



Department of Social Development of
National Development
and Reform Commission(NDRC)

Government of China/UNFPA 7th Country Programme of Cooperation
Urbanization Project Tool Kit (Research and piloting to promote healthy urbanization
in China through the provision of essential social services)

A Brief Introduction on Project and Piloting Initiatives (2011 version)



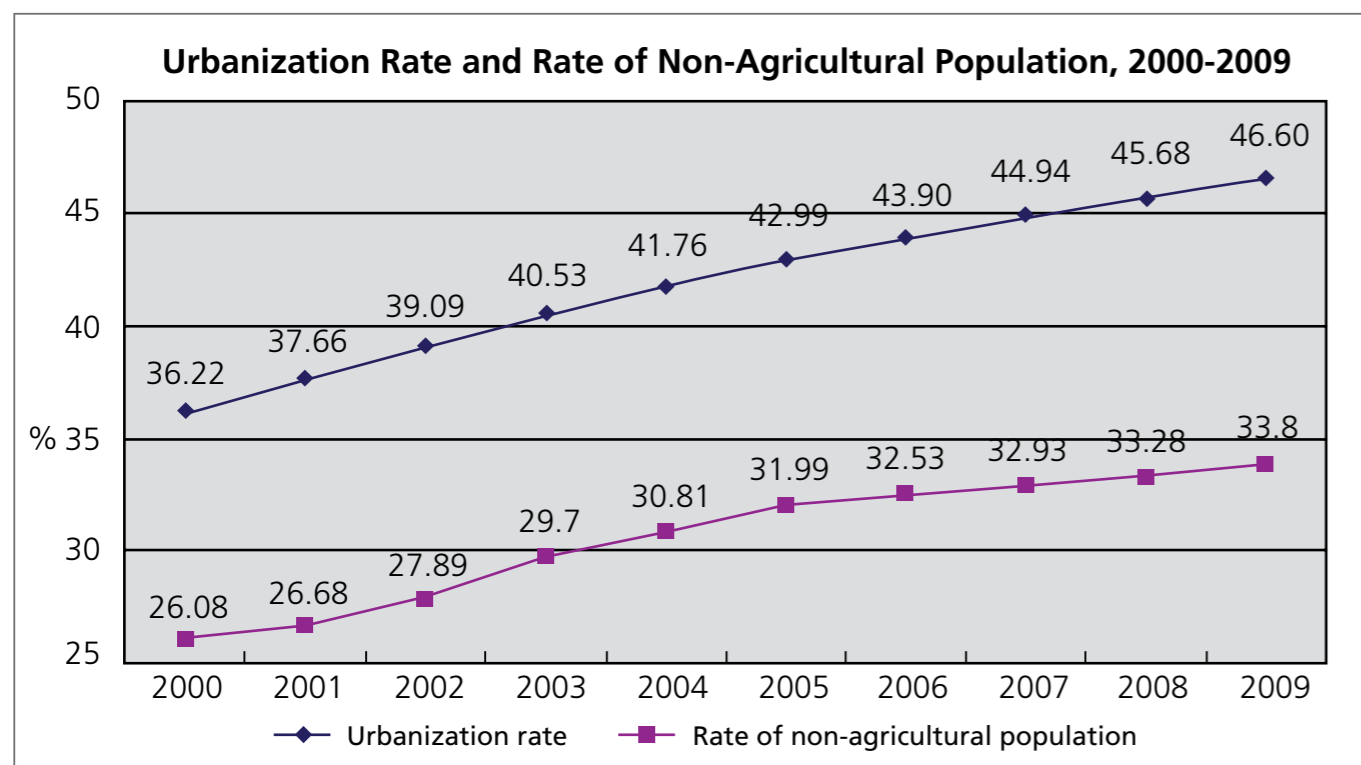
Chapter One: Basic Project Information

I. Project background

China is experiencing an accelerated urbanization process. By the end of 2010, the urbanization rate in China had reached 49.7%, an increase by 13.5 percentage points compared to that in 2000 and a faster increase than the 9.9 percentage points for the period during 1990-2000. This represents a population of 660 million now living in the urban areas of China, an increase of over 200 million compared to that in 2000. Migrants, especially the rural migrant workers in urban areas, are the major source of newly-added urban population in China.

