output 2.2** Access to vocational training for migrants and young people in rural areas improved to prevent premature entry to the labour force and increase self-employment opportunities.

- ✧ TVET policies/programmes and regular school curriculum has been reviewed and analyzed to identify gaps and challenges in meeting the needs of young graduates for the world of work and social life. Surveys and tracer study have also been conducted to assess young graduates' employability and skills level.
- ✧ Study tour to Tianjin and Cangzhou was conducted in October 2009, which included national and regional staff from ILO and UNIDO. The tour enabled ILO and UNIDO staff to improve their understanding of local issues in the pilots' sites. Meeting conducted between ILO and UNIDO staff and research teams, focusing on development of research instruments.
- ✧ ILO and UNIDO has commissioned the research teams in Tianjin and Cangzhou working together to complete four the research, namely 1)Study to define key sectors for absorbing rural and migrant youth as employees and as potential entrepreneurs (UNIDO); 2)Study to evaluate labour demand and skills requirements in receiving areas (UNIDO); 3)Assessment of education and skills levels of rural and migrant youth in sending areas (ILO); and 4)Assessment of training needs of migrants and rural youth (ILO).
- ✧ After initial drafts were received, ILO and UNIDO have requested some work to be completed again due to issues related to quality.
- ✧ ACYF will conduct a training workshop in Changsha in early Year 2 to discuss local and international examples of entrepreneur training for young people, and to develop a tailored training program aimed at strengthening the employability of young people.

- **Output 2.3** Safe migration information and life-skills training for migrant youth strengthened.

- ✧ During year one, based on respective comparative advantages and expertise, each agency and its national partner, jointly selected an expert team to develop a comprehensive life skills training package, including a youth advisor to bring young people's perspective into the process. A series of meetings among the UN agencies,

as well as with the experts, were conducted to discuss successive drafts, provide inputs, and make revisions as needed.

- ✧ Joint pilot testing sessions were undertaken for potential young migrants at a vocational middle school in Cangzhou as sending area under the leadership of UNICEF, and for migrants in Tianjin as receiving area under the leadership of UNFPA, in order to qualify the package, its contents, methodology, and overall effectiveness. The package developed includes a solid draft of the manual for trainers, a draft handbook for young migrants, and a list of supplementary materials.
  - ✧ Two master trainings of trainers were organized, also providing further revision to the package. A total number of 50 trainees participated, representing most pilot sites.
  - ✧ The process of selecting a design company is ongoing in a joint way under the leadership of UNFPA. A number of young people were consulted with the design proposals submitted by candidates. Selection of the successful applicant will take place shortly.
  - ✧ A long term printing agreement has been negotiated and materials will be finalized and printed in Year 2 of the project.
- **Output 3.1** Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.
- ✧ Towards reaching the overall target of registering at least 50% of all migrant children in project sites by the end of year 3, the project registered over 20% of migrant children in the pilot sites by the end of year 1.
- **Output 3.2** Community centres enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.
- ✧ During year one, each agency and its national counterpart jointly selected and established a team of experts to review existing community community-based services in order to collect experience and best practices and identify gaps and challenges.
  - ✧ A SOP was developed for efficient and effective management of the pilot community centres.
  - ✧ 13 pilot community centres were identified through several rounds of consultation and field visits at both sending and receiving areas and local partnerships and community network were developed. The 13 pilot sites are located in different settings from traditional street communities at downtown areas, “city villages” at the outskirts of cities to “migrant worker apartment compounds” at economic and industrial development zones. They represent different levels of multi-sectoral collaboration and application of integrated approaches in providing services to young migrants.
  - ✧ The Output will consolidate and expand community-based comprehensive services that already exist and introduce the mechanism and approach to those pilot sites that have not started the practice. The Output will also explore the institutional and managerial arrangements for operating the community centres as the “one-stop shop” for young migrants. The Output has adopted a bottom-up approach to mobilize the support and ownership of the local governments who are in the best position to advocate and help build multi-sectoral support

network for the pilot community centres.

- **Output 3.3** Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth.

- ✧ The health component has made remarkable progress in year one, with one of the three key output indicators "development of the health promotion model for the migrant youth in the pilots" being satisfactorily achieved. The following activities have been conducted in 2009: baseline survey on awareness of health risks among youth migrants and assessment of supply side, both implemented by Peking University, various inception and multi-stakeholder workshops in Tianjin, Xi'an and Cangzhou for the mobilization and consultation of stakeholders (from health and non health sectors), training workshops on health promotion, social marketing and ASRH.
- ✧ Year 2 and 3 will witness the implementation of the newly-designed models, testing the practicability and sustainability of the innovative health promotion strategies in the pilots. Comprehensive health education materials and materials promoting utilization of services will be produced, printed and widely disseminated. Youth-migrants-friendly service stations will be established and the service capacity of these facilities will be enhanced. Hence the health knowledge of all youth migrants is expected to globally increase and their access to and utilization of health services is expected to improve
- ✧ The good practice and lessons learned from the pilots will be sound evidence needed by the national and sub-national government to make their policy framework improved to benefit more vulnerable young migrants.

- **Output 3.4** Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration enhanced.

- ✧ The Institute for International Labour and Information Studies was contracted to conduct research on the implementation of the labour laws, paying particular attention to challenges encountered in the implementation phase.
- ✧ An extensive study on China's labour inspection system was conducted, focusing on the provinces of Hubei, Zhejiang and Guangdong provinces.
- ✧ Following the study tour, national and international labour inspection training materials were reviewed with the goal of revising and adapting for application in China.
- ✧ A workshop was conducted in Xi'an in November 2009 to discuss and validate the findings and recommendations of the study tour and training materials review. The training was then conducted for labour inspection officials in Beijing in December 2009.
- ✧ Training sessions organized for young women in low-end service industry on life skills, vocational skills, labour law and health. Local officials at community level (from health, labour and education bureaus) have better understanding and increased awareness on the situation and needs of young migrants through organizing and participating in the training activities. Social support network enlarged its visibility with the active participation of local media.

#### 4.2 Main activities undertaken and achievements.

A direct beneficiary is any individual, institute or group who has received consultation, training or support services from activities conducted directly by or stemming from a Joint Programme activity. Below are brief explanations on who direct beneficiaries are and how they are being reached by outcome:

- Under outcome 1: Improved **policy frameworks and policy implementation**, with full stakeholder participation.

In the past few years, Government policy in China on internal migration has evolved from restricting migration, to controlling migration and now to facilitating migration. New policy measures and legislations have been put in effect to further protect the rights and interests of migrant workers. With most of the relevant legislation coming effect only in 2008 and with many local trials only in their initial stages, institutional capacities to effectively implement the new legislation barely exist, particularly at the municipal and county levels. The Joint Programme is intended to improve policy frameworks and policy implementation with full stakeholder participation. Under output 1.1, a web-based information platform compiled existing information of policies, legislation and research with regard to migration will be developed. Research institutions, policy makers, NGOs and media will directly benefit from the platform. With the framework of the joint programme, the thorough understanding of migration trends provided by the information platform will benefit all of the programme's activities, but particularly policy advocacy under Output 1.2. Under outputs 1.2 and 1.3, policy studies and filed surveys have been conducted to provide up-to-date information on the migration trends, the existing services and gaps, so as to inform policy development or improvement. A series of policy dialogue and advocacy activities took place. Various parties including policy makers, academic institutions, CSOs, services providers, employment agencies, urban community residents and migrant workers participated in and benefited from the studies or surveys through attending meetings, interviews, workshops, etc.

- Under outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training. The outputs under this outcome focus on reducing the vulnerability of young people to poor working conditions before or as they enter the labour market by providing appropriate **skills training**. They are concerned both with in-school and out-of-school youth in order to cover the complete range of youth needs in sending areas.

Training materials will be developed based on the results of assessments and reviewing on the needs of young people, existing services and gaps. Trainings will be delivered through various channels. The MoHRSS, MoE and ACYF and youth associations at national and local levels, vocational training institutions, and middle schools, enterprises in urban areas, peer educators, master trainers and young men and women in rural and urban areas will benefit from the training programmes.

- Under outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour **protection**. The outputs under this outcome will safeguard the rights of at risk groups by improving their accessibility to social services and legal protection.

