**Guangdong Migrant Children Project Proposal**

**I．Project Summary**

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Name** | Guangdong Migrant Children Project |
| **Project Locations** | * Xiaoqingmiao Center, Nanjiao village of Dongsha Street, Liwan District, Guangzhou City * Xiaohouniao Center, Diebei Village, Guicheng Street, Nanhai District, Foshan City; |
| **Project Goal and Outcomes** | Project goal:  The holistic growth of migrant children in Guangdong region is enhanced.  Project outcome:  - Migrant children are protected.  - Migrant children can be more adapted to new living environment and new lifestyle.  - Migrant children gain a better education.  - Migrant children gain much more care and supports from the community. |
| **Geographical Position** | Guangdong Province, China |
| **No. of direct beneficiary** | 5,500 migrant children per year; estimated 85,000 person-times |
| **No. of indirect beneficiary** | 30,000 migrants/per year[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| **Estimated life of plan** | 1 Oct 2013 to 30 Sep 2016 (FY14 – 16) |
| **Total proposed Budget** | Total: USD 675,000  Matching Fund: USD 375,000  **Proposed donation from HKS: USD 300,000** |

**II. Project Background**

Although China is now the second largest economy of the world, its gross national income per capita of USD 4,940 ranks 114th in the world, yet over 170 million of its population still lives below the USD 1.25-a-day international poverty line[[2]](#footnote-2). Rapid economic development brings rapid urbanization in China. The urban population has reached 51 percent by the end of February 2011. A total of 62 million migrant workers have migrated from rural to urban areas while 35.81 million migrant children followed their parents to live and study in urban areas in 2010, an increase of 41.37 percent compared with that in 2005. Guangdong Province has the largest migrant children population of 4.34 million. The monthly income of about 75 percent of the migrant families in Guangdong Province is below the average Guangdong income, i.e. RMB 3763 (USD 612) per person in 2012.

World Vision China began working with the local government and local social work organizations on the migrant children project in Guangdong Province at the end of 2010. The project aims at improving the quality of the lives of migrant children living in ‘urban villages’ in Guangdong region. The project office has now set up three migrant children service centers and is continually providing services, which covers child protection, city life adaptation, confidence and communications enhancement, character building, family and school education quality enhancement, to migrant children in the project areas. Over the past three years, for our first phase, more than 70,000 person-times of the migrants have benefitted from the services in both centers.

An evaluation of the project conducted by Beijing Academy of Social Sciences was completed at the end of May 2013. Generally, the evaluation noted that the centers served the right target groups with the relevant project approaches, as well as achieved project outcomes. In the course of the project lifetime, the centers have accumulated valuable experiences in operating such migrant children service centers and building strong relations and networks with counterparts and partners in Guangdong region. This laid a good foundation for us to expand our project scope and impact in other regions in southern China. Presently, we are also exploring the feasibility of setting up a pilot urban ADP in Guangdong.

**III． Statement of Need**

Based on need assessments and our accumulated experiences, we summarize the needs or challenges of migrant children as follows;

***Migrant children are excluded from free public school education***

In the context of China’s household registration system, migrant children need to pay extra tuition to be enrolled in public schools in the city, which is beyond that of their hometown, though the Chinese government implements nine-year free compulsory education policy. The amount of the extra tuition is equivalent to the could be as high as annual net income of most migrant families that they are not able to afford it. the families would, then, send their children to private migrant schools that do not have government resources. Most of the migrant schools have insufficient teaching aids and equipment, the classrooms are overcrowded. And most of the schools are not able to provide adequate extracurricular activities, character and civic education beyond the basic and core subjects. Most of their teachers are not qualified, inexperienced and with a high turnover rate.

Due to resource constraint, some migrant schools are not able to provide adequate extracurricular activities, character and civic education beyond the basic and core subjects.