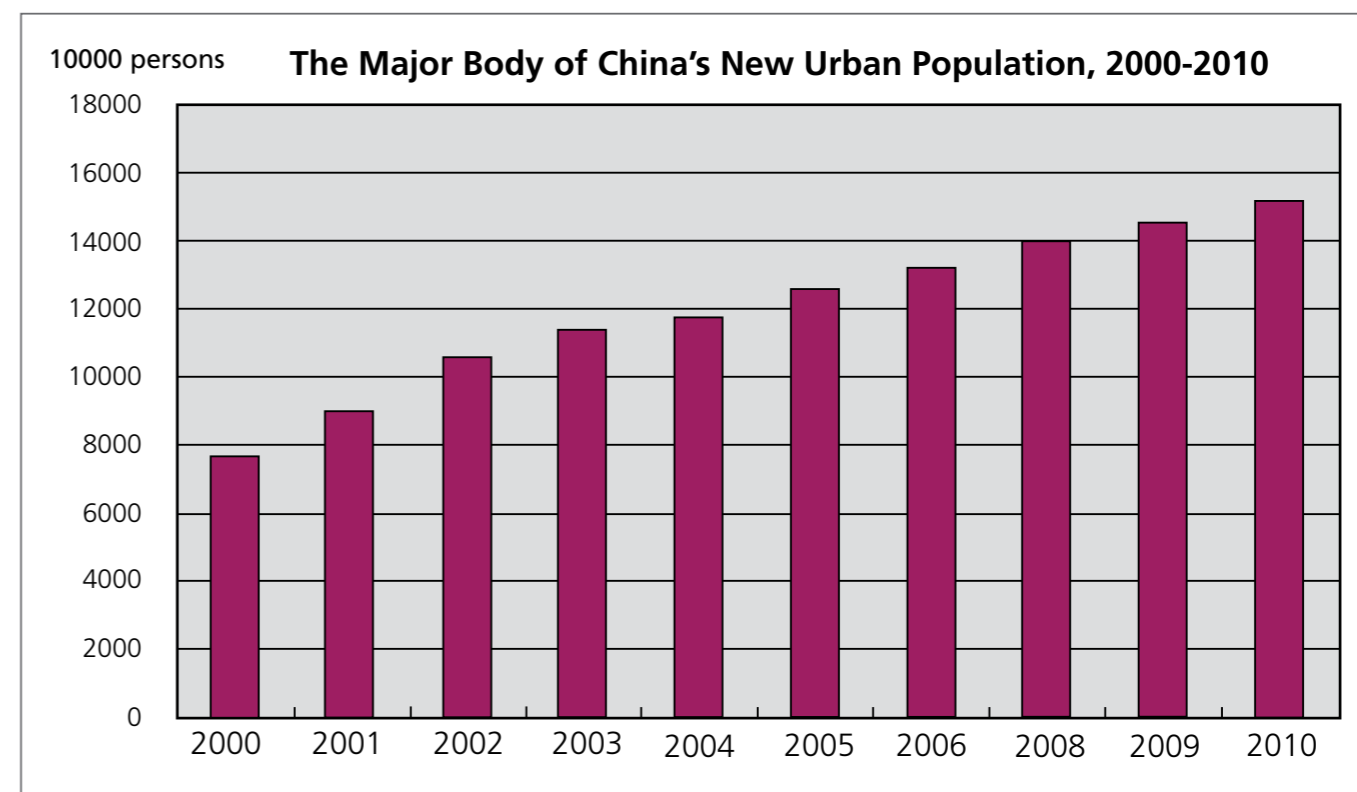
The current urbanization rate however does not reflect the actual urbanization level since part of these statistically counted "urban population" doesn't have equal access to the essential social services enjoyed by those who have local urban household registration (known as Hukou). In 2009, more than 170 million out of the 622 million statistical urban population have an agricultural household registration. Most of them are rural migrant workers in cities, and though having been counted as urban population, cannot enjoy the equal social services as local urban residents. As a result, they could not settle down in the destination cities and live a prosperous and contented life. On the other hand, the inflow of a large number of migrants into cities demands a wider range of public services to be provided by the local governments and a higher level of social management. Yet the existing policies related to the provision of social service fail to meet the demands of the development of urbanization, bringing ever-increasing pressure for cities in terms of employment and education opportunities and transportation, resulting in the deterioration of quality of life, and posing negative influences on the urbanization process and its quality in China.

Chart 1: Urbanization Rate and Rate of Non-Agricultural Population, 2000-2009



Source: China Population and Employment Statistic Yearbooks of relevant years

Chart 2: Size of Rural Migrant Workers in Cities - The Major Body of China's New Urban Population, 2000-2010



Source: Surveillance Survey Reports on Rural Migrant Workers of various years, National Bureau of Statistics

During the 12th Five-Year Plan period (2011-2015), the development of urbanization in China will catch up with the world's average level to reach 50%. Such a development will mark an important historical milestone in China's urbanization process. In the next phase, more attention will have to be invested on the quality of urbanization, and measures should be taken to ensure that eligible migrants be able to settle down in destination cities and enjoy equal access to essential social services as the local urban residents.

II. Project objective

To study, pilot and develop policy options pertaining to equal access to essential social services by all groups affected in the urbanization process in order to reduce problems faced by cities and facilitate a healthy development of urbanization in China.

III. Project target groups

The project will focus on the vulnerable groups most affected by urbanization, especially incoming migrants and local farmers (many of whom are land loss at the same time) who have already been counted as urban population but have not local household registration. Specifically, the project target groups include:

- (1) Incoming migrants
- (2) Local farmers and
- (3) Urban poor (low-income people in cities)

IV. Project sites

The project will work with 4 carefully selected sites – Zhengzhou City in Henan Province, Jinnan District in Tianjin Municipality, Yanta District of Xi'an City in Shaanxi Province and Changshu City in Jiangsu Province. These sites represent a combination of cities in different locations of China, of different development level and of different size.