Under output 3.1, UNICEF and NWCCW developed and pilot tested coordinated migrant children registration system in selected pilot receiving and sending areas. Trainings on child rights, registration procedures of migrant children and other areas were delivered to police officers, health care and education workers at municipal, district and lower administrative

levels. In total, 180,787 migrant children (about 99,432 boys and 81,355 girls) were registered in the pilot sites. The majority of them now have access to free compulsory education and vaccines. Moreover, the project organized various activities, such as summer camp, sports activities and other events to promote migrant children's life skills and provide opportunities for migrant children to participate in local activities. Altogether 20,000 parents of migrant children from 60 schools participated in parent education lectures and acquired improved knowledge on child rights.

Output 3.2 will design and test one-stop service model at community level. A SOP for efficient and effective management of the pilot community centres was developed and 13 pilot community centres were identified to start real operations using the new service model. The Output has adopted a bottom-up approach to mobilize the support and ownership of the local governments who are in the best position to advocate and help build multi-sectoral support network for the pilot community centres. Beneficiaries under this output will include staff of community centres and individual migrant workers.

Under Output 3.3, two baseline studies on demand side (young migrants) and supply side (existing health services) were undertaken in the various intervention sites. The findings and recommendations were analyzed to prioritize the targets and develop locally multi-stakeholder health promotion strategies and action plans. In addition, various workshops were organized to sensitize local officials about youth migrants' health needs and rights and to consult and mobilize non health stakeholders. Youth migrants' representatives were invited to participate in those workshops. Training workshops on health promotion & social marketing approach targeting local health providers were delivered in Shaanxi Province and Tianjin, followed by a joint study tour on social marketing. WHO and UNFPA mobilized international and national expertise to facilitate these trainings to local partners: Peking University, Populations Service International (NGO), WHO Regional expert). The pilot health promotion strategies developed late 2009 will be implemented throughout 2010 and 2011 in the 5 pilot sites: TEDA district (Tianjin), Xincheng district and Zhashui County (Shaanxi Province), Qing and Cang counties (Cangzhou of Hebei Province).

Output 3.4 is focus on rights protection of migrant workers by strengthening labour inspection and awareness rising among migrant workers on their rights. To facilitate compliance with the new legislation, particularly the Labour Contract Law, ILO will support MoHRSS in building the capacity of labour officials, employers and workers in the pilot sites. Workers' and employers' organizations will be engaged in a code of conduct approach, based on national and international good practices, to implement the changes in the law. Labour officials will learn good practices in labour inspection under the new law. Study tour of labour inspection system, international labour inspection training materials translation, labour inspection training material development, stakeholder workshop to review inspection training materials and TOT of labour inspectors completed by the end of 2009. Activities under output 3.4 have been piloted to better protect female migrants working in certain risk sectors. Advocacy activities targeting at women in low-end service sectors have been conducted in the past year. More than 50 peer trainers and 1,000 female migrants benefited directly from the training sessions on life skills, vocational skills, labour law and health.

Direct beneficiaries of YEM Activities in 2009:

Beneficiary type	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries, 2009*
Academia	138
Policy makers	132
Civil servants	4,280
Enterprises	85
Civil society institutions	72
Pre-departure and potential migrants in sending areas	1,185
Returned migrants in sending areas	900
Young migrants in receiving areas	184,357
Other:	
<b>Total No. of Beneficiaries 2009</b>	<b>191,149</b>
<i>**Estimated number of direct beneficiaries" are defined here as the participants in 2009 workshops, training sessions, forums, conferences, policy dialogues, advocacy campaigns and migrants registered, etc.</i>	

**Implementation constraints, lessons learned from addressing these and knowledge gained from evaluations and studies that have taken place in the course of the year.**

- Joint programme is designed well. The coordination among UN agencies and recipient government at different level and the implementation of the programme at local level, however, have consumed much more time, human resources and financial resources than programmed.
- Under output 2.2, baseline surveys or research for training needs identification are base for assessing the impact of the programme intervention. The quality of surveys or research is very important for designing and implementing right training interventions for migrant workers timely. To ensure the qualified consultants to be selected for completing the surveys or research with high quality, it would be necessary to improve the procedure of existing consultant recommendation and selection practice.
- Although the JP was designed for vulnerable young migrants, it is actually difficult to reach the most vulnerable ones due to their mobility and scattered distribution. In the past year, some special approaches have been explored and employed by Agencies and their partners, such as reaching the most vulnerable youth through existing channels of agencies and their counterparts, for example, employment centres and youth camps, as well as distributing questionnaires and advocacy materials in places with relatively dense vulnerable youth, for example, village markets and rail way stations. For certain outputs, for example, comprehensive community-based services, the efficiency, effectiveness and the level of impact of the interventions may be affected if it only targets the most vulnerable migrants. In the process of selecting pilot community centres under output 3.2, it was noted that in typical sending areas, empty-nest families are common and demand for community services is low and lacking continuity. In urban areas, the most vulnerable migrants are usually scattered

while community services tend to be more effective in communities with higher concentrations of migrants. In order to gain better understanding on actual situation and select qualified pilot sites, Agencies and national partners under output 3.2 increased number of field visits and strengthened the desk review by collecting materials and information as much as possible. Future pilots of one-stop community service centee may aim for wide and general coverage with reduced number of pilots in sending areas to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions.

- Life skills training for domestic workers was originally planned in sending and receiving areas, with different focus. However, research in the pilot sites has shown that in practice almost all training for domestic workers are conducted/re-conducted in receiving areas. Since migrant workers don't know if they will become domestic workers until they arrive in the receiving cities, trainings organized in the sending area are ineffective. Therefore, training conducted in the sending area or receiving area won't make a big difference in such context. So the pre-departure training has been adjusted to TOT training involving both sending and receiving areas in the work plan.
- With regard to the registration of migrant children, there were two key constraints:
  - ✧ Constraints:
    - ◆ The understanding by local counterparts on the significance of registering migrant children, and the capacity of counterparts to register migrant children are growing but still limited.
    - ◆ The frequent movement of migrant children, and interchanging role of migrant and left-behind children, have made the registration work more difficult.
  - ✧ Knowledge gained from the study on the feasibility of an inter-provincial coordination mechanism for the registration of migrant and left-behind children:
    - ◆ Migrant children under the age of 16 are registered as dependents of their parents by respective local Public Security Bureaus in the current registration mechanism. The education, immunization, and other relevant information of migrant children are not being collected.
    - ◆ The registration mechanism for left-behind children is still being explored. Thus far, the education agency at local level is the main body registering left-behind children. Although there has been significant progress, challenges remain: (1) Information on pre-school aged children and out-of-school children (about 17.48 million children according to the *1% sampling population survey* in 2005), is difficult to collect. (2) Health and other relevant information of left-behind children are not being collected. (3) It is difficult to coordinate the registration mechanism between sending areas (with left-behind children registered through the Education Sectors) and receiving areas (with migrant children registered through the local Public Security Bureaus).
  - ✧ Recommendations: (1) Build on the importance and attention that governments at different levels attach to supporting children affected by migration. (2) Develop a registration mechanism based on the successful model of Wuxi. (3) Strengthen basic social services to children affected by migration to encourage parents to actively register their children. (4) Recommend the local Public Security Bureaus as the main body to carry out registration, in cooperation with other sectors, because a) the local Public Security Bureaus have rich experience in registering migrant workers; b) the

Public Security Bureaus are in a position to provide strong human and material resources support; and c) the existing management mechanism of the household registration system could enhance the information analysis for children affected by migration. (5) Fully involve all stakeholders and parents/caregivers to collect and share information on children affected by migration. (6) Summarize and promote successful experiences in pilot sites to support scaling up across the country. (7) Provide unique identification numbers according to the existing “Citizen Registration System” for children affected by migration to keep up with the interchanging roles between migrant and left-behind children.

- Under output 2.1, due to the influence of the economic crisis, it is becoming more difficult to reach out-of-school children either in sending areas or receiving areas.
- Under output 2.3, due to the large number of agencies, partners, and experts, there were several challenges. The first challenge was coordination, particularly, in relation to organizing meetings or trainings to ensure full participation. The second was differences in procedures among agencies (such as budgetary procedures) that hindered the smooth implementation of the joint project.
- Under both outputs 2.3 and 3.2, due to the nature of the joint project, progress and effective action is dependent on many actors, including UN agencies, government counterparts, experts, as well as local level implementing partners.