Moreover, the household registration system tends to contribute to the increase in drop-outs. Migrant children are not able to take the college entrance examination in their locations in the city. Instead, they have to return to their hometowns to complete their secondary and pre-university education. Some children return to their hometowns after completion of primary education. Others pay higher tuition to be enrolled in public junior middle school and postpone their return to their hometown. Some children simply drop out from schools and look for jobs in the city because they neither could afford the extra tuition nor want to go back to hometown.

***Migrant children are not properly protected and cared***

Migrant parents move to the city from rural area mainly for better livelihood. They get used to working day and night. They have very limited time to be with their children and seem to be more concerned about their children’s academic performances in school. And most of the migrant families live in crowded, noisy and busy area of the city where safety and hygiene are of great concern. Health/hygiene and child-protection care can be easily neglected in this case.

Many migrant parents seem to lack knowledge and skills of helping their children to grow and communicating with them. Some of the parents lack time and energy to communicate with their children. During the project’s first phase we realized that nearly half of migrant children were not happy with their parents only because the parents were not able spend time with them. Some even experienced violence and being totally ignored.

In the densely populated urban village, there is no safe place for children to play, share their feelings and make friends. Also, the living environment is poor. Air pollution is caused by the close-by factory complexes, family workshops, and dense buildings. Poor sanitation and poor hygienic behaviors place the children at risk of infection and diseases.

In general, the urban village is encompassed by tall and modern buildings such as high-class residential estates, commercial buildings and industry markets with no pedestrian pathways, zebra crossing or traffic lights. It is also characterized by narrow and dirty allies and exposed electrical wires hung haphazardly between buildings and across passage ways and roads. In this context, fire and traffic accidents occur easily and put children at risk of injury and even death.

In this living environment, some disabled children are not able to leave home, go to school or make friends.

***Migrants face considerable difficulties living in in the city***

In the context of the household registration system, Chinese migrants, holding ‘rural’ household registration, are not entitled to receive public services in the city, which include healthcare, housing, social insurances, unemployment insurance and education. Some people would label them as ‘the uncivilized’ and ‘trouble-makers’.

Among the migrants, the familiar sense of community that they experience in a rural setting is absent because they tend to come from different villages, counties, townships and provinces. Most do not know each other and therefore have little trust. They focus on working for their livelihood. Thus, when they have problems, such as financial difficulties, they could not seek help from neighbors and probably become more vulnerable.

Migrant children also face difficulties in adapting to the urban life. They do not recognize the culture and history of their locations. Also, they have very limited opportunities to make new local friends living outside their urban village. Being in an unfamiliar living environment with people in a new cultural context, migrant children need new self-confidence to build their new life.

***Migrant Children need to adapt to the new relational context. .***

Living in the new environment, migrant children need to build up their social network and, most critically, have their relationship rebuilt with their busy parents. Most of migrant parents, work in factories, small workshops, or running a small business stand, have very little time with their children. Reports of migrant children having more emotional problem are often reported by their teachers.

**IV． Project Context and Target Population**

Based on the strong foundation of the existing migrant children projects in Guangdong, we will continue to reinforce and expand our services among migrant children and their families.. And hopefully eventually explore a development project with the migrant children and their community in the city.

1. A 4th migrant children service Center is planned to start in April 2014. This is a Center planned to locate in also a densely migrant community in Diebei Village, Nanhai District, Foshan City. For this new service certre, project lifetime will be from April 1, 2014 - Sept 30., 2016.

The target populations of the current three centers are migrant children living in Nanjiao Village, Liwan District, Gurangzhou City, and Diebei Village, Nanhai District, Foushan City.

Target migrant children:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Location | Nanjiao Village, GZ | Diebei Village, FS |
| No of migrant children (appro.) | 800 | 3000 |
|  | Total | 3,800 |

Most of these children come from different provinces of China, such as Hubei, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Zhejiang, and some remote counties of Guangdong Province.

