



## Country Fact Sheet

### The MDG-F in China

**Joint Programmes: 4**

**Total Budget:** USD 30,386,374

**National Steering Committee Members:** Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Commerce; UN Resident Coordinator, Spanish Government Representative.

### Joint Programmes Information

<b>Joint Programme</b>	<i>"The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework"</i>
<b>Thematic Window</b>	Culture and Development
<b>Budget</b>	USD 5,996,140
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ILO, FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO.
<b>Participating Government Agencies</b>	Beijing Cultural Heritage Protection Center (CHP); China Arts and Crafts Association (CA&CA); China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE); China National Museum of Ethnology (CNME); Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS); Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IGSNRR); Ministry of Agriculture (MOA); Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM); Ministry of Education (MOE)/National Commission for UNESCO; Ministry of Health (MOH); Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS); National Population & Family Planning Commission (NPFPC); State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH); State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC)
<b>Dates</b>	31 October 2008 – 3 March 2012
<b>Regions of Intervention</b>	Tibet, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Yunnan and Guizhou.

**Programme in Brief:** The main aim of the programme was to support China in designing and implementing policies that promote the rights of its ethnic minority groups (106 million people) in the five provinces in which they are concentrated: Tibet, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Yunnan and Guizhou. This was achieved by building government capacity to undertake rights and culture-based development, and by building capacity of minority communities to participate. It also enabled ethnic minorities to further

exercise their rights in three key areas: education, maternal and child health, and employment. The second aim of the programme was to empower ethnic minority groups in the five provinces to better manage their cultural resources and thus to benefit from culture-based economic development. This was achieved by building capacity to manage minority cultural resources, and by supporting the pro-poor development of culture-based tourism and the arts and crafts and creative industries sectors.

#### **Main Achievements<sup>1</sup>**

- Translation of UNESCO's *Cultural Diversity Programming Lens Toolkit* and its testing, adaptation and transmission through local training workshops. Whole-scale adoption by SEAC of the principles of Cultural Impact Assessment, an unexpected initiative inspired by the adapted Cultural Diversity Lens Toolkit. Both the enhanced capacity and the adoption of participatory and culture-based development concepts approaches by government achieved are crucial for the sustainability of programme results. Also extensive training in community-based tourism development and resource management was given to local government officials, community leaders and civil society representatives.
- Developing culturally sensitive educational curricula, impacting ethnic minority children directly through supply provision, training ethnic minority teachers and principals in culturally sensitive approaches, and enabling counties to develop scaling up plans. The JP has undertaken a major policy analysis review of ethnic minority education and introduced this to policy makers and local education practitioners.
- Researched the relationship between culture and health targets and formulated models from these results to integrate into health care programmes in ethnic minority areas. The strategy has been to augment the existing work of UN agencies and the MoH in improving overall access of ethnic minorities to MCH services, and generate new culture-based packages and models to impact health programmes. The strong national ownership generally demonstrated by the CDPF programme has been well exemplified here through matching funds supplied by partner agencies and local uptake of project models and good practices. Among the achievements of this component has been an overall increase in hospital delivery rates and in regular antenatal care in programme sites.
- Cultural Heritage Protection has been the most innovative and creative part of this programme and has succeeded in contributing to a new awareness of the importance of cultural heritage at the local level and the ways in which it can be dynamically conserved. The programme produced newspaper articles, films, and reports of all kinds. It also trained more than two hundred local stakeholders in conservation and development methods under the agro-culture element, for instance, which also established the local ecosystem as a GIAHS.
- Addressed issues of unequal access in employment for ethnic minorities and the creation of new culture-based employment opportunities in the fields of tourism, and minority arts and crafts through training to labour officials on international standards and national legislation, awareness of the concepts of non-discrimination and equal opportunity among labour officials and other relevant stakeholders, making available quality data on ethnic minority employment, establishing sustainable mechanisms for the exchange of information and training on equal opportunity, and preparing policy recommendations to decrease cultural and linguistic barriers and increase ethnic minority employment.

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<sup>1</sup> Tapp N.; Wu X. (2011) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework*.