#### **4.3 Key partnerships and inter-agency collaboration**

- Output level working group meetings are approved effective to ensure joint activities and collective decision making. Output level participating agencies keep regular communication. Output lead agencies, however, often find it difficult to play their coordination roles as a result of different focus areas, working procedures and financial rules of various agencies and their national counterparts.
- Implementing partners recognized that the inter-agency coordination across outputs, if efficient and effective, will promote the impact of the joint program results. Interactions and support across outputs are improving gradually. The examples include:
  - ✧ Two joint trips were conducted by UNICEF (output 2.3), UNESCO (output 3.2) and the partners of both agencies in order to explore and identify pilot sites, undertake discussions, identify needs, strengths and weaknesses, as well as opportunities.
  - ✧ Agencies are open to share the draft of their product/report with and invite comments from other agencies within or outside specific output.
  - ✧ Output level working group meetings under specific output are open for non-implementing agencies in order to allow possible synergies between different outputs and integrated achievements.
- The PMO has played an important role in coordinating and promoting inter-agency collaboration. PMO staff has been reaching out attending key output level activities to collect first hand information. For any possible synergy detected, the PMO will inform the responsible output leading agencies of and facilitate coordination efforts between different outputs.
- Regular contacts have been maintained between PMOs of different JPs across UN China

which has allowed the sharing of information and experiences. Coordinated communication strategy to promote the JPs has been by UN JP Coordinators under the leadership of the RCO.

#### **4.4 Other highlights and cross cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.**

- China's government has attached great importance to the protections of rights and interests of internal migrants. The context in the country has been changing rapidly. An advantage of the joint programme implementation is "using by doing", which means the results of the project are adopted by the government policy making process wherever and whenever possible. For instance, some findings and recommendation from the policy studies supported by the project were reflected in the decision making like the central economic work conference.
- The national counterparts are using the joint programme as a good opportunity to add value to their mandated work, aiming to improve the policy framework and practice model to better protect the rights and interests of the young migrants.

### **5. FUTURE WORK PLAN**

#### **5.1 Priority actions planned for the following reporting period to overcome constraints, build on achievements and partnerships and use the lessons learned during the previous reporting period.**

- Year 2 activities under the joint programme will be built on those year one outputs of consultation, research, surveys, desk reviews, assessments, training materials and curriculum.
- Strengthen the coordination at local level. A joint mission in Cangzhou as the joint sending area is needed and implementing partners will seek the possibility to establish contacts with and seek support from the recently launched Tianjin Binhai New Area government.
- Mid-term evaluation.
- Ensure concrete results in the pilot sites in year 2 and allow adjustments on joint programme implementation in order to be coherent with the rapidly changing environment and the priority of government work in China, as well as the good practice and lessons learned from year 1 implementation.

#### **5.2 Indication of any major adjustments in the strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned in the joint programme.**

- There are no proposals for any adjustments reported to targets or key Outcomes or Outputs of the JP. However, some activities have been slightly adjusted in the process of implementation in order to respond to the actual context. The examples are:
  - ✧ Expansion on TORs of research in order to ensure the quality of research, for example, the age group of out-of-school children and youth under output 2.1 has been enlarged up to 20 years old in order to ensure the size of sample and collect sufficient information.

- ✧ Since Tianjin and Cangzhou have been identified as the joint receiving and sending areas of the joint programmes, some implementing partners had inclusion of Tianjin and Cangzhou as pilot sites for baseline surveys and implementations.
  - ✧ Activity 2.3.14: The original activity has been adjusted to 'design and deliver TOT for trainers identified from pilot sites on life skills, protection of labour rights, relevant support services, HIV/AIDS prevention, and violence against women, and so on'. Justification for this adaptation is that young women don't know if they will become domestic workers before they migrate to cities; therefore, previously designed pre-departure training for female domestic workers is not meaningful. In practice, most of the training for domestic workers is conducted in receiving areas. Under this output, TOT training is more suitable and makes the project more sustainable to be delivered in receiving areas.
- In order to improve the joint programme coordination, some new ideas and instruments are being explored and tested by the PMO, for example the joint programme activity calendar, newsletter, product recording page and mission report.

## **6. ANNEXES**

Annex 1: List of National partners

Annex 2: Approved UNFPA budget revision request

Annex 3: The colour-coded Year 1 Annual Work Plan

Annex 4: The Monitoring framework including the value of the indicators or in any case the baselines for each indicator

**Annex 1: List of national implementing 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:**

11. Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
12. China National Institute of Education Research (CNIER)
13. China Academy of Labour and Social Security (CALSS)
14. Institute for International Labour and Information Studies (IILIS)
15. Beijing Teenager Law and Psychological Counseling Service Centre
16. Peking University Centre for Women's Law Studies and Legal Services
17. Peking University
18. China Central Radio & TV University
19. Shanghai University
20. Tsinghua University
21. Nankai University
22. Jilin University
23. Zhejiang University
24. Zhejiang Industrial and Commercial University
25. Hunan Normal University
26. Zhejiang Provincial Community Research Institute

**NGOs and CSOs**

27. China Adult Education Association (CAEA)
28. All China Women's Federation (ACWF)
29. Development Research Centre of the State Council (DRC)
30. All-China Youth Federation (ACYF)
31. All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU)
32. China Enterprise Confederation (CEC)

33. China Young Volunteers Association (CYVA)
34. China Association for Science and Technology (CAST)
35. China Family Planning Association (CFPA)
36. China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE)
37. All-China Lawyers Association (ACLA)
38. Population Service International
39. Shining Stone Community Action
40. James Yen Mass Education Development Centre

**Tianjin:**

41. Adult Education Division of Tianjin Education Commission
42. Tianjin Human Resource and Social Security Bureau
43. Tianjin Women's Federation
44. Tianjin Education Bureau
45. Tianjin Radio & TV University
46. Tianjin Health Bureau
47. Tianjin Women and Children Health Centre
48. TEDA District Management Committee
49. Tianjin Family Planning Association
50. Tianjin Public Security Bureau
51. Tianjin Department of Development and Reform Commission
52. Tianjin Civil Affairs Bureau
53. Tianjin Industrial and Commercial Administration
54. Tanggu District Xiangyang Street Community Service Volunteers Association

**Cangzhou:**

55. Cangzhou Women's Federation
56. Cangzhou Education bureau
57. Cangzhou Health Bureau
58. Cangzhou Radio &TV University
59. Qing County Government
60. Cangzhou Employment Service Bureau
61. Cangzhou Centre for Disease Control

**Zhejiang Province:**

62. Hangzhou Radio &TV University
63. Policy Study Office of Hangzhou Municipal Government
64. Hangzhou Department of Development and Reform Commission

65. Hangzhou Life Quality Study and Assessment Centre
66. Hangzhou Labour and Social Security Bureau
67. Hangzhou Industrial and Commercial Administration
68. Hangzhou Health Bureau
69. Hangzhou Education Bureau
70. Hangzhou Legal Aid Centre
71. Hangzhou Civil Affairs Bureau
72. Hangzhou Women's Federation
73. Hangzhou Construction Commission
74. Hangzhou Finance Bureau
75. Hangzhou Statistics Bureau
76. Hangzhou Public Security Bureau
77. Hangzhou Population and Family Planning Commission
78. Hangzhou Centre of Disease Control
79. Linli Community
80. Jiulian Community

**Hunan Province:**

81. Hunan Provincial Education Department
82. Hunan Provincial Youth Federation
83. Liuyang Education Bureau
84. Changsha Education Bureau
85. Yueyang Education Bureau
86. Hunan Radio & TV University, including Radio & TV universities in Changsha, Liuyang and Yueyang
87. Changsha Department of Development and Reform Commission
88. Changsha Finance Bureau
89. Changsha Health Bureau
90. Changsha Statistics Bureau
91. Changsha Public Security Bureau
92. Changsha Population and Family Planning Commission
93. Changsha Justice Bureau
94. Changsha Human Resource and Social Security Bureau
95. Changsha Industrial and Commercial Administration
96. Changsha Civil Affairs Bureau
97. Hunan Women's Federation
98. Changsha Community Service Promotion Centre