1. Xiaoqingmiao Center, Liwan District, Guangzhou

Nanjiao village of Dongsha Street, Liwan District, Guangzhou City. Dongsha Street has four villages and the migrant population is more than 25,000, including around 3,500 migrant children. The area of the urban village is about one square kilometer. The population of the target village is more than 7,000. They are all migrants from Hunan Province and Sichuan Province; and some remote counties of Guangdong province. The number of migrant children is more than 800. There is a potential for services expansion in other three villages for an urban area development project.

Nanjiao Village has around 60 factories producing a wide range of products, such as clothes, steel, and hotel supplies, etc. The factories range from large state-owned enterprises to small private business. Many migrants work in these factories.

Information provided by Nanjiao Village Committee showed that the average monthly income of the migrants is about RMB 2,500 (USD 402).

1. Diebei Center, Nanhai District, Foshan

Deibei Village of Guicheng Street, Nanhai District is sized 3.8 square km. Migrant, 18,000, takes up more than half of its population of 30,000. Of 5,000 children, 3,000 are migrant children. Most of the migrants work in the area’s 500 and more factories and workshops.

Most of these children live with their families in the rented apartments.

1. **Cross-Cutting Themes**

***Child Protection***

With inadequate parental care and being unfamiliar to surrounding areas, migrant children are vulnerable to different sorts of risks like fire accident, traffic accident and healthcare behaviors. This project will enhance awareness and capacity building of children, teachers and parents on issues related to child protection.

***Disability***

After implementation of the project at the first phase, years 2010-2013, we identified that there are children with disable in the project communities. We would provide relevant activities for the disabilities particularly. We are planning to develop young volunteers in the project communities and facilitate them to care for the disabilities.

***Peace Building***

Migrant population is commonly regarded as “lower class, less-educated, threatening local security”. Seldom did the public or local inhabitants have direct interaction or exchange platform. For instance, as resources of local government are mainly for locals, public affairs or community entertainment activities usually are out of reach by migrants. This project will facilitate relationship building of the two parties.

***Gender***

We would consider the special needs of female migrant children. For instance, we offer puberty education and self-protection workshop in the second project phase.

**VI. Project Goal and Outcomes**

Project goal: The holistic growth of migrant children in Guangdong region is enhanced.

Project outcome:

-Migrant children are protected.

-Migrant children can be more adapted to new living environment and new lifestyle.

-Migrant children gain a better education.

-Migrant children gain more care and supports from the community.

**VII. Project Strategic**

1. Partnering with government for the Centers’ set- up and coordination of work relationship with the local community and partnering social work organizations. We also involve local village government in the day to day operation when there’s an opportunity.
2. Partnering with local social work organizations for the operation of the project. In this way, as we work together to serve migrant children, partners we build up partners’ capacity for the sustainability of the project.
3. We put in World Vision staff to be part of the project team, taking the operation and monitoring role.
4. Set up a steering committee among all 3 parties to make sure the smooth and quality operation of the project.
5. **Project Assumptions and Risks**
6. We assume the NGO policy in China would not be tightened further, and acquiesce social organizations, especially INGO to operate normally. The government is willing to open the sphere of social or public services to social organizations and NGOs.
7. The partnerships, local government and local NGO, will gradually share the value of World Vision and recognize World Vision’s financial and project management approaches. And that we all wish to enforce the tripartite cooperation model.
8. **Sustainability**

We will work on the sustainability of the project mainly from four aspects:

1. To work closely with our partners, local social work organizations, and to facilitate volunteer teams and children club in the project communities in order to allow them to participate in implementing caring services sustainably. We also provide training or workshops for our partners (social workers) in order to build up their capacity for sustainability.
2. To work closely with schools to facilitate school volunteer team and encourage them to provide services in their community. We also provide trainings and workshops for teachers.
3. To work closely with the media, academia and cooperate in order to promote the needs, gather support resources, and most importantly, to advocate for migrant children in China.
4. Effective tripartite cooperation model could be duplicated in other areas in China. It provides one of the channels to address the needs of marginalized people in China.
5. **Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**
6. The project team would complete M&E sheet before project implementation.
7. The project team sets Indicator Tracking Table and updates project results every six months.
8. Guangzhou and Foshan Centers share the same logical framework but different Indicator Tracking Tables. This is because different project locations with different beneficiaries make different project results.
9. The project team will examine and review every single activity. However, due to the frequent mobility of our target group, which makes the tracking and evaluation difficult, we will adjust indicators properly when necessary.
10. Project evaluation will be arranged by the end of the project phase.
11. **Project Management**
    1. ***Partnership***
       1. The city and local Women Federations, the Communist Youth League, Dongshan Street Committee takes the role of coordination and policy support.
       2. Local social work organizations, Qichuang Social Work Association, Jiaxin Social Work Association and Hengfu Social Work Association are involved with the service Centers’ daily operation, while world vision takes on mainly project monitoring, finance management and provide project guidelines.
       3. Adoption of tripartite cooperation model, under which each party takes different roles and responsibilities. During project implementation, government street offices, village committees and schools are well engaged.

* 1. ***Routine management***
     1. The project team provides mid-year and annual reports.
     2. World Vision China Shared Services Center (SSC) handles the project financial issues.
     3. The project will be supervised by South China zonal internal controller and China office audit department.
     4. Yearly project review will be arranged in collaboration with all counterparts.

1. **Project Budget (Unit: USD)**

**Total budget for Migrant Children Project:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Funding sources** | **FY14** | **FY15** | **FY16** | **Total** |
| **Total Need** | **195,000** | **235,000** | **245,000** | **675,000** |
| Matching Fund | 145,000 | 110,000 | 120,000 | 375,000 |
| **HKS Fund** | 50,000 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 300,000 |