NDRC urbanization piloting sites



V. Topics under research

The main topic of the project research is how to ensure equal access to essential social services by people who have already been counted as “urban population”. In specific, the research will respond to the following questions:

1. What is the scope of essential social services that the Government should provide? It refers to the connotation of essential social services, including among others compulsory education, public health, social relief, social security, basic housing security system, employment services, etc.
2. To whom should the Government provide these services? It includes particularly those who have been “urbanized”, such as migrants, local farmers (most of whom are land loss farmers) and urban poor.
3. How should the Government provide these services? In other words, how can the later comers in cities access these services (Hukou, contributions to social security, duration of stay, etc.).

4. How should the Government guarantee the provision of these services? In other words, how would relevant Government policies be adjusted and funding arrangements be made to ensure the provision of services?

In view of the diversified development levels across China and varying implications of receiving more people, these questions have been transformed into operational researches on specific research issues in line with the local contexts of 4 project sites. The table below includes 5 of these priority issues, which are deemed to have national significance with appropriate analysis.

5 priority research issues under urbanization project research

Theme	Content	Piloting site
1. How the construction of public service facilities could be in line with urban development, particularly urban population growth?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current situation analysis -population, facilities, etc. 2. Whether a development plan in place, and difficulties in implementation if yes 3. Budget input, and solutions to difficulties 	<p><u>Xi'an</u>: construction of service facilities in line with community development</p> <p><u>Tianjin</u>: construction of service facilities in small towns</p> <p><u>Zhengzhou</u>: education development in line with urban population</p> <p><u>Changshu</u>: documentation of compulsory education experiences</p>
2. How household registration (Hukou) could be granted based on rented residence?	Research to be conducted on domestic experiences, with specific reference to the Xi'an case	<u>Xi'an</u> : research on implications, criteria and solutions on granting Hukou based on rented residence
3. Role of community and community social organizations in life style transition of villagers	How public services could be rendered where farmers are collectively living (or in the transitional areas?)	<u>Tianjin</u> : fostering social organizations and the interactions between government agencies and social organizations
4. Housing security for migrants	Housing solutions for migrants: collective dwelling and/or public rental houses	<u>Changshu</u> : building public rental houses and development a house rental market
5. How to build an info sharing platform for migrants that can be used for service provision?	The establishment of a migrants registration system with information shared among government bodies	<u>Zhengzhou</u> : the development of a migrants information system

VI. Project Activities

The project will conduct the following blocks of activities in support of achieving the above project objectives:

1. Research on both home and abroad experience in provision of social services during the process of urbanization
2. Piloting on policy options in selected cities of varying development levels
3. Capacity building of stakeholders in rendering social services and taking up research recommendations
4. Monitoring and evaluation activities on piloting initiatives
5. Strategic recommendations on provision of social services for the development of a healthy urbanization in China

V. Project period

2009 – 2013

VI. Stakeholders of the project and corresponding responsibilities

1. National Level

(1) Department of Social Development, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC): responsible for project management and coordination

(2) China Center for Town Reform and Development: taking part in project management, responsible for project's overall design and providing technical support

2. Pilot cities

(1) Project leading group: responsible for comprehensive guidance and strategic decision-making of piloting initiatives in the sites

(2) Local development and reform commissions: responsible for overall coordination, organization and implementation of piloting initiatives

(3) Relevant sectoral government departments, communities and community organizations: implementation of piloting initiatives as appropriate

(4) Relevant local research institutes: providing technical support, monitoring and analyzing project piloting initiatives

3. UNFPA: providing technical support and financial assistance for selected piloting initiatives and analysis efforts on the piloting process

Chapter Two: Summary of piloting initiatives in 4 cities of Tianjin, Zhengzhou, Xi'an and Changshu

I. An overview of the piloting initiatives in the 4 cities

Sector of public services	Housing	Education	Health	Social security	Social Assistance	Household Registration	Others	Innovative initiatives
Jinan District, Tianjin Municipality				✓	✓	✓		To develop community-level organizations (including social organizations) in rendering social services
Zhengzhou City		✓					Migrant information management system	To link registration of migrants with access to social services
Yanta District, Xi'an City			✓		✓	✓	Extending sanitation services to urban villages and costing analysis of piloted services	To lower threshold for migrants to get urban Hukou by including rented residence and extend public services to urban villages
Changshu City	✓	✓	✓				Employment	To establish, through building public rental houses and fostering a housing rental market, a housing security system for urban poor and migrants

II. Summary of Zhengzhou Piloting Programme: urbanization of migrants

1. Basic Information about Zhengzhou City

Zhengzhou, the capital city of Henan Province, is a big city located in central China. Through building new city proper and enlarging the administrative framework, Zhengzhou has been continuously expanding and consequently attracted many migrants. It has a residential population of 7.521 million in 2009, among which 5.461 million have local household registrations (Hukou), of which 57.1% have urban Hukou, accounting for 73%, and 2.06 million, or 27% are migrants. How to supply essential social services for the increasing urban population and to promote urbanization of migrants is one of the top priorities to be address in the urbanization process in Zhengzhou.