**Henan Province:**

- 99. Henan Xinyang Education Bureau
- 100. Henan Xinyang Radio &TV University

**Shaanxi Province**

- 101. Shaanxi Health Department
- 102. Shaanxi Health Education Institute
- 103. Xincheng District Centre of Disease Control
- 104. Zhashui County Health Bureau,
- 105. Zhashui Centre of Disease Control
- 106. Health Education Network (NGO)

**Hubei Province**

- 107. Hubei Women's Federation
- 108. domestic service companies
- 109. private design companies

**Anhui Province**

- 110. Anhui Women's Federation

**Chongqing**

- 111. Chongqing Education Bureau
- 112. Chongqing Municipal Human Resource and Social Security Bureau
- 113. Chongqing Health Bureau
- 114. Chongqing Public Security Bureau
- 115. Chongqing Department of Development and Reform Commission
- 116. Chongqing Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau
- 117. Chongqing Industrial and Commercial Administration



[Annex A: Proposed Budget Revisions]

**[UNFPA] Output 1.1 / Migration research platform / Year 1**

Key Activity No: 1.1.1 and 1.1.3 (RESEARCH GAPS + WORKSHOP)		Original Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Balance US\$	Justification
1	Supplies				<b>Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.3 (implemented jointly with ILO and CASS) relate to the creation of the Research Platform and remain unchanged</b>
2	Personnel Local				
	Personnel Int'l				
3	Contracts Local	15,000	15,000		
	Contracts Int'l				
4	Training of counterparts	10,000	10,000		
5	Other Direct costs				
Subtotal 1.1.1 and 1.1.3		25,000	25,000	0	
Key Activity No: 1.1.4 (COLLECTION OF ADDITIONAL DATA)		Original Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Balance US\$	Justification
1	Supplies	6,000	0	-6,000	<b>Activity 1.1.4 is for the "collection of additional research" (implemented by UNFPA alone) =&gt; <u>we request to transfer this budget to outputs 2.3 and 3.3</u></b>
2	Personnel Local	12,000	0	-12,000	
	Personnel Int'l				
3	Contracts Local	15,000	0	-15,000	
	Contracts Int'l				
4	Training of counterparts	10,000	0	-10,000	<b>*no impact on CASS/ILO/ UNFPA collaboration for the platform creation*</b>
5	Other Direct costs				
Subtotal 1.1.4		43,000	0	-43,000	
<b>Subtotal 1.1</b>		<b>43,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-43,000</b>	

**[UNFPA] Output 2.3 / Life-Skills Training / Year 1**

Key Indicative Activity No: 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.15 and 2.3.16		Original Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Balance US\$	Justification
1	Supplies				2 unforeseen joint activities require additional budget: design of the LST package and testing the training materials ; in addition, UNFPA's available budget under 2.3 for conducting peer education activities in year 2 and 3 is modest  <b>=&gt; UNFPA's additional budget would be used 1) to finance one testing session of the training materials and 2) to expand the number of peer educations trainings conducted by its counterpart (local branches of China Family Planning Association)</b>
2	Personnel Local				
	Personnel Int'l				
3	Contracts Local	28,000	33,000	+5,000	
	Contracts Int'l				
4	Training of counterparts		13,000	+13,000	
5	Other Direct costs				
<b>Subtotal 2.3</b>		<b>28,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>+18,000</b>	

### [UNFPA] Output 3.3 / Health promotion / Year 1

Key Indicative Activity No: 3.3.3, 3.3.4 and 3.3.6		Original Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Balance US\$	Justification
1	Supplies				<p>The initial 3.3 budget was estimated for 2 intervention sites, but WHO and UNFPA are finally working in 4 sites: 2 sending and 2 receiving areas, in particular Cangzhou, joint core sending area</p> <p>=&gt; UNFPA's additional budget would be used to provide a substantial budget to the implementing partner in Cangzhou (Cangzhou Center of Disease Control) and thus plan a significant intervention also in Cangzhou (in addition to Shaanxi/Xi'an and Tianjin)</p>
2	Personnel Local				
	Personnel Int'l				
3	Contracts Local	89,000	101,000	+12,000	
	Contracts Int'l				
4	Training of counterparts	6,000	19,000	+13,000	
5	Other Direct costs				
Subtotal		95,000	120,000	+25,000	

### Summary of budget revision

	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Balance
Subtotal 1.1	68,000	25,000	-43,000
Subtotal 2.3	28,000	46,000	+18,000
Subtotal 3.3	95,000	120,000	+25,000
<b>Total UNFPA Y1</b>	<b>191,000</b>	<b>191,000</b>	<b>0</b>

## China Youth, Employment and Migration Annual Work Plan Color-coded

Green = done, light yellow = ongoing, and red = not started

Annual targets	Activities	TIME FRAME YEAR 1				UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount	
<b>JP Output 1.1: National migration policy informed by stronger national knowledge base and knowledge sharing</b>											
Stakeholders agreed on the platform for the migration information, and its format and objectives	1.1.1 (RF 1.1.1) Review existing information and identify gaps and needs of national/provincial stakeholders to identify information gaps	*	*			ILO	CASS	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000	
						UNFPA	NBS / CASS		Contracts	15,000	
	1.1.2 (RF1.1.2) Technical meeting on establishing a platform for migration information			*		ILO	CASS	MDG-F	Training	5,000	
				*		UNFPA	CASS	MDG-F	Training	10,000	
	1.1.3 (RF1.1.2) Compilation of required information with standardized data definitions				*		ILO	CASS	MDG-F	Personnel	6,000
										Contracts	40,000
										Equipment	1,000
										Travel	5,000
	1.1.4 (RF1.1.2) Collection and analysis of additional data on youth, migration and employment.				*		UNFPA	NBS / NPFPC	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
										Personnel	12,000
										Training	10,000
										Equipment	6,000
1.1.5 (RF1.1.4) Mapping of migration trends especially on domestic workers; policy review of existing institutional services, protection mechanisms and programme initiatives in China.		*	*	*		UNIFEM	ACWF/ Center for Women Law studies and legal services	MDG-F	Contracts	20,000	
									Travel	3,000	

JP Output 1.2: Policy advocated and awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels.										
Existing policies and mechanism for the registration of migrants including children of migrants assessed in selected sending and receiving areas	1.2.1 (RF1.2.1) Undertake a policy review of existing local and national policies on registration of migrant focusing on registration of migrant and left behind children	*	*			UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Training	5,000
									Contracts	
	1.2.2 (RF1.2.1) Conduct field assessment in selected areas on existing local and national mechanism of registration of migrants, especially migrant and left behind children	*	*			UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Training	6,000
								Contracts		
								Travel		
	1.2.3 (RF1.2.1) Draft report with recommendation and plan for the development of a bilateral coordinated registration mechanism			*		UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Contracts	2,000
A dialogue mechanism and social/legal support network developed for migrants and young people in rural areas	1.2.4 (RF1.2.2) Develop and test counseling mechanism for returned migrants and pre-departure youth in selected sites, through cooperation with village administrators, specialized institutes, enterprises to provide a better mental preparation for their urban life	*	*			UNESCO	DRC CASS	MDG-F	Contracts	20,000
									Travel	5,000
									Training	15,000
	1.2.5 (RF1.2.3) Organize Regular Inter-ministerial Forums to facilitate situation-and-policy-oriented dialogue and cooperation between and among government, civil society organizations, young migrant representatives and other related individuals			*		UNESCO	DRC CASS	MDG-F	Training	30,000
								Travel	10,000	
Advocacy and awareness raising to	1.2.6 (RF1.2.5) Produce a guideline for creation of social/legal support network for migrants in risk			*	*	UNESCO	DRC CASS	MDG-F	Contracts	18,000