<b>More information</b>	<a href="http://www.mdgfund.org/content/chinacultureanddevelopmentpartnershipframework">http://www.mdgfund.org/content/chinacultureanddevelopmentpartnershipframework</a>
<b>Joint Programme</b>	<i>"The China Climate Change Partnership Framework"</i>
<b>Thematic Window</b>	Environment and Climate Change
<b>Budget</b>	USD 11,879,737
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ILO, FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, WHO, UNESCAP, UNICEF, UNESCO.
<b>Participating Government Agencies</b>	National Development and Reform Commission; China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development, Ministry of Environmental Protection (CCICED/MEP), China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges; China International Institute of Multinational Corporations; Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Water Resources; China International Institute of Multinational Corporations; the Guangcai Programme
<b>Dates</b>	08 May 2008 – 30 September 2011
<b>Regions of Intervention</b>	Gansu, Guangdong, Xinjiang and Zhejiang, Chongqing, Jiangsu, Yellow River Basin area, Qinghai, Hebei, Shaanxi, Shandong, Henan, Ningxia.
<b>Programme in Brief:</b> Climate change presents a challenge to global achievement of MDGs and sustaining hard won gains of developing countries. Given implications for development, climate change mitigation and adaptation have become a primary challenge and the ability of the world to avoid future crises rests on the ability of China to take targeted actions to mitigate climate change. On June 4 2007 China published its 1st National Climate Change Strategy with key direction to achieve targets on mitigation and adaptation. This followed the January launch of China's first-ever National Climate Change Assessment showing scenarios of reduced food, land and water security and recommendations for adaptation measures. This programme implemented the new National Strategy through national policy/legal measures and improved local capacities and partnerships for financing and technology. It aimed to ensure that vulnerable communities– including the world's biggest rural population can adapt to climate impacts.	
<b>Main Achievements<sup>2</sup></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new high-level Climate Change Policy Task Force established to make policy recommendations on climate change issues. Supported the development of the Basic Energy Law.</li> <li>• Reinforced the incorporation of policy recommendations on reducing the impacts of agriculture on climate change, sea-level rise and glacial retreat, into the country's Five-Year</li> </ul>	

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Theme Group on Climate Change and Environment (2011) Final Narrative Report: *The China Climate Change Partnership Framework*

Plan for National Economic and Social Development. This is the national development plan for China approved in 2011. This means that policy frameworks in different subjects such as energy and agriculture incorporate environment and climate change considerations, enabling better consideration for these factors. Furthermore, planning tools (such as the mentioned plan) include better environmental and climate change considerations.

- Other policy and more specific instruments were developed. For example, drawing upon important connections between climate change and human health, program partners developed local environment and health action plans at the provincial level. These have resulted in improved frameworks to deal with the health impacts of climate change.
- Additionally, the awareness of more than 200 companies was raised on climate change and corporate social responsibility. Information on green finance mechanisms available to the private sector was disseminated to private companies, generating knowledge on financial tools available in order to conduct business activities more attuned with environmental issues.
- Within a critical review of current environmental health monitoring systems, the improvement of indicators and baseline information was sought, testing new approaches to monitoring and surveillance of health/environment variables. For example, looking at new linkages between climate change and health (for instance, rise in temperatures and its impact on health variables) or implementing new approaches to monitoring drinking water quality and its relation to health. These knowledge-generating activities supported and fed local environment and health action plans at the provincial level.
- Completed vulnerability assessments on the impacts of climate change on water resources in the Yellow River Basin. Pioneering research was also carried out, such as investigations on the effects of climate change on glacial melting in the Himalayas Mountains, depletion of groundwater resources in Northern China, as well as the assessment of climate change impacts as they relate to sea level rise in the country's coastal areas. This not only contributes to scientific knowledge regarding the nation's vulnerabilities as it faces climate change, but it also enlightens the decision – making process as to what measures need to be implemented to adapt.
- Finally, a pilot project effectively demonstrated waste heat-recovery power generation technology and clean coal technology possibilities. At the same time, this project explored the effects of a transition to a low-carbon economy upon employment. These demonstrations of clean coal technology were conducted in ten enterprises, including three of China's major coal companies. The positive results of this demonstration project were shared with 500 other companies across the industry in the country. The bottom line effect of this demonstration project was the reduction of carbon intensity and of emissions, mitigating damages to natural resources.