Zhengzhou took up Hukou reform in 2003, which explored practical methods to absorb farmers into the city at a low threshold but had to be suspended due to the heavy pressure on urban public service infrastructures, particularly education facilities resulting from the pouring in of a large amount of population. In the following years, Zhengzhou has built many schools to accommodate the needs for public education.

Being a big city in central China, Zhengzhou is expected to continue to expand the city's scope and play a leading role to facilitate the development of surrounding areas. With the known trend to take in more migrants, how to raise the level of urban planning, management and service and to ensure that development of urban service facilities meet the needs of increased urban population constitutes the single biggest challenge in Zhengzhou urbanization.

2. Summary of the Zhengzhou City Piloting Programme: urbanization for migrants

Sector of services	Current situation	Content of piloting	Policies to be enacted or revised	Indicators to monitor activities and results
Overall objectives of the program	Explore urbanization path for big cities in central China. Zhengzhou will pilot on the development of a migrant information management system and provision of quality compulsory education for migrants, which are perceived to be priority challenges and have built on existing momentums. Through dynamically linking migrants registration with access to social services, the piloting expects to see that migrants be mobilized to register and a lower threshold be in place so that migrants' access to social services and their transformation into regular citizens will be conducted step by step, and urbanization in Zhengzhou develop in a healthy manner.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build an authoritative and unified migrant information management system 2. Explore a socialized management model of migrant information registration 3. Conduct disaggregated analysis by sex and age on migrants' access to social services 4. Improve the funding mechanism on and capacities of migrant management bodies and staff 5. Develop the potentials of migrant information management system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zhengzhou Plan of Action on Management of Service for Migrants (to revise), highlighting migrant information management system as an important component 2. Guidance on Promoting the Use of Migrant Information Management System in Public Service Departments 3. Specific measures on migrants registration in Zhengzhou 4. Guidance on improving service management mechanism for migrants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration rate of migrants 2. Utilization by other service sectors of the management information system 3. Access to social service by the registered migrants 4. Implications of the piloting for local finance
Migrant information management system	In 2007, the local Government started to use "Henan Provincial Migrant Comprehensive Public Security Information Management System" to collect, register and manage information about migrants. Yet the collected data are restricted to only internal public security purposes, and a socialized management model of migrant information registration lacks legal basis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build an authoritative and unified migrant information management system 2. Explore a socialized management model of migrant information registration 3. Conduct disaggregated analysis by sex and age on migrants' access to social services 4. Improve the funding mechanism on and capacities of migrant management bodies and staff 5. Develop the potentials of migrant information management system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zhengzhou Plan of Action on Management of Service for Migrants (to revise), highlighting migrant information management system as an important component 2. Guidance on Promoting the Use of Migrant Information Management System in Public Service Departments 3. Specific measures on migrants registration in Zhengzhou 4. Guidance on improving service management mechanism for migrants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration rate of migrants 2. Utilization by other service sectors of the management information system 3. Access to social service by the registered migrants 4. Implications of the piloting for local finance

Sector of services	Current situation	Content of piloting	Policies to be enacted or revised	Indicators to monitor activities and results
Education	Compulsory education in Zhengzhou is under increasing pressure resulting from the increased migrants: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) no well-functioning mechanism in place to support construction of primary and middle schools (2) development of compulsory education faces shortage of funds, and resources are not distributed proportionately (3) pre-school education significantly lags behind 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to ensure that construction of basic education facilities (in terms of mechanism development and education land guarantee) keep in pace with population changes 2. Establish a fair and equal compulsory education system open to both people with local Hukou and migrants 3. How to raise and allocate compulsory education funds to ensure the implementation of education development plan and a balanced development of education, including financial transfers from upper-level governments 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies to reinforce the investment mechanism for compulsory education, assign and ensure accountability of county- and district-level governments for developing compulsory education 2. Policies relating to allocation and mobility of teachers and mechanism for balanced allocation of invested resource 3. Plan on land use for compulsory education facilities during urban construction 4. More policies to ensure that migrant children enrol in nearby schools 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enrolment rate for migrant children, and by appropriate ages 2. Percentage of migrant children who enrol in public schools 3. Average number of students per class in primary, junior middle and senior middle schools 4. Facility situation of public and private schools in basic education stage 5. Increase in per capita budgetary education expenditure for migrant children

III. Summary of Yanta District (Xi'an City) Piloting Programme: urbanization for both migrants and local farmers

1. Basic information about Yanta District in Xi'an City

Xi'an, as the capital city of Shaanxi Province, is one of the big cities in western China. Through building new city proper and enlarging the administrative framework, Xi'an has been continuously expanding and consequently attracted many migrants. Such an expansion modality has produced many urban villages¹, where there are limited public service infrastructures and facilities but many public security cases resulting from the living together of many migrants. Urban villages are no longer the traditional countryside from either the perspectives of production model, the living styles or the geographical features. Both migrants and local farmers living in these villages need to be taken of in urbanization.