JP Output 1.2: Policy advocated and awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels.										
promote social inclusion of migrant workers and to protect their rights in risk sectors	sectors								Personnel	16,000
Key findings on barriers of migrants to urban society, issues and challenges of governance for social inclusion, to be prepared for awareness campaigns	1.2.7 (RF1.2.6) Plan and prepare participatory tools, instruments and guidelines		*			UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Personnel	2,500
									Travel	2,000
									Training	500
	1.2.8 (RF1.2.6) Conduct participatory rapid assessment on community governance concerning social and institutional barriers in field in selected sites		*	*		UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Contracts	22,000
	1.2.9 (RF1.2.6) Report preparation and documentation on key findings			*		UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Contracts	5,000
	1.2.10 (RF1.2.6) Present findings and challenges at various venues for feedback to design awareness campaign programs				*	UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Trainings	3,000
1.2.11 (RF1.2.6) Design contents, tools and programs of campaigns and provide training programs to key stakeholders for awareness campaigns			*	*	UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Printing	1,000	
								Contracts	7,500	
UNIFEM Advocacy and gender awareness raised to promote social inclusion of domestic workers along with the need for legislative	1.2.12 (RF1.2.9) Prepare promotional materials for advocacy activities (booklets and or pamphlets) as well as training toolkits	*				UNIFEM	ACWF and MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	8,000
									Travel	2,000
	1.2.13 (RF1.2.9) Design advocacy and training programs on issues related to contracting practices for domestic workers, gender based discrimination etc.	*				UNIFEM	ACWF and MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	8,000
									Travel	2,000

JP Output 1.2: Policy advocated and awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels.										
reform and protection for young female domestic workers.	1.2.14 (RF1.2.10) Organize training workshops for policy makers and administrators from labor and social security departments, and relevant civil society partners on issues and concerns of women domestic workers, including on laws and policies related to domestic workers, social protection, gender based discrimination etc.	*	*	*		UNIFEM	ACWF and MOHRSS	MDG-F	Personnel	3,000
									Training	13,000
									Travel	2,000
	1.2.15 (RF1.2.11) Organize consultations with recruiting agencies, and relevant civil society partners in recruitment and contracts, including ethical code of conduct.	*	*	*		UNIFEM	ACWF and MOHRSS	MDG-F	Personnel	2,000
									Training	5,000
									Travel	2,000

JP Output 1.3 Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue.										
Participatory consultations to better understand migration trends, institutional mechanism to protect young migrants	1.3.1 (RF1.3.1) Prepare interview protocols for consultations with young migrants on regulatory framework and implementation process in areas of household registration, household welfare record system, community administrative services, scope and standardization of community services, and level of participation in urban society	*	*			UNDP	NDRC	MDG-F	Personnel	8,000
									Travel	4,000
	1.3.2 (RF1.3.1) Hire suitable partners and experts to conduct the consultations with young migrants and their families	*	*			UNDP	NDRC	MDG-F	Contracts	26,000
									Training	2,000
	1.3.3 (RF1.3.2) Present findings at workshops with	*	*	*		UNDP	NDRC	MDG-F	Training	20,000

JP Output 1.3 Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue.											
	participation of young migrant representatives to formulate recommendations for regulatory and institutional improvement and on performance measurement system to strengthen community social inclusion for migrants								Contracts	3,000	
Community demonstrative mechanism designed and capacity built for CSOs and social workers' delivery of social inclusion programs	1.3.4 (RF1.3.3) Identify and contract technical institution to design demonstrative mechanism and model of CSO delivering community-based social inclusion programs		*	*		UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Personnel	10,000	
									Travel	5,000	
	1.3.5 (RF1.3.3) Develop guidelines and MOUs for open tenders to CSOs and their service delivery			*		UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Contracts	13,000	
	1.3.6 (RF1.3.3) Design a capacity building framework, plan and conduct training programs to related government agencies and potential partnering CSOs as well as social workers					*	UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Contracts	8,000
										Personnel	5,000
									Travel	3,000	
1.3.7 (RF1.3.5) Conduct monitoring, mid-term assessment, consultative meetings and produce M&E reports					*	UNDP	MCA	MDG-F	Personnel	2,500	
									Travel	1,000	
Platform developed for sharing the knowledge and experiences to protect rights of domestic workers especially domestic workers by national labor laws.	1.3.8 (RF1.3.6) Initiate policy dialogues involve CSOs and female migrant workers with government to address gender concerns particularly the needs of domestic workers, including recruitment/contract practices, procedures, and protection measures	*	*			UNIFEM	ACWF / Center for Women Law Studies and Legal Services	MDG-F	Personnel	2,000	
									Training	6,000	
									travel	2,000	

JP Output 1.3 Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue.										
A set of guidelines for employment services and MOUs between sending and receiving areas, and a piloting strategy developed	1.3.9 (RF1.3.7) Conduct study and identify good practices of employment services and the different types of bilateral agreements (and other linkages between sending and receiving areas) being used to promote safe and orderly migration	*				ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
	1.3.10 (RF1.3.8) Develop a set of guidelines for employment services and MOUs between local governments, and with and between vocational training institutions and enterprises		*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	1.3.11 (RF1.3.9) Design Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) campaign on the value of formal migration channels		*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contract	10,000
	1.3.12 (RF1.3.8 & 1.3.9) Bring stakeholders together to discuss guidelines, good practices, BCC campaign and piloting strategy			*		ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Training	15,000
	1.3.13 (RF1.3.8 & 1.3.9) Print materials and start to carry out BCC campaign activities			*	*	ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000

JP Output 2.1 Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force improved.										
Flexible courses developed and pilot-tested for out-of-school children and over-aged children	2.1.1 (RF2.1.1) Conduct a base-line survey and analyze the situation of out-of-school children and over-aged children	*				UNICEF	CAST	MDG-F	Contracts	28,000
									Travel	10,000
	2.1.2 (RF2.1.2) Hold consultative meetings with stakeholders on the needs of out-of-school children and over-aged children to disseminate the results of the baseline survey and to decide on three access channels for non-formal education		*			UNICEF	CAST	MDG-F	Training	20,000

JP Output 2.1 Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the labor force improved.										
	2.1.3 (RF2.1.3) Develop flexible courses for out-of-school children and over-age children	*	*	*	*	UNICEF	CAST	MDG-F	Contract	60,000
									Travel	15,000
Volunteer tutoring/mentoring programme designed for in-school migrant youth	2.1.4 (RF2.1.7) Conduct base-line survey and analyze the situation of in school migrant youth and availability of university volunteers	*				UNDP	UNV/CYVA	MDG-F	Contracts	6,000
									Travel	4,000
	2.1.5 (RF2.1.8) Determine project management roles; select informal migrant schools and participating universities; design pilot intervention	*	*			UNDP	UNV/CYVA	MDG-F	Contracts	14,750
									Travel	10,000
	2.1.6 (RF2.1.9) Draft volunteer handbook and implement volunteer training		*	*		UNDP	UNV/CYVA	MDG-F	Training	8,000
Supplies									7,000	
2.1.7 (RF2.1.10) Implement, monitor and assess suitability of volunteer programme and undertake course corrections				*	UNDP	UNV/CYVA	MDG-F	Transport	10,000	
								Supplies	10,000	

JP Output 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.										
Training needs of young people in the rural areas and young migrant workers in urban areas identified and specific training tools developed for them.	2.2.1 (RF2.2.1) Review of TVET policies and programmes of the education sector	*				UNESCO	CNIER	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
	2.2.2 (RF2.2.2) Review of curriculum of regular junior secondary schools and secondary TVET schools in sending places	*				UNESCO	CNIER	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
									Travel	4,000
	2.2.3 (RF2.2.3) Assess the educational and skill profiling as well as employability of young graduates of the schools mentioned in 2.2.2	*	*			UNESCO	CNIER	MDG-F	Personnel	5,000
									Contracts	25,000
						ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	Travel	2,000								
Training	8,000									
2.2.4 (RF2.2.4) Identify knowledge and skills needed		*			UNESCO	CNIER	MDG-F	Personnel	5,000	

**JP Output 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.**

	to upgrade young graduates' employability and develop recommendations on policy and curriculum							Contracts	5,000	
	2.2.5 (RF2.2.5) Develop apprenticeship programme, work study schemes and occupational guidance and counseling programme			*	*	ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Personnel	10,000
Contracts									20,000	
	2.2.6 (RF2.2.6) Test pre-employment training programmes in sending places				*	ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	20,000
	2.2.7 (RF2.2.7) Conduct a study to evaluate skills and employability of young people/migrants and analyse their training needs.	*	*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	25,000
	2.2.8 (RF2.2.7) Skills and employability evaluation workshop			*		ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Travel	5,000
Training									10,000	
	2.2.9 (RF 2.2.8) Conduct study to define key sectors for absorbing young people/migrants as employees and as potential entrepreneurs	*	*			ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Personnel	5,000
Travel									5,000	
Contracts									20,000	
	2.2.10 (RF 2.2.8) Present findings at workshops with participation of youth and migrant representatives for feedback to design sector specific skills training			*		ILO	UNIDO		Training	10,000
	2.2.11 (RF 2.2.9) Conduct study to evaluate labour demand and skills requirements of transnational companies and other private sector entities in order to tailor training for young people/migrants	*	*			ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Personnel	5,000
Travel									5,000	
Contracts									20,000	
	2.2.12 (RF 2.2.9) Present findings at workshops with participation of youth and migrant representatives for feedback to design appropriate technical training			*		ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Training	10,000

