

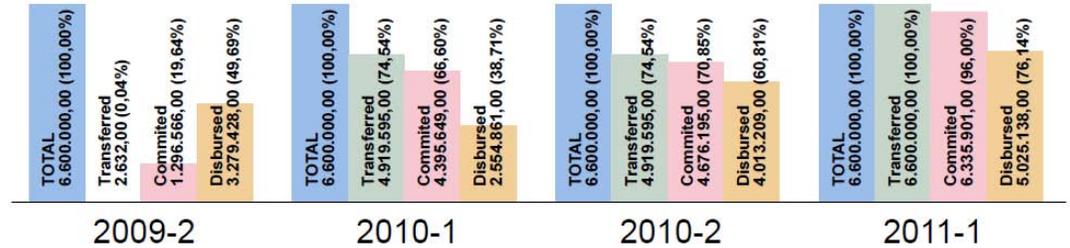
CHINA**Protecting and Promoting the Rights of
China's Vulnerable Migrants (MDGF-
1880)***Youth, Employment and Migration*

Total Budget:	USD 6,600,000		
Budget by Agency:	ILO: 1,696,823	UNIFEM: 331,358	
	UNFPA: 494,929	UNDP: 1,482,960	
	UNICEF: 1,080,629	WHO: 423,634	
	UNESCO: 1,089,667		
Participating Gov. Entities:	MOHRSS, MOH, MOCA, NDRC, MPS, NPFPC, NWCCW, SAIC, State Council Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migrant Workers, NBS		
Start Date:	9 January 2009		
End Date:	9 January 2012		
Extension:	Not requested		
Disbursements:	First Disbursement:	9 January 2009	USD 2,310,075
	Second Disbursement:	23 February 2010	USD 2,589,520
	Third Disbursement:	15 February 2011	USD 1,680,405
In Brief:	<p>China's migrant workforce of 150 million represents the largest movement of people in modern history. But, maximizing the benefits of internal migration, while mitigating its adverse effects, is a difficult balancing act. Most migrants leave rural communities at a young age with few skills and can only obtain work that is, at best, manual and menial – and at worst, severely exploitative. They live in the margins of society, where services are not accessible and the law is not fully enforced. This joint programme will pilot strategies to reach young people most at risk from social exclusion and labor exploitation. These initiatives will reduce their vulnerability by increasing access to social services, better implementing existing legislation, and improving educational, vocational and life-skills training opportunities. To deliver these objectives, the programme will also promote capacity building, cooperation and knowledge sharing between stakeholders in government and civil society.</p>		
Outcomes:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved policy frameworks and policy implementation, with full stakeholder participation Better access to decent work for vulnerable young people promoted through pre-employment education and training Rights of vulnerable young migrants protected through improved access to social and labor protection 		
	A map of China with the city of Beijing marked with a star. The map shows the geographical outline of China and its major provinces.		
Regions of Intervention:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tianjin in the north east, Hangzhou in Zhejiang province in the Yangtze river delta, and Shenzhen in Guangdong province in the Pearl river delta; and two provincial capitals - Changsha in Hunan province and Xian in Shaanxi province 		
MDGs	MDG1 T1.B; MDG2 T2.A; MDG3 T3.A; MDG4 T4.A; MDG5 T5.B; MDG6 T6.A		
Beneficiaries	Direct	Indirect	
• No. Institutions	298	156	
• No. Women and Girls	56,939 and 137,381	322,458	
• No. Men and Boys	51,930 and 191,907	311,066	
• No. ethnic groups	0	0	

Status

Overall the programme is progressing in an orderly and robust manner. The transfer of funds for the second year completed as scheduled by the end of Quarter 1 without delay, which ensured the continuity of implementation under all the outputs. Reports of baseline surveys, research, stakeholder consultations and assessments conducted in the first year have been finalized. Results of research and consultation activities have been disseminated. Products for planned interventions, for example, various training materials, Standard Operation Procedures, recommendations to meet the existing policy and service gaps, etc, have been developed and pilot tested or validated.