Yanta District is one of the six urban districts of Xi'an and has many urban villages. It has both a large amount of migrants and local farmers. Among the 1,136.7 thousand of resident population in 2009, there were 789.4 thousand with local household registrations (Hukou), accounting for 69.45% and 350 thousand of migrants, or 30.55%. People with urban Hukou hold a proportion of 78.5% and there are still 160 thousand local farmers.

As a key city in the western region, Xi'an is expected to continue to expand its scale and playing a leading role to facilitate the development of surrounding areas. As a Xi'an suburb, the experiences of Yanta district in promoting the urbanization of migrants and urban villagers through the provision of social services will be useful for Xi'an and other big cities in China.

2. Summary of the Yanta District (Xi'an City) Piloting Program: urbanization for local farmers and migrants

Sector of services	Current situation	Content of piloting	Policies to be enacted or revised	Indicators to monitor activities and results
Overall objectives of the program	Explore the ways to achieve a healthy urbanization for western big cities. Core to the program is to lower the threshold for getting urban Hukou for local farmers and migrants, and to explore solutions to access social services in terms of old-age support, health, environmental sanitation, social assistance and education by land loss farmers and migrants through policy improvement so as to help them to integrate into the city.			
Hukou reform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Urbanization of local farmers: there are 161,629 local farmers in the district Urbanization of migrants: privately owned houses as pre-requisite for migrants to get urban Hukou 	Migrants who have a stable job and a stable living residence (including rented residence), and have paid social security premium for a successive number of years may get urban Hukou	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions and operational procedures on granting urban Hukou for local farmers Provisions on granting urban Hukou to migrants based on rented residence and subsequent management issues 	Number of migrants who have obtained urban Hukou
Financial guarantee		Finance department conducts calculations of expenditures on various services based on budgets provided by sectoral departments	Provisions on budgetary guarantee in support of the piloting on urbanization in Yanta District	Amount of budgetary expenditure by sector of service

1. Urban villages areas where villagers, later joined by migrants, continue to live after losing all or majority of their arable land and not engaged in traditional agricultural production, yet rural settings persist in urban surroundings.

Sector of services	Current situation	Content of piloting	Policies to be enacted or revised	Indicators to monitor activities and results
Development of community public service system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation service is being extended into urban villages through deploying sanitation workers and equipping garbage trucks in certain villages A health project to designate "hospitals for medical assistance and services to new citizens" is underway 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implement community management in all administrative villages Develop community support system for elderly care and provide elderly care training for local farmers and migrants Improve environmental sanitation for urban villages and rural areas Further expand the scope of health project for "new citizen" to include reproductive health services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plan of action on community management Guidance on development of community support system for elderly care Methods to support elderly institutional care through financial subsidies Regulation on sanitation services for urban villages and suburban villages Regulations on provision of reproductive health and quality child birth and rearing services to migrants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage of community (village) public service centres; number of service items provided Number of beds in day care centres and amount of financial subsidies provided to elder care institutions Number of villages receiving sanitation services and amount of expenditures Number of migrant women who have participated in the health project
Social assistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed provisions on who are entitled to minimum living standard subsidy, medical and education assistance, social assistance, etc. Poor residential migrants can apply for interim assistance when in unexpected family difficulties 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a one-off assistance to migrants in serious family difficulties such as disease, disaster and accidents Explore to include migrants in urban minimum living standard subsidy system 	Provisions on access to urban social assistance by migrants and local farmers	Sex disaggregated statistics on number of recipients for interim assistance, and by local farmers and migrants
Vocational education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Free info sharing and guidance to new citizens on employment Setting up learning centres in universities for new citizens and education/training bases for farmers 	Improve training system for farmers and migrants; encourage universities and vocational schools to conduct training seminars; distribute training subsidies in the form of education coupon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations on distributing educational coupon to local farmers and migrants Provisions on encouraging local universities to conduct training seminars 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Type and amount of education coupon issued to local farmers and migrants Times & person-times of migrants and local farmers receiving vocational and city life skills training

IV. Summary of Jinnan District (Tianjin Municipality) Piloting Programme: urbanization of local farmers

1. Basic Information about Jinnan District, Tianjin Municipality

As a municipality, Tianjin has less migrants than other big cities in China, yet local farmers assume a significantly high proportion in the population with local household registrations (Hukou). For example, of the 519.3 thousands of residential population in Jinnan District, population with local Hukou account for 78% while migrants account for 22%; and among population with local Hukou, those with urban Hukou only account for 27% and those with rural Hukou account for 73%. It is thus a top priority to address the problem of a low proportion of urban population and a high proportion of rural population in the urbanization process in Tianjin, and for that Tianjin has been piloting initiatives in its suburbs to facilitate urbanization of local farmers.