<b>More information</b>	<a href="http://www.mdgfund.org/program/chinaclimatechangepartnershipframework">http://www.mdgfund.org/program/chinaclimatechangepartnershipframework</a>
<b>Joint Programme</b>	<b>Improving nutrition and food safety for China's most vulnerable women and children</b>
<b>Thematic Window</b>	Children, Food Security and Nutrition
<b>Budget</b>	USD 6,000,000
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO

<b>Participating Government Agencies</b>	Ministry of Health, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Ministry of Education and education system, Ministry of Agriculture, as well as local media.
<b>Dates</b>	04 December 2009 – 30 April 2013
<b>Regions of Intervention</b>	Pan Xian and Zheng'an Xian (Guizhou Province); Huize Xian and Wuding Xian (Yunnan Province); Luonan Xian and Zhen'an Xian (Sha'anxi Province).
<b>Programme in Brief:</b> China's impressive progress on reducing hunger has relied mainly on increasing incomes and food production. As rural/urban disparities in income and nutrition widen to globally unprecedented levels, it will require a more targeted approach to reach the 123 million people still undernourished, including 7 million stunted children. Inadequate feeding practices and poor food safety compromise the gains made to date in child health and nutrition. The programme's goal was to improve nutrition, food safety and food security for China's most vulnerable women and children, especially focusing on the high risk group of 1.2 million children and women of childbearing age in China. Pilot studies on comprehensive approaches to food safety, food security as well as maternal and child nutrition intervention were carried out in six of the most impoverished counties.	
<b>Main achievements<sup>3</sup></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The programme led to a number of new working mechanisms and models, such as the newly established China Food Safety Law Research Center, training of judges for court trials of criminal cases involving food safety, exploring ways to appropriately combine agricultural development and nutrition education, and collaboration among women's associations, health inspection institutes and broadcasting stations in pilot counties to promote food safety laws.</li> <li>• Pilot counties have also developed ways to conduct multi-sector integration intervention for the promotion of food safety laws, and ways for women's associations to acquire contributions from enterprises, so as to improve work efficiency.</li> <li>• Food safety knowledge was promoted, for example, in the form of theatrical performances spontaneously organized by the residents, 100 media journalists were trained in child food safety and nutrition.</li> <li>• The programme produced baseline survey and final survey reports of high quality, and developed a set of surveillance indicators for the nutritional status of vulnerable populations. Intervention with Ying Yang Baos reached 13,298 children (aged 6-23 months) and showed significant results with a marked improvement in indicators such as growth, development, anaemia prevalence and various micronutrients. Improvements in retarded growth was of 35.9% (from 17.1% to 11.6%); Low body weight prevalence decrease by 58.2% (from 9.8 to 4.1%), Anemia decreased of 33.8% (from 28.7 to 19% of prevalence).</li> <li>• Agricultural intervention led to a rise in the number of people receiving nutrition intervention and in the consumption of micronutrient-rich food in rural households (increased by 41.3%), both of which exceeded the expected targets. Women dietary increase (from 29 to 89%).</li> <li>• The newly developed standards for fortification of supplementary food for infants and young children as well as dietary guidance for infants, young children and women have provided evidence for implementing food fortification.</li> <li>• Contributions were made to see how primary and secondary schools in rural areas could pursue systematic education in nutrition and food safety and how teachers could receive</li> </ul>	

<sup>3</sup> Jie Ch. (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Improving nutrition and food safety for China's most vulnerable women and children.*