Estimated financial execution status as of the June 30, 2011 biannual report:



Main Achievements:

By outcomes

- Outcome 1: Extensive study on the 'new generation' of young migrants, engaging key stakeholders, including young migrant workers, policy makers, service providers and researchers, CSOs, urban residents in policy advocating activities, policy dialogue and on-line consultation promoted full stakeholder participation to ensure that policy implementation can be tested and discussed with the beneficiaries and better meet their needs.
 - The JP established a migration research and information platform (www.youngmigrants.org) which has been expanded to include a new section for young migrants. The platform will be continued and maintained by CASS. It is promoted on Baidu, the equivalent of Google in China.
 - Social inclusion measurement indicator system and guidelines on engaging CSOs in providing better social protection and inclusion for young migrants contributed to national level policies
 - Analysis on the performance of public and private employment agencies showed the drawbacks of existing employment services and came up with recommendations to improve the quality of service. Capacity building activities have been delivered accordingly
- Outcome 2: Comprehensive life skills training through participatory approach and flexible training helped bridge the existing gaps in the formal education and vocational training. The life skills training materials and methodology were appreciated by both beneficiaries and national and local implementing partners who are seeking to replicate and scale-up such training.
 - Vocational skills training and business start-up training delivered based on the results of baseline surveys on the needs of migrant workers and enterprises.
 - The Life Skills Training manual is in the process of being revised. Two new units have been created (on gender equality and HIV prevention).
- Outcome 3:
 - In China, there is no existing policy for registering migrant children under the age of 16. Because there is no statistic data about the number of migrant children, local government in receiving cities have difficulty to distribute resources and ensure the access of migrant children to education, vaccination and other basic social services. By YEM piloting of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for registration of migrant children under the age of 16 in Changzhou, Zhongshan and Tianjin, more than 320,000 migrant children were registered up to date. The data from YEM pilot activities provided basic statistics to local government supporting resources distribution for migrant children. Registration statistics were also shared with education, health and other relevant government departments and helped them in decision making about providing services to migrant children, Registration system promoted better access of migrant children to education, health and other social services,
 - Pilot community centers are providing comprehensive services and referrals.
 - Health knowledge, health awareness and behavior among young migrants improved; understanding of young migrants' health issues among stakeholders, and the skills and attitudes of health providers towards young migrants have been improved.
 - Awareness raising activities to promote labor legislation implementation among young migrants, in particular young female migrants delivered.

Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in the **activities/outputs/outcomes**?

- Participatory and gender sensitive approaches run through JP activities. The most vulnerable groups, for example, out-of-school youth, in particular girls in rural areas and young female migrants in low-end service industries, have been reached.
- Draft mapping of migration trends and policy review focusing on domestic workers was produced and gender analysis was included.
- All research and reports being uploaded to the research platform is reviewed to determine if sex-disaggregated.

Observations

Paris Declaration

Leadership of national and local governmental institutions:

National ownership is very strong, and extends beyond the ten participating government ministries and agencies. Seventeen Chinese research and academic institutions and thirteen NGO/civil society organizations are participating in YEM to bring their experience to bear in helping to formulate more effective policy for migrants.

Involvement of CSOs and citizens:

See above. The involvement and participation of migrant and rural youth are integrated into most activities, to identify the special needs of migrant and rural youth and ensure that the JP responds to their needs.

Alignment and Harmonization:

YEM fully supports China's current Five-Year-Plan and its Poverty Reduction Strategy and is providing important analysis, pilot examples and lessons learned for the development of China's 12th Five-Year-Plan and its 2011-2020 Poverty Reduction Strategy.

NSC is co-chaired by the Ministry of Commerce and oversees all 4 MDG-F JPs in China. The MoHRSS as the leading JP coordinating and implementing ministry have been very supportive and have shown strong ownership and initiative. PMC meetings also show active participation on the national side.

Outcomes and Outputs were designed together by participating agencies and their partners, but most activities were planned and are being implemented separately by partners. Although these activities are not being implemented fully jointly on the ground, they are still contributing to the achievement of joint outcomes and objectives.

A challenge for the JP implementation has been that different government departments work vertically and have their own priority focuses. However, coordination and cooperation among them are important for protecting the rights of migrants.

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

Innovative elements in mutual accountability:

The Joint Programme has managed to coordinate over 120 national and local partners successfully by establishing clear communication, reporting and monitoring procedures and thanks to a solid PMO

Some tools have been created and are being used to maximize information sharing among UN agencies, national and local partners, such as YEM Activity Calendar, List of Products, and Directory of YEM Services, sharing reports and other products among partners, etc. Providing information about what activities took place where, when and by which actors, these tools gradually enhance the understanding and interest of partners across the Joint Programme beyond their own components.

Delivering as One

Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices:

A number of joint actions have been conducted during the implementation of the JP including mission reports, baseline reports, training materials, pilot brochure, joint conferences, TORs, and contracts, among others.