**The breakdown of budgets are listed in the following tables:**

1. **Xiaoqingmiao Center**

Nanjiao Village, Dongsha Street, Liwan District, Guangzhou city

Total Funding Need for Xiaoqingmiao Center: USD375,000

(in USD)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Guangdong Migrant Children Project** | **FY14** | **FY15** | **FY16** |
| Outcome 1 **Migrant children are protected** | | | |
| Output 1.1 Awareness and capacity of migrant children, their families and their schools on child protection is promoted | | | |
| 1.1.1 child protection education | 2,293 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| 1.1.2 children with special needs | 160 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 1.1.3 health education | 312 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Output 1.2: The community's awareness for environmental hygiene is raised. | | | |
| 1.2.1 Community and family hygiene promotional events | 435 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1.2.2 Community and family hygiene / health activities | 645 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1.3 Safety facilities in the community and families are improved/ increased. | | | |
| 1.3.1 Establishment and operation of the Children Service Centre | 6,036 | 6,500 | 5,000 |
| 1.3.2 Home safety facility improvement | 1,249 | 4,200 | 4,000 |
| 1.3.3 Community safety facility improvement | 2,683 | 4,500 | 3,500 |
| **Outcome 2 Migrant children can be more adapted to new living environment and new lifestyle** | | | |
| Output 2.1 Community's leisure activities are enriched. | | | |
| 2.1.1 Festival celebrations | 5,604 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| 2.1.2 Book corner | 2,064 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 2.1.3 Community cinema (open-air movie theater ) | 662 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Output 2.2 Parent-child relationship and communication are enhanced. | | | |
| 2.2.1 Parent-child activities | 7,538 | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| 2.2.2 Parental education/ workshops | 303 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Output 2.3 Children's relationship with their peers is enhanced. | | | |
| 2.3.1 Daily services of the Service Centre, such as table games, etc. | 1,463 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 2.3.2 Child Clubs membership activities | 1,026 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2.3.3 Small group activities (on interpersonal communications) | 2,047 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| **Outcome 3** Migrant children gain a better education. | | | |
| Output 3.1 Children's self-awareness is enhanced. | | | |
| 3.1.1 Self-confidence enhancement activities | 522 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 3.1.2 3Q related activities (IQ, EQ, AQ) | 387 | 1,028 | 1,000 |
| Output 3.2 Children have extended opportunities to have their potential developed. | | | |
| 3.2.1 Interest groups | 4,689 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 3.2.2 Tutoring | 493 | 500 | 600 |
| 3.2.3 Team fun activities | 1,392 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| 3.2.4 Summer camp | 818 | 2,000 | 2,628 |
| Output 3.3 Communication/ relationship is enhanced between children and their teachers. | | | |
| 3.3.1 Campus events | 2,235 | 3000 | 3,000 |
| 3.3.2 Class meetings with various themes | 208 | 1000 | 1,000 |
| **Outcome 4 Migrant children gain more care and supports from the community** | | | |
| Output 4.1 Children have opportunities to serve their peer and their community. | | | |
| 4.1.1 Volunteer training for children | 1,520 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 4.1.2 Building a children volunteer team | 2,305 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Output 4.2 Women have opportunities to serve their community and children. | | | |
| 4.2.1 Building a community women volunteer team | 253 | 400 | 400 |
| 4.2.2 Volunteer training for woman in the community | 253 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Output 4.3 Public awareness for the needs of migrant children is raised. | | | |
| 4.3.1 Producing promotional material for the project | 5,162 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| 4.3.2 Team learning and experience exchange. | 6,440 | 5,000 | 4,000 |
| Survey and research调研 | 6,431 | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| **Sub-total (outcome 1-4)** | 67,628 | 78,628 | 77,628 |
| **Outcome 5 Ensuring an efficient and qualified program** | | | |
| Output 5.1 Quality Assurance | | | |
| 5.1.1 Monitoring (incl. salary, benefit, travel, staff insurance, etc.) | 22,532 | 24,532 | 24,532 |
| 5.1.2 consultancy (tax and management fee) | N/A | N/A | 1,000 |
| Sub-total | 22,532 | 24,532 | 25,532 |
| **Outcome 6 Project Administration** | | | |
| Output 6.1 Administrative and Office supplies | | | |
| 6.1.1 administrative, including telephone & postage, stationery, office maintenance, equipment insurance, travels, team training/ building, etc. | 9,038 | 9,340 | 9,340 |
| **Subtotal (Outcome 1to 6)：** | **99,198** | **112,500** | **112,500** |
| **Outcome 7 Program management** | | | |
| Output 7.1 program management | | | |
| 7.1.1 Program management | **11,022** | **12,500** | **12,500** |
| 7.1.2 Project Evaluation | **14,780** | **0** | **0** |
| **Total** | **125,000** | **125,000** | **125,000** |

1. **Xiaohouniao Center**

Diebei Village, Guicheng Street, Nanhai District, Foshan City

Total Funding Need for Xiaohouniao Center: USD300,000

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **FY14** | **FY15** | **FY16** |
| 1. Activities & Services | 36,000 | 63,000 | 67,500 |
| 1. Monitoring (incl. salary, benefit, travel, staff insurances, etc) | 17,000 | 33,000 | 35,000 |
| 1. Office supplies / equipment | 8,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| 1. Assessment & Evaluation | 2,000 | N/A | 3,500 |
| Subtotal (no. 1 – 4) | 63,000 | 99,000 | 108,000 |
| 1. Ministry management | 7,000 | 11,000 | 12,000 |
| **Total** | 70,000 | 110,000 | 120,000 |

Note: This Center, the Xiaohouniao Center, Nanhai District, is on the way to start the

project in Apil. Breakdown for activities will await the team’s assessment and design.

End.

1. Liwan district: 7,000; Xiaoyanzi & Xiaohaixing: 15,000; 4th center in Nanhai: 8,000; The total is 30,000; [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. “China Overview.” The World Bank http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/china/overview [↑](#footnote-ref-2)