JP Output 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.										
	2.2.13 (RF2.2.10) Develop skills up-grading training for young migrants in receiving places					ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	2.2.14 (RF 2.2.10) Develop skills up-grading training for young migrants in receiving places				*	ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Personnel	5,000
Travel									5,000	
	2.2.15 (RF2.2.12) Adapt SYB training for rural youth	*	*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Personnel	15,000
Travel									3,000	
Equipment									2,000	
	2.2.16 (RF 2.2.12) Develop technical business start up training for rural youth					ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Personnel	6,000
Travel									4,000	
	2.2.17 (RF2.2.13) Pilot test of SYB for rural youth			*	*	ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	20,000
	2.2.18 (RF 2.2.13) Pilot test technical business start up training for rural youth					ILO	UNIDO/MOH RSS	MDG-F	Contract	2,500
									Travel	2,500
	2.2.19 (RF 2.2.14) Train youth associations in sending places to develop business opportunities					ILO	ACYF	MDG-F	Training	10,000
										*

JP Output 2.3 Safe migration information and training for young people strengthened.										
Common and comprehensive Life Skills Training Package developed for different delivery	2.3.1 (RF2.3.1) Bring together expert team (including young migrants and partners from health, labor, gender, and education fields) to evaluate needs of young migrants and the existing safe migration/life-skills training materials	*				UNFPA	CFPA	MDG-F	Contract	UNIFEM 5,000
									Contract	UNFPA 5,000

JP Output 2.3 Safe migration information and training for young people strengthened.										
channels based on the needs of migrants	2.3.2 (RF2.3.1) Hold workshop with national partners to validate the Life Skills Training Programme and the piloting strategy	*				WHO	CFPA/MOH	MDG-F	Training	WHO 15,000 UNFPA 5,000
	2.3.3 (RF2.3.2) Set up link with pilot sites counterparts, liaison and planning strategies		*	*	*	UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Travel	5,000
	2.3.4 (RF2.3.3) Develop Life Skills Training Programme and implementation strategy for schools in pilot sites		*	*		UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	2.3.5 (RF2.3.4) Produce and Print Life Skills Training Package			*		UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Contracts	40,000
	2.3.6 (RF2.3.3) Carry out pilot test of Life Skills package				*	UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Training	10,000
	2.3.7 (RF2.3.7) Life skill training in pilot schools monitored, evaluated and results/lessons learned and documented		*	*	*	UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Travel	5,000
	2.3.8 (RF2.3.8) Fine-tune Life Skills Training Programme for vocational training institutions in pilot sites		*	*		ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	5,000
	2.3.9 (RF2.3.8) Print Life Skills Training Package for vocational training institutions in pilot sites			*		ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	15,000
	2.3.10 (RF2.3.9) Carry out local training on delivering Life Skills package to trainers in vocational training institutions in pilot sites			*	*	ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Training	15,000
	2.3.11 (RF2.3.10) Fine-tune Life Skills Training Programme for workplaces in pilot sites		*	*		ILO	CEC/ACFTU	MDG-F	Contract	5,000
	2.3.12 (RF2.3.10) Print Life Skills Training Package for workplaces in pilot sites			*		ILO	CEC/ACFTU	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000

JP Output 2.3 Safe migration information and training for young people strengthened.										
	2.3.13 (RF2.3.11) Carry out local training on delivering Life Skills package to trainers in workplaces in pilot sites			*	*	ILO	CEC/ACFTU	MDG-F	Training	15,000
	2.3.14 (RF2.3.12) Develop Life Skills Training modules for community centers in pilot sites			*		UNESCO	CAEA/CNIE R	MDG-F	Contracts	41,000
		Personnel	10,000							
		Travel	1,000							
		Misc.	3,190							
	2.3.15 (RF2.3.15) Develop Life Skills Training modules for peer-education in pilot sites			*		UNFPA	CFPA	MDG-F	Contracts	5,000
	2.3.16 (RF2.3.15) Print Life Skills Training modules for peer-education in pilot sites				*	UNFPA	CFPA	MDG-F	Contracts	13,000

JP Output 3.1 Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.										
Standard operation procedure for the registration and referral of migrant children developed and implemented in existing pilot receiving cities with a large inflow of migrants	3.1.1 (RF3.1.1) Conduct assessment of current practices for registration and referral of migrant children to basic social services in several pilot sites which already have registration of migrant children in place	*	*			UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Training	25,000
									Contracts	
									Contracts	
	3.1.2 (RF3.1.1) Develop standard operating procedures for the registration and referral of migrant children			*	*	UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Contracts	20,000
									Travel	
	3.1.3 (RF3.1.2) Develop a TOT training package on the implementation of the standard operating procedures				*	UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Contracts	30,000
									Training	
									Contracts	
A bilaterally coordinated mechanism of registration of	3.1.4 (RF3.1.6) Pilot in two provinces (Jiangsu and Guangdong) a "one-card" registration mechanism developed bilaterally between sending and receiving areas for migrant and left behind children	*	*			UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Training	20,000
									Contracts	

JP Output 3.1 Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.										
migrant/left behind children between sending and receiving areas developed and piloted for replication and policy formulation at local and national levels	3.1.5 (RF3.1.7) Develop or up grade the computer software for registration of migrant and left behind children in selected pilot sites		*	*		UNICEF	NWCCW MPS	MDG-F	Contracts	24,000
									Travel	

JP Output 3.2 Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive, gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.										
Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral service	3.2.1 (RF3.2.1) Conduct expert review of existing community centers and identify the roles and responsibilities of community learning centers		*	*		UNESCO	CAEA ACWF	MDG-F	Contracts	UNESCO 5,000 UNICEF 2,000
									Travel	UNESCO 5,000
	3.2.2 (RF3.2.2) Build up network with local communities, training providers, service providers, employers, local governments, community organizations, labor unions, etc.					UNESCO	CAEA ACWF	MDG-F	Training	UNESCO 4,000 UNICEF 4,000
									Misc.	UNESCO 1,000
3.2.3 (RF3.2.3) Establish relations with local partners and draw up strategic plan to improve young people's access to job information, labor rights protection, training opportunities, etc.			*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Training	10,000

JP Output 3.2 Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive, gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.										
	3.2.4 (RF3.2.3) Carry out specific needs-based activities linking the community centers with the labor bureau, public and private employment agencies, vocational training centers, and workers' and employers' organizations		*	*	*	ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	3.2.5 (RF3.2.5) Prepare SOP for effective functioning of the community center and identify potential sites based on certain criteria			*	*	UNESCO	CAEA ACWF	MDG-F	Contracts	UNESCO 10,000 UNICEF 3,000
	3.2.6 (RF3.2.9) Monitor the implementation and document lessons learned		*	*	*	UNICEF	ACWF	MDG-F	Travel	UNICEF 3,000

JP Output 3.3 Access to basic health information and care for migrants and left-behind youth improved.										
Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth.	3.3.1 (RF3.3.1) Expert team review of existing services and care available for young migrants conducted by UN agencies and partners (international best practice review and workshop).	*				WHO	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	18,000
									Contracts	32,000
	3.3.2 (RF3.3.2) City level multi-stakeholder meetings (WF, education, FP, education etc.)		*	*		WHO	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	30,000
	3.3.3 (RF3.3.3) Community advocacy workshop for policy makers and programme managers on the rights and needs of health education and services for migrant youth (one workshop pr. city)		*	*		UNFPA	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	39,000
									Travel	6,000
	3.3.4 (RF3.3.4) Baseline and endline surveys/data mining using quantitative and qualitative methods conducted.	*	*			UNFPA	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	30,000
	3.3.5 (RF3.3.5) Local PoA			*		WHO	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	40,000
3.3.6 (RF3.3.6) Social marketing for promotion of health education, condoms and health services			*	*	UNFPA	MOH	MDG-F	Contracts	20,000	