Role of the RCO and synergies with other MDG-F JPs:

UNRCO provides continuous support to JPs, by providing prompt and precise responses to questions regarding joint programme implementation and coordination, organizing regular meetings among JP Coordinators and meetings involving JP UN PMC Co-Chairs and JPCs, as well as participating in important JP events, for example, JP PMC meetings and inter-agency meetings.

Inter-agency coordination:

- Despite the number of partners coordination among UN agencies is generally good. Output working group meetings allow frequent communication and decision making across agencies

	<p>under one output. Moreover, the JP makes use of existing UN coordination mechanisms, for example, UN Theme Group Meeting on Poverty and Inequality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working methods and procedures including administrative and financial procedures prevent from activities taking place in the most efficient way. Agencies have different procedures of their own, and this together with their government counterparts' working methods, oblige agencies to find the best possible solution that may neither be the most efficient nor desirable.
<p>Sustainability (concrete actions and strategic partnerships)</p>	<p>Sustainability Plan in place? An integrated migration policy advice documenting the best practices of YEM and presenting relevant policy recommendations to improve the policy framework as well services for young migrants and rural youth is under development by a joint CASS/CALSS expert team in collaboration with YEM team and experts who have been involved in YEM implementation. A final event will be held towards the end of YEM to disseminate the policy advice and other YEM good practices and lessons learned. YEM good practices and policy recommendations were reflected in national and local policy documents.</p>
<p>Innovation and Scale-up</p>	<p>Good prospects for replication by national and local partners. Examples include: delivery of life skills training through more channels and in more regions; flexible courses for rural youth to be delivered by CAST in the coming 5 years; new service entities established at community level by pilot community centers and/or volunteer organizations to serve the migrant workers through pilot community centers; etc. Some innovative YEM interventions have already been recognized by national and local partners who are seeking effective ways to upscale YEM innovations. Examples include:</p> <p>Life skills training piloting was expanded to 10 middle schools in Cangzhou and integrated in to schools' regular curriculum; local and national partners are engaging to promote life skills training through TVET, vocational training institutions and other channels;</p> <p>YEM university volunteers mentoring migrant children activities contributed to a national programme targeted at the same beneficiary group;</p> <p>Public and private employment service cooperation for safe young migration. Hangzhou will work out a policy document to guide and strengthen the cooperation. CETIC will introduce the good practice and make policy recommendation to Ministry for introducing Hangzhou good practice to other parts in the country;</p> <p>UNICEF workers together with CAST and jointly developed flexible courses focused on life skills, including pre-employment skills, communication skills, skills to live independently in cities, computer application skills and financial skills, etc. the flexible coursed also developed a separate module for girls, including knowledge and skills about reproductive health and self-protection, etc. Pilot training has been delivered and obtained good effects. In the coming five years, youth development training centers supported by technical center for Chinese children and youth will continue deliver these flexible courses.</p>
<p>External Factors and mitigation</p>	
<p>Communication and Advocacy</p>	<p>C&A plan in place? Yes Three percent of planned year 3 funds have been earmarked to develop integrated migration policy advice for the Government of China and to hold a national conference at the conclusion of the Joint Programme to showcase its achievements, techniques and lessons learned. Coordinated with the other MDG-F JPs in China, the joint programme Communication Guidelines were developed for the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the uniformity of documents and publications Brand the joint programme with a uniform and distinctive image; Facilitate the promotion of MDG-F and its programmes; Facilitate the documentation of results achieved and managing publications under YEM. <p>The audience target group of this strategy covers the public, migrant and rural youth, mass media at national level and in local pilot sites, national and local government and other stakeholders, i.e. NGOs, research institutions, private sectors, and donor community, etc. Towards the closure of YEM, the priority of JP communication and advocacy is to disseminate the achievements of YEM and promote the replication and sustainability of YEM innovations. Distribution of advocacy and training materials at various places, e.g. bus station, vegetable market, job fairs, city plaza, etc.</p>
<p>M&E</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The YEM approach of conducting a baseline survey and then developing an intervention plan based on the findings of the baseline survey is appreciated by national counterparts. Capacity building and training activities could be further assessed in terms of quality and effectiveness.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YEM final evaluation will be a continuous process throughout the second half of the last programme year. Final evaluation activities will be combined with implementation and M&E activities in order to allow first hand observations by the evaluator of real, ongoing activities. 	
Missions from MDG-F Secretariat:	Date: April 2009	Members: Sophie de Caen, Sara Ferrer and Paula Pelaez
	Date: May 2011	Members: Sophie de Caen and Paula Pelaez
Mid Term Evaluation:	Evaluator: Bob Boase Period: October-November 2010 Mid Term Evaluation Report	