Since 2005, seven towns in Jinnan District (Xiaozhan, Gegu, Balitai, Xinzhuang, Shuangjiahe, Beizhakou) have been listed in three batches as pilot models on town construction and how to steadily complete a comprehensive transformation from a rural pattern management to an urban community-based management and how to meet the needs for various public services by small town residents become a priority issue. Initiatives in Jinnan District of exploring the development of community level social management and public service mechanism could be the model of and provide concrete experiences and suggestions on urbanization in the suburb areas to the other districts of Tianjin and the other cities in China.

2. Summary of the pilot program for Jinnan District (Tianjin): urbanization of local farmers

Sector of services	Current situation	Content of the pilot programme	Policies to be enacted or revised	Indicators to monitor activities and results
Overall objectives of the program	Explore urbanization pattern of suburb areas in big cities in economically-developed eastern China. Building on the practice that local farmer exchange their rural homesteads for apartments in towns, the piloting in Jinnan District will work in model towns on the development of community level service management mechanism, the establishment of a community public service information network, service organizations, agencies and staff, harmonization of rural social security system (medical, pension, social assistance, etc.) with urban social security system, the reform of household registration (Hukou) for local farmer, etc so as to explore a local urbanization path through relocating farmers in small cities and towns, moving industries to industrial parks, gathering up arable land to fewer bigger farmers and transferring rural labour force to the second and tertiary industries			
Reform of community management service system and building of public service team	Those who exchange their homestead land for apartment in small cities and towns remain in a status for rural areas and farmers in terms of management and social services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish and improve community party organs and community committees as well as full-time staff, and establish community neighbourhood committees 2. Foster and develop community social organizations 3. Gradually reform villagers' committees, some of whose functions be gradually shifted to community committees (neighbourhood committees) and community social organizations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provisions to establish and improve community management service mechanism in model towns 2. Plan of action on the establishment of new type community management and services full-time staff for through election and recruitment 3. Provisions on fostering and developing community social organizations 4. Provisions on the roles, functions and reform of villagers' committees 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and percentage of community party organs and community committees newly established; number of full-time staff recruited for community management service; composition of community party organ and community committee members, and community full-time staff 2. Number of community social organizations, by type members, and activities conducted 3. Percentage of reformed villagers committees in model towns; shift in its roles before and after the reform

Sector of services	Current situation	Content of the pilot programme	Policies to be enacted or revised	Indicators to monitor activities and results
Construction of community public service facilities and building of a community information network	It has been listed in the overall construction plan for model towns, yet operational details are to be worked out. In some places it is under construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of public service facilities in model towns 2. Building of a community information network in model towns 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidance on the construction of community service centres (stations) 2. Guidance on the construction of community information network 3. Guidance on the construction of community institutions for elderly care 4. Guidance on the construction of community cultural and sporting facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas of public service facilities in community service centres, service stations in model towns; areas of other public service facilities 2. Number and percentage of communities who have started or completed community information networking; number of service sectors the network has shared information with and service items it has covered
Piloting on rendering community public services	Currently the model towns (except Xiaozhan Town) are still under construction, and community level public services are yet to be launched	<p>Supply the following public services through community public service facilities, organizations and personnel, such as community service centres (stations):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocational training 2. Mass cultural and sports activities 3. Social insurance items: basic pension, basic medical insurance, unemployment insurance, minimum living standard subsidies, medical relief, educational relief, judicial aid, etc. 4. Social welfare: help for the disabled, help for elderly care 5. Community public security: community police office, migrant management services 6. Property management 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provisions for encouraging villagers to start up business and seek for jobs and providing vocational training 2. Policies on social security and social welfare for villagers 3. Provisions on the status and functions of community service centres (stations) 4. Operation guidance for property management in model towns 5. Provisions on the management and service for migrants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and percentage of villagers who have exchanged their rural homesteads for apartments, and have attended vocational training; number of whom finding jobs; services rendered by streets (towns) related to employment 2. Number of mass sporting organizations and their members; number of mass sporting activities and participants; number of community education activities and participants; users of relevant community facilities 3. Number and percentage of basic pension and basic medical insurance beneficiaries; number of people receiving minimum living standard subsidies, medical assistance, education assistance and judicial assistance; number and percentage of disabled persons receiving assistance and welfare 4. Incidence of public security and criminal cases; coverage of community property management
Access to regular social security and Hukou reform	Those who exchange their homestead land for apartment in small cities and towns are treated as rural farmers in accessing social and economic benefits, not as urban citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote equal access to regular urban benefits in terms of social assistance and social security by those who have exchanged their homestead land for apartment in towns 2. Explore how to take up Hukou reform for villagers in model towns 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies, specific stipulations and operational methods for these farmers to access urban social assistance and other social securities 2. Policies, specific stipulations and operational methods for them to change to urban Hukou 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of relevant researches and issuance of provisions 2. Number and percentage of people who have access to urban social assistance and urban social security 3. Number and percentage of people who have got urban Hukou

V. Summary of Changshu Piloting Programme: urbanization of both local farmers and migrant workers

1. Basic Information about Changshu City

Changshu is a county-level city under the jurisdiction of Suzhou City (prefecture level) of Jiangsu Province. Town/township enterprises, private businesses and foreign enterprises are found in all towns and villages in Changshu, which in turn has absorbed a large amount of local and external farmers to work there. There is currently a residential population of 1,825 thousands, among which 1,065 thousands, or 58.4%, have local household registrations (Hukou), and 760 thousands are migrants, accounting for 41.6%. Among the population with local Hukou, those with urban Hukou account for 54%. Urbanization of both local farmers and migrant workers constitute the dual challenges to be solved during the process of urbanization in Changshu.