	appropriate training, thereby creating innovative content and forms of training.
<b>More information</b>	<a href="http://www.mdgfund.org/program/improvingnutritionandfoodsafetychinasmostvulnerablewomenandchildren">http://www.mdgfund.org/program/improvingnutritionandfoodsafetychinasmostvulnerablewomenandchildren</a>
<b>Joint Programme</b>	<b>Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's Vulnerable Migrants</b>
<b>Thematic Window</b>	Youth, Employment and Migration
<b>Budget</b>	USD 6,510,497
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ILO*, UN Women, UNDP, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO. * Originally budget was adjusted, 3% cross board contributed to the policy advice and final events.
<b>Participating Government Agencies</b>	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security; Ministry of Health, Ministry of Civil Affairs, National Development and Reform Commission, National Population & Family Planning Commission, National Working Committee for Children and Women, State Council Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migrant Workers.
<b>Dates</b>	11 February 2009 – 11 February 2012
<b>Regions of Intervention</b>	Tianjin (the joint pilot receiving area) 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. YEM implementation needs to be conducted in both migrant sending and receiving areas. Implementing partners collectively identified a total of 17 activity sites, including 8 receiving cities and 9 sending areas in 5 migrant sending provinces. Tianjin and Cangzhou in Hebei Province were identified as joint receiving and sending pilot areas of YEM.
<b>Programme in Brief:</b> China's migrant workforce 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, exploitative. They live in the margins of society, where services are not accessible and the law is not fully enforced. This joint programme piloted strategies to reach young people most at risk from social exclusion and labor exploitation. These initiatives reduced 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 also promoted capacity building, cooperation and knowledge sharing between stakeholders in government and civil society.	
<b>Main Achievements<sup>4</sup></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following a study on the 'new generation' of young migrants, the JP contributed to the development of an internet portal housing important studies on a range of migration issues</li> </ul>	

<sup>4</sup> Salzano C. (2013) Youth, Employment and Migration MDG-F Thematic Study: Review of Key Findings and Achievements

and offering key information for migrants on how to protect their rights and where to access services, training and support. This is an innovative tool which did not exist beforehand in China. The portal is being maintained by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) which has since used it to collect and launch recent research reports, articles, policies and news reports on rural-urban migration.

- In China, where internal migrants numbered 240 million in 2010, including 88.8 million rural laborers and 153.3 million out-of-home rural workers, two pilot sites (Changsha, Hangzhou) elaborated social inclusion policies for migrants aimed at increasing their access to social services. Young migrants, social workers and civil society organizations were consulted as the first step in identifying gaps in existing policy frameworks. Awareness was also built within key departments on the need for more participatory governance mechanisms, health services and gender sensitive policies and programmes. Also, a health promotion model was designed and tested in Tianjin, Xi'an, Cang and Zhashui Counties to encourage the use of health services by young people. 'In-door Centres' were established in areas where migrants live and work and peer educators and volunteers were trained to communicate around health issues in their living and working quarters.
- A high-level policy advocacy forum was convened to discuss the outcomes of the programme and to contribute to national reforms for promoting migrants' health. This was the first targeted measure of its kind specifically addressing the health needs of young migrants in China, with evidence of positive changes in migrant's awareness and behaviour. National authorities have indicated that the health model is likely to be replicated to other provinces around the country. A research study undertaken by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in addition looked at migration trends, institutional services, protection mechanisms and existing initiatives - based on case studies in Hangzhou, Changsha and Chongqing provinces. The findings of the consultations and studies, as well as key indicators on the social inclusion of migrants, were presented as recommendations to the national plan on the basic public services system and the "Annual work plan of the State Council inter-ministerial meeting on migrant workers". The findings have additionally fed into relevant national policy on the implementation of a residence certificate system.
- Workers' and employers' organizations were engaged in developing a code of conduct for companies hiring domestic workers as part of efforts to ensure compliance with the new Labour Contract Law. Drawing from the recommendations of two key reports, a standardized contract for domestic workers and employers was elaborated with the assistance of the Joint Programme. An Ethics Toolkit for hiring domestic workers and Practical Handbook were subsequently developed and training courses were organized for employer's organizations in Hefei, Tianjin and Changsha countries to understand the new contract, along with the first training sessions for domestic workers.
- Before the JP was launched, migrant children under the age of sixteen were not required to register with local government authorities. Consequently, local governments in receiving cities were unaware of how many migrant children were living there and unable to make funding allocations to ensure the provision of basic education and health services. To address this

pressing need, the JP worked with National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW) to pilot a registration system for the children of migrants, which has since been integrated into Child National Programme of Action 2011-2020. The data collected through the registration system has provided valuable information to local governments for resource allocation, as well as building awareness of staff on issues affecting migrant's children has been strengthened through this demonstration policy.

**More information**

<http://www.mdgfund.org/content/protectingandpromotingrightschinavulnerablemigrants>