JP Output 3.3 Access to basic health information and care for migrants and left-behind youth improved.										
	3.3.7 (RF3.3.13) Monitoring and evaluation				*	WHO	MOH	MDG-F	Travel	7,000
									Training	14,000

JP Output 3.4 Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration ensured.											
Capacity building materials developed to support the implementation and enforcement of relevant labor legislation, and capacity enhanced among young female migrants in risk sectors	3.4.1 (RF3.4.1) Develop training materials for labor authorities	*					ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	3.4.2 (RF3.4.1) Hold consultation workshop to validate the training materials and develop training strategy		*	*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Training	20,000
	3.4.3 (RF3.4.2) Conduct training for labor authorities in pilot sites			*			ILO	MOHRSS	MDG-F	Training	40,000
	3.4.4 (RF3.4.3) Propose a code of conduct approach based on a review of national and international good practices on how employers' and workers' organizations can support the implementation of the law	*	*				ILO	ACFTU, CEC	MDG-F	Contracts	7,500
	3.4.5 (RF3.4.3) Hold tripartite consultation workshop to validate the code of conduct approach			*			ILO	ACFTU, CEC	MDG-F	Training	12,500
	3.4.6 (RF3.4.4) Conduct training on code of conduct for employers' and workers' organizations in pilot sites					*	ILO	ACFTU, CEC	MDG-F	Training	10,000
	3.4.7 (RF3.4.5) Conduct review of contracts, wages (including piece-rate) and working time in the garment and footwear manufacturing sector	*	*				ILO	MOHRSS, ACFTU, CEC	MDG-F	Contracts	10,000
	3.4.8 (RF3.4.5) Hold policy consultation seminar with tripartite constituents on the findings of the study and international experience			*			ILO	MOHRSS, ACFTU, CEC	MDG-F	Training	20,000
	3.4.9 (RF3.4.8) Conduct studies on female migrants		*	*			UNESCO	CASS,	MDG-F	Contract	15,000

JP Output 3.4 Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration ensured.										
	working in low-end service industry						Tsinghua University		Travel	5,000
	3.4.10 (RF3.4.9) Roundtable to discuss outcomes of the assessment and design appropriate awareness raising and support interventions			*	UNESCO	CASS, Tsinghua University	MDG-F	Training		25,000
	3.4.11 (RF3.4.12) Review of the Chinese labor laws and advocate for strengthening of law from a gender equality and rights based perspective and/or removal of discriminatory articles within the law for the protection of rights of domestic workers		*	*	UNIFEM	ACWF, MOHRSS	MDG-F	Contracts		8,000
								Travel		2,000
	3.4.12 (RF3.4.13) Map existing services, gaps to services, and barriers to accessing support and services		*	*	UNIFEM	MOHRSS, ACWF	MDG-F	Contracts		8,000
								Travel		2,000
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation * (ILO)</b>										<b>19,200</b>
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation (UNDP)</b>										<b>4,500</b>
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation (UNESCO)</b>										<b>3,000</b>
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation (UNIFEM)</b>										<b>6,000</b>
<b>Project preparation/formulation (Funds administered by UNDP)</b>										<b>20,000</b>
<b>UN Programme Coordinator (Funds to be administered by UNDP on behalf of UNRCO)</b>										<b>72,000</b>
<b>National Programme Coordinator and assistant (to be administered by UNDP)</b>										<b>52,000</b>
<b>PMO budget (to be administered by UNDP)</b>										<b>25,000</b>
<b>Total Planned Budget without management fee</b>										<b>2,177,640</b>
<b>Management Fee for MDG-F (7%)</b>										<b>152,435</b>

## YEM Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Progress	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
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JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.							
1.1 National migration policy informed by platform for migration research information exchange	As of year 2, the information generated by the platform is discussed between stakeholders at least 2 times per year within an established organizational framework.	No platform and information exchange exist.		JP annual progress report	Development of the platform will be confirmed through annual review	ILO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM	All stakeholders can accept CASS as a neutral, scientific information broker.
	100% of the information/ data published on the platform is available in sex-disaggregated format and/ or has undergone gender analysis.	No sex-disaggregated research on migration.	Draft mapping of migration trends and policy review focusing on domestic workers was produced and gender analysis was included.	Special report	Analysis of information published by platform	ILO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM	Earlier data possibly not disaggregated and difficult to analyze.

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

	A minimum of 80% of stakeholders identified during the mapping exercise confirm they make active usage of the platform and rate the value of the information made available as “good” or better.	No single research platform or central database in China collating research on migration.		Structured survey, special report	Stakeholder survey and comparison with mapping results	ILO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM	Stakeholders have no fundamental objections to working with a neutral forum.
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**JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.**

<p><u>1.2</u> Policy advocated, awareness raised and capacity built between and amongst government, civil society and young people at national and local levels</p>	<p>By the end of year 1, at least 100 government officials and members of CSOs in each selected pilot receiving area have been trained on the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>More than 230 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.</p>	<p>Field assessment reports, mission reports, , Workshop materials, etc.</p>	<p>Review of workshop reports, materials, and training kits used</p>	<p>UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM</p>	<p>More training will be provided to government officials and CSOs, for awareness rising and capacity building in promoting social inclusion for migrant workers and their families.</p>
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**JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.**

	<p>Random samples (polls) of the population in the selected pilot receiving areas reveals a significant increase of awareness among the non-migrant resident population regarding the rights of young migrants and the need for their social inclusion between the launch of the project (baseline) and year 3.</p>	<p>N/A (More researches will be conducted in the second year.)</p>	<p>UNESCO conducted base line survey in year 1 through questionnaire survey (more than 700 samples), focus group discussion and seminars (14 times) and organized public awareness raising activities including 4 trainings and advocacy events at sending places and 1 training on rights protection at a receiving city.</p>	<p>Special report.</p>	<p>Poll of target area population.</p>	<p>UNICEF/ UNESCO/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM</p>	<p>Mobility of migrant population does not affect average awareness.</p>
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**JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.**

	At least 85% of all of the 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 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/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM	--
	At least 85% of all government and administration staff of the selected sending areas trained in migrants' rights, policies, and Joint Programme results have successfully assimilated the skills transferred.	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/ UNDP/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM	--

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

	<p>65% of the recruitment agencies in the catchments area of the program (sending and receiving areas) are aware of the code of conduct and good recruiting practices.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Consultation workshop was organized on contract issues among domestic service companies, women's federations, UNIFEM and CSOs. It was found that no standardized contract had been adopted in pilot sites. Good recruitment practices and standardized sample contract were discussed. Participating domestic service companies showed their willingness to promote the standardized sample contract in the pilot sites.</p>	<p>Special report.</p>	<p>Structured (sample) survey.</p>	<p>UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO</p>	<p>Sufficient number of migrants recruited via recruitment agencies.</p>
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**JP Outcome 1: Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation.**

<p><u>1.3</u> Policy implementation strengthened through piloting of models and the participation of migrants in policy dialogue</p>	<p>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 year 2, and at least 40% at the end of year 3.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>CSOs were just selected through open and competitive process based on their proposals, they will start the practical work in communities from year 2</p>	<p>Special report.</p>	<p>Poll of target area population.</p>	<p>UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO</p>	<p>--</p>
	<p>At least 75% of the migrants who are aware of the pilot CSO initiatives think the initiative is beneficial for their social inclusion as migrants latest at the end of years 2 and 3.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The work will start from year 2</p>	<p>Special report.</p>	<p>Poll of target area population.</p>	<p>UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO</p>	<p>Mobility of migrant population does not affect average awareness.</p>

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

	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.	N/A		Special report.	Participatory stakeholder assessment.	UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO	--
	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 year 3.	N/A	To be done in year 3	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of workshop reports, materials, papers, and policy recommendations	UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO	--

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

	By the end of year 2, a set of dialogue indicators from gender perspective is used by the stakeholders in the program to monitor implementation of law and policy.	N/A		JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Meetings with stakeholders.	UNDP/ UNIFEM/ ILO	--
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**JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.**

<u>2.1</u> Access to non-formal education for migrants to prevent premature entry into the	A minimum of 150 migrant youth, below the age of 16 and who are at risk of dropping out, retained in informal schools in receiving areas as a results of volunteer tutoring/ mentoring.	N/A		JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Monitoring visits, meetings with headmasters	UNICEF/ UNV	Number of informal schools in selected cities sufficient.
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**JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.**

labor force improved	New flexible courses for rural out-of-school youth below the age of 18 adopted and integrated into training program of providers of non-formal or formal education in sending areas by 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	Economic pressure to enter workforce bearable.
	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 year 2, and a minimum of 500 in each sending area by the end of year 3.	N/A		JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used	UNICEF/ UNV	Economic pressure to enter workforce bearable.