As one of the medium cities in the Yangtze River Delta, Changshu will function to absorb population in order to help ease the conflicts between resources and population in big cities of the region. Future directions of urbanization in Changshu would be to expand the population size living in the city proper and town proper through enabling migrants who meet certain criteria to settle down, agglomerating local industries in rural areas and encouraging farmers to reside in a centralized manner. Changshu experiences could be referred to in a greater scope for a healthy urbanization development of medium and small size cities in the eastern urban clusters of China.

2. Summary of the Changshu City Piloting Programme: urbanization of local farmers and migrants

Sector of services	Current situation	Content of piloting	Policies to be enacted or revised	Indicators to monitor activities and results
Overall objective of the piloting	Explore the healthy path of urbanization to be taken by middle and small cities in the developed regions in East China. The public service policies will help local farmers and migrant workers transform into citizens and live a stable life and enjoy their work in Changshu without difficulties in housing, employment, medical security, child education, public health and other aspects. The pilot programme will involve three types of people: (1)Local farmers – gradually transform into urban residents; (2)Migrant workers – encourage them to settle down and live a stable life in Changshu; (3)Urban poor – solve their problems related to social security problem so as to achieve social harmony.			
Housing security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Urban and rural poor families (with local Hukou) have housing subsidies Migrant workers currently live in collective dormitories The housing rental market is not in place and lacks management regulations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Build public rental houses (open to local low middle income families, university graduates for less than 5 years and migrants who have a stable job and have stayed for a certain period). Foster a housing rental market Set up a housing project for talents 	Management Regulations and Criteria on Public Rental Houses and provisions to encourage private sectors to build public rental houses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The promulgation of relevant policies. The actual number of persons who get settled through the housing project for talents. The public rental housing area and actual number of persons covered by the policy
Employment related services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obvious structural contradictions: aid-off persons with low skill levels or in senior age are difficult to find jobs, and yet senior technical workers and technical talents are in shortage Labourers without urban Hukou have poor capacities in seeking employment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improve vocational education and training system Adjust the layout of vocational education schools and optimize the setting up of subjects Develop and regulate employment intermediary market 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Standardized management regulations and criteria for employment intermediary market Policies to reinforce vocational training 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons that receives subsidized vocational training, including specifically by migrant workers and land loss farmers Amount of subsidies on vocational training, respectively for migrant workers and for land loss farmers

Sector of services	Current situation	Content of piloting	Policies to be enacted or revised	Indicators to monitor activities and results
Public health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals' medical records are separately stored by different hospital department, not easy to be shared A maternal and child health project is in progress, but not implemented well due to weak capacities of the basic level Policies relating to funding arrangement and reimbursement for basic medical insurance (rural cooperative system) need to be improved 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the "maternal and child health project" to achieve an equal access to essential health services Establish a local health information system based on the health records Improve the basic medical insurance system for residents (rural cooperative medical system) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation plan for the health information system Policies to improve the basic medical insurance system for residents (rural cooperative medical system) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of 0~36 month babies of migrant workers with child health care profile Person-times of immunisation for migrant children Number of migrant pregnant women establishing health care profiles Number of migrant pregnant women who deliver births at hospitals at stipulated prices The funding level for basic medical insurance (rural cooperative medical system), compensation percentage and rate of insurance coverage Number of urban and rural citizens with health care profiles
Compulsory education	The enrolment rate for migrant children at compulsory education is 100% and 70% of whom are enrolled in public schools. Yet these schools are often located in remote districts and have a poor teaching quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved education for migrant children by tapping the potentials of public schools and installing supportive measures migrant children's schools Assign on a short-term basis teachers and managers from public schools to schools of migrant children To improve school facilities as a whole 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Issue operational methods for reduction and/or exemption of tuition and miscellaneous costs for migrant students at compulsory education Increase input on the education of migrant children To formulate regulations on formal costing, financial management and charges criteria 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The issuance of relevant policies and regulations Proportion of migrant students enrolled in public schools Items and amount of government compulsory education allowances enjoyed by migrant children Improvement observed for migrant children's schools (in terms of teachers' quality, school-running conditions, management level, etc.)
Social securities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Integration completed of new rural cooperative medical system into urban residents' basic medical system Greater efforts to include land loss farmers into urban social security system Initiatives started in 2009 to integrate rural pension scheme into urban pension scheme 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Speed up efforts to harmonize rural and urban social security systems. Gradually transform the way elderly are supported and develop a new system combining family support with social support Gradually push forward an old-age security system to include both migrants and local citizens 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Policies to raise the entitlements for new rural pension scheme and increase financial subsidies for land loss farmers for a completion into urban social security system Policies in support of the development of private elderly care institutions Regulations on criteria for financial subsidies to elderly care institutions in line with the quality and quantity of care Improve policies for migrants self-employed or employed in factories to join in urban pension system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rural people integrated into urban security system Number of land loss farmers integrated into urban security system Increase in the new rural cooperative medical insurance entitlements Beds in the elderly care institutions Whether policies issued to support private elderly care institutions Number of migrant workers, either in factories or self-employed, who join in urban pension scheme