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

<p><u>2.2</u> 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</p>	<p>Local stakeholders enabled to use UNIDO methodology for conducting sector-specific analyses of skills requirements by end of year 2.</p>	<p>Local stakeholders lack of the methodology and tools to identify specific sectors which can absorb more young migrant workers and create market opportunities for self-employment through small business start-up.</p>		<p>Special report.</p>	<p>Sector-specific skill analysis reports</p>	<p>UNESCO/ ILO/ UNIDO</p>	<p>--</p>
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**JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.**

<p>nt opportunities.</p>	<p>A minimum of 2 skills upgrading programmes based on labor demand and skills requirements by private sector (including international firms) successfully pilot-tested with rural youth by end of year 3.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The training needs will be identified by the on-going young migrants training needs survey and the upgrading training programmes will be developed based on the identified training needs.</p>	<p>JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports</p>	<p>Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used</p>	<p>UNESCO/ ILO/ UNIDO</p>	<p><u>Depends on the quality of the training needs survey</u></p>
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**JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.**

	Number of rural youth assisted (outreach) by youth associations active in programme catchment area (by means of providing different targeted services) increased by 10 percentage points at the end of year 2, and a further 20 percentage points by end of year 3.	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	UNESCO/ ILO/ UNIDO	--
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**JP Outcome 2: Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training.**

<p><u>2.3</u> Safe migration information and life-skills training for young people strengthened.</p>	<p>Gender-sensitive unified (“One UN”) 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 1.</p>	<p>There are separate life skill training materials available in UN agencies and national counterparts, but no gender sensitive unified modular “safe migration and comprehensive life skill” training package.</p>	<p>The life skill training package was reviewed from a gender perspective; testing was monitored to ensure its gender sensitivity.</p>	<p>Special report  <u>LST materials</u></p>	<p>Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used  <u>Review of training reports and materials.</u></p>	<p>WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO</p>	<p>--</p>
	<p>Joint (“One UN”) trainer pool established by end of year 1.</p>	<p>No existing joint (“One UN”) life skill trainer pool.</p>	<p>50 trainers participated in the first Master Training session.</p>	<p>Regular monitoring reports</p>	<p>List of trainers, database</p>	<p>WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO</p>	<p>--</p>

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

	Training and accreditation standards for trainers of different target groups (including for peer educators) developed and agreed, and ToT package formulated by mid of year 2.	No existing training and accreditation standards for trainers for different target groups.		Special report	Review of standards and training package	WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO	--
	A minimum of 5 TOTs with 20 participants each implemented by the end of year 2.	No trainers available in join (“One UN”) life skill training programme.	40 trainers participated in the first Master Training session.	JP database/ documentati on; regular monitoring reports	Review of training reports, materials, and training kits used	WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO	--
	A minimum of 85% of trainees of each target group rate the content of the “safe migration and comprehensive life skills” training they have received as “useful for maintaining and protecting myself” 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/ documentati on; regular monitoring reports	Review of training reports	WHO/ UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ ILO/ UNICEF/ UNESCO	--

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

<p><u>3.1</u> Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.</p>	<p>Registration of at least 50% of all migrant children successfully implemented in 2 cities in receiving areas by the end of year 3.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Over 20% of all migrant children registered in the pilot sites by the end of 2009.</p>	<p>Annual report</p>	<p>Site visit, meetings with stakeholders, mid and end year reports</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Consensus on formal steps of registration can be reached.</p>
<p>Registration of migrant children promoted to enhance their protection and access to social services.</p>	<p>Test run for registration of left-behind children successfully implemented in 2 sending areas by the end of year 3.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Scheduled to take place in Year 2010.</p>	<p>Special report</p>	<p>Site visit, meetings with stakeholders, data base test.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>--</p>

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

	<p>Line ministries and policy makers at central government level have been provided with an opportunity to understand the need for registration of migrant and left-behind children and been made acquainted with the solutions developed by the programme by the end of year 3.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>JP database/documentation; regular monitoring reports</p>	<p>Review of workshop reports, materials, papers, and policy recommendations</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>--</p>
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**JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.**

<p><u>3.2</u> Community centers enhanced in providing comprehensive gender responsive learning opportunities, information and referral services.</p>	<p>At least 95% of referrals of young migrants to other services made by community centers were technically correct/ appropriate referrals.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Preparatory activities for the piloting of community centers carried out in year 1. The ongoing review of existing community-based services for young migrants will provide baselines.</p>	<p>JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports</p>	<p>Records of community centers and service providers</p>	<p>UNESCO/ ILO/ UNICEF</p>	<p>Service providers are ready to accept referrals of migrant youth.</p>
	<p>At least 75% of users of new needs-based services for young migrants rate the service as “good” or better.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Piloting of community centers to be conducted in year 2 and 3.</p>	<p>JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports</p>	<p>Records of community centers, sample survey</p>	<p>UNESCO/ ILO/ UNICEF</p>	<p>--</p>

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

	At least 50% of the referrals of young migrants made were effective (the referred went to the service provider and obtained the service needed).	<u>N/A</u>	Piloting of community centers to be conducted in year 2 and 3.	JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports	Records of community centers and providers, sample survey	UNESCO/ ILO/ UNICEF	Service providers are ready to accept referrals of migrant youth.
3.3 Design and testing of health promotion model to promote use of appropriate health services by migrant youth.	Appropriate health promotion model accepted and translated into action plan for year 2 and 3 in at least 2 cities in receiving areas by the end of year 1.	No existing health promotion model for the migrant youth.		JP database/ documentation; regular monitoring reports, baseline survey report	Review of action plans and related documents	WHO/ UNFPA	--
	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 latest by end of year 3.	No local health providers enable to provide youth-friendly health services that meet the needs of the migrant youth.		Baseline survey and end line survey reports	Review survey reports	WHO/ UNFPA	--

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

	<p>Awareness of relevant health risks increased among young migrants by 10 percentage points at the end of year 2, and by another 15 percentage points at the end of year 3.</p>	<p>A health risk awareness index has been designed by the research institution (based on health knowledge and health behaviour responses). Tianjin youth migrants average score: 64 Xi'an youth migrants average score: 62 This "health risks awareness score" constitutes the baseline. Sample size: 1,049 in Tianjin 1,039 in Xi'an</p>		<p>Baseline survey on awareness of health risks among youth migrants in Tianjin and Xi'an, conducted in 2009 by Peking University. Endline survey</p>	<p>Review survey reports</p>	<p>WHO/ UNFPA</p>	<p>Mobility of migrant population does not affect average awareness.</p>
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**JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.**

<p><u>3.4</u> Implementation and enforcement of existing legislation for migrant workers strengthened and safe migration enhanced.</p>	<p>Percentage of migrants with labor contracts increased by 15 percentage points in receiving areas of the program by end of year 3 (compared with baseline in year 1, based on random sample).</p>	<p>Although the coverage rate of labor contract and social security package has increased in recent years, the majority of migrant workers in high-risk industries still hold negative attitudes in signing labor contracts or engaging in social security systems. Awareness about medical insurance, work accident insurance and unemployment insurance among migrant workers is far from satisfactory. The major concerns of migrants in procuring their rights are time and costs.</p>		<p>Special report</p>	<p>Random sample survey</p>	<p>ILO/ UNESCO/ UNIFEM</p>	<p>--</p>
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**JP Outcome 3: Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labour protection.**

	At least 60% of 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 (based on random sample).	N/A		Special report	Random sample survey	ILO/ UNESCO/ UNIFEM	--
	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 year 2, and at least 5,000 by the end of year 3 make use of the services provided by community centers.	0	By the end of 2009, 1, 50 peer trainers and 1,000 female migrants in low-end service were trained with improved life skills.	JP database/ documentati on; regular monitoring reports	Records of community centers	ILO/ UNESCO/ UNIFEM	