Chapter Three: An Update on Project 2011 Milestones

The table below has included only activities with milestone products for 2011.

Pilot site	Sector of services	Content of activity	Outputs
Zhengzhou City	A platform for migrants information management (to be shared among relevant government bodies for service provision)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a reliable and integrated migrants information platform 2. Explore a social management modality for the collection and entry of migrants' information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The taking shape of an information sharing mechanism between the Public Security Bureau (as the data holder) and Housing Management Bureau and Education Bureau (as data users) 2. A draft plan of action on the establishment of a migrant information system <p>These have contributed to: 1) the development and submission to City Government by the Public Security Bureau of a document "Ideas to strengthening the services for and management of migrants (draft); and 2) a reinforced role of "residence permit" for migrants. So far it has been used by departments of housing management, education, human resources and social security for service provision and management purposes</p>
	Education	Promote the construction of basic education facilities (system development and education land guarantee) in line with urban population growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation of a land utilization plan for primary and middle schools in Zhengzhou and a sketch map 2. Development of an indicator system for land use by primary and middle schools in Zhengzhou <p>These have contributed to: 1) the promulgation by the City Government of "Some ideas on further support to the development of non-government funded education; and 2) the start-up construction of 25 primary and middle schools in the districts of Zhengzhou</p>
Jinnan District, Tianjin Municipality	Reform of community management service system and building of public service team	Foster and develop community social organizations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The setting up of an elderly association in a farmer' dwelling area in Shuangang Town, and its conduct of activities 2. A summary report documenting the community management practice in farmers' dwelling areas. These have helped the formulation of a document "Ideas to further strengthen community development and management" by the local District Government.
	Piloting on rendering community public services	Supply various services through community public service facilities, organizations and personnel, such as community service centres	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentation of annual and quarterly community activities (My community my home, Create a new fashion model communities, etc.) 2. Creation of advocacy arcade on "My community my home"

Pilot site	Sector of services	Content of activity	Outputs
Yanta District, Xi'an City	Household registration system (Hukou)	Migrants who have a stable job and a stable living residence (including rented residence), and have paid social security premium for a successive number of years may get urban Hukou.	A draft programme of reform actions based on a research on the willingness and criteria of settling down by migrants in Yanta conducted by the Public Security Bureau
	Development of community public service system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve environmental sanitation for urban villages and rural areas 2. Implement community management in all administrative villages 3. Expand the scope of health project for "new citizen" to include reproductive health services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research reports on the financing of sanitary services in urban and rural areas of Yanta. This has contributed to the revision of 2 documents "Management criteria of sanitation in urban areas of Yanta District" and "Methods of sanitation appraisal in rural areas of Yanta District", which have been distributed to streets as official documents 2. A research report on the community office space <p>This contributed to the release of "Guidelines to further strengthen community constructions" by the District Government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. A research report on the reproductive health needs of migrant women
	Financial guarantee	Finance department conducts calculations of expenditures on various services based on budgets provided by sectoral departments.	A report on financial inputs to social services of social security, culture, education, etc. This has contributed to the revision of several financial management regulations related to financing of public services, including the Management Regulations on Budgetary Expenditures by the Yanta District Finance Bureau, Temporary Management Regulations of the Yanta District on Basic Budgetary Expenditures and Temporary Management Regulation of Yanta District on Project Budgetary Expenditures
Changshu City	Housing security	Build public rental houses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A research report on the current situation of public rental houses in Changshu 2. A research report on the development of public rental houses in other cities of China <p>These have contributed to the formulation of "Measures of the Changshu City on reinforcing the management over economically affordable houses" and "Measures of the Changshu City on reinforcing management over low-rent houses", and the promulgation of 2011 criteria for house applications</p>
	Compulsory education	Improve school facilities as a whole	A report on how the development of compulsory education could be in accordance with the increase in urban residential population
	Social security	Speed up efforts to harmonize rural and urban social security systems.	This has contributed to the issuance of: 1) a 3-year action plan to improve the condition of schools for migrant children by the City Government; and 2) detailed guidelines to evaluate quality of education for schools of migrant children by the Education Bureau.
			A research report to document the practice of harmonizing rural pension scheme with urban pension scheme

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Piloting are implemented by:

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