China's Child Development Outline (2001-2010) was issued by the State Council on May 22, 2001. The State Council Women and Children Working Committee is responsible for the organization and implementation of the Outline. Relevant departments and social organizations of the State Council shall formulate corresponding implementation plans in accordance with the requirements of the Outline and their respective responsibilities.

**Outline content**

State Council Women and Children Working Committee

In today's world, the new technological revolution is developing rapidly, the trend of economic globalization is increasing, and competition for comprehensive national strength is becoming increasingly fierce. 2001-2010 is a period of great importance for China's economic and social development. To advance socialist modernization and achieve comprehensive economic and social progress, we must take improving national quality and developing human resources as strategic tasks; we must start with early childhood to train and create a high-quality talent team that meets the needs of the new century.

Childhood is a critical period of human physical and psychological development. Providing the necessary conditions for children's growth, and giving them the necessary protection, care and good education will lay an important foundation for the development of children's life.

In 1992, with reference to the global goals proposed by the World Summit for Children and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, China issued the "Outline of the Development Plan for Chinese Children in the 1990s" based on China's national conditions. This is China's first national action plan focusing on children and promoting child development. Governments at all levels and relevant departments adhere to the principle of "children first", strengthen leadership, strengthen responsibilities, formulate policies, take measures, and implement them conscientiously, basically achieving the main goals set out in the Outline of the Plan for the Development of Chinese Children in the 1990s, which will make children Survival, protection and development have made historic progress.

——Infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate dropped from 51 ‰ and 61 ‰ in the early 1990s to 32.2 ‰ and 39.7 ‰ in 2000, respectively.

——The maternal mortality rate dropped from 94.7 / 100,000 in 1989 to 53.0 / 100,000 in 2000.

-The prevalence of low weight in children under 5 years of age has fallen from 21% in 1990 to 10%.

-Basically popularize salt with iodine.

——Children's planned immunization rate reached over 90% in counties; the goal of poliomyelitis-free was achieved.

——The population coverage rate and sanitary toilet penetration rate in rural areas benefiting from water improvement reached 92.38% and 44.84% respectively in 2000.

——The net enrollment rate of primary school-age children has increased from 96.3% in 1990 to 99.1% in 2000. The difference in enrollment between boys and girls has decreased from 2.91% in 1990 to 0.07% in 2000; the 5-year consolidation rate in primary schools has been reduced from 1990 71.4% of the population increased to 94.5% in 2000, and areas that accounted for 85% of the country's population had popularized nine-year compulsory education.

——The illiteracy rate among young and middle-aged people fell below 5% in 2000.

However, as a developing country with a large population, we still face many problems and challenges, such as: the overall level of child development still needs to be improved, and the environment for child development needs to be further optimized; child survival, protection and protection between regions and between urban and rural areas There are obvious differences in the conditions and levels of development; poverty has not been eliminated, and millions of children still live in poverty; with the increase in the number of migrants, the increase in the level of urbanization, and the transfer of rural populations, the health of children in these groups, Education and protection issues need to be resolved urgently; the number of children among HIV carriers and AIDS patients is on the rise; illegal crimes that violate children's rights and interests occur from time to time. Therefore, improving children's survival, protection and development conditions and promoting children's healthy growth will remain an important task in the future.

The Outline for the Development of Chinese Children (2001-2010) (hereinafter referred to as the "Outline") complies with the general requirements of the "Outline of the Tenth Five-Year Plan for the National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China", Promoting children's development as the theme, focusing on improving children's physical and mental quality, with the goal of cultivating and fostering talents for socialist modernization in the 21st century, from the four areas of children and health, children and education, children and legal protection, children and the environment, put forward The goals and strategic measures for 2001-2010 were set.

The publication and implementation of the "Outline" will definitely further promote the healthy growth of children in China and the sustainable development of children's cause.

**main target**

Adhere to the "child first" principle, guarantee children's right to survival, development, protection and participation, improve children's overall quality, and promote children's physical and mental health. The main indicators of children's health have reached the advanced level of developing countries; on the basis of the basic universal nine-year compulsory education for children, children's education has gradually popularized high school education in large and medium-sized cities and economically developed regions; Protect the rights and interests of children in accordance with the law; optimize the environment in which children grow up, and give special protection to children in need.

**Objectives and measures**

I. Children and Health

Improve children's health care services and children's health.

(A) the main objectives.

1. Improve the quality of the birth population.

——The pre-marital medical examination rate reaches 80% in cities and 50% in rural areas.

— Reduce the incidence of birth defects.

2. Guarantee the safe delivery of pregnant women.

——Maternal mortality rate decreased by 1/4 from 2000.

——The hospital delivery rate of pregnant women in rural areas reached 65%, the hospital delivery rate of high-risk pregnant women reached over 90%, and the rate of delivery in rural areas was over 95%. ——The prevalence of maternal iron deficiency anemia has decreased by 1/3 from the base in 2000.

——The coverage of maternal health care has reached over 90% in urban areas and over 60% in rural areas.

3. Reduce infant and under-5 mortality.

——Infant and under-five mortality rates have fallen by one-fifth from the 2000 base.

——Reduce the mortality of neonatal asphyxia and pneumonia and diarrhea which are the main causes of death in children under 5 years old.

——The incidence of neonatal tetanus was reduced to less than 1 ‰ in counties.

——The immunization rate reached more than 90% with the township (town) as the unit. Hepatitis B vaccination will be included in planned immunization, and new vaccination will be gradually included in planned immunization management.

4. Improve children's nutrition level and strengthen children's physique.

——The prevalence of moderate and severe malnutrition among children under 5 years of age has decreased by 1/4 from the 2000 base.

——The incidence of low birth weight is controlled below 5%.

——The popularization rate of scientific feeding knowledge for parents of infants and young children is over 85%.

——The infant breastfeeding rate reaches 85% in units of provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), and supplementary food is added in a timely and reasonable manner.

-Reduce vitamin A deficiency in children.

——The qualified iodized salt consumption rate is over 90%.

——Children's health coverage rate has reached over 90% in cities and over 60% in rural areas. Gradually increase child health coverage among girls and migrants. ——The pass rate of the National Physical Training Standard for elementary and middle school students is over 90%.

5. Strengthen child health care education.

——Reduce smoking and prevent minors from taking drugs.

-Prevent and control the spread and growth of sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS, and tuberculosis.

——Provide various forms of children's mental health consultation and poor psychological correction services.

(2) Strategic measures.

1. National macro policy.

Strive to create conditions for children to enjoy the highest standards of health services available.

——Deepen medical and health reform and strive to achieve the main goal of child health.

-Arrange and increase funding for basic health services such as maternal and child health and disease prevention and control.

-Strengthening education, training and publicity on maternal and child health care knowledge.

2. Law and departmental policies. Improve and implement laws, regulations and policies on maternal and child health care.

——Conscientiously implement laws and regulations such as the "Maternal and Child Health Law of the People's Republic of China" and strengthen law enforcement supervision.

——Develop community health services, strengthen the construction and standardized services of rural health service networks, and provide basic health services such as maternal and child health care, child growth monitoring, planned immunization, and diagnosis and treatment of common childhood diseases.

-Comprehensively carry out women's reproductive health services and strengthen health services for pregnant women before, during and after delivery. The "Mother Safety" project will continue to be implemented in urban and rural areas, especially in rural areas. Screening of high-risk pregnant women will be carried out to increase the hospital delivery rate of pregnant women, create the necessary conditions for safe delivery, and reduce maternal mortality.

—— Actively prevent and treat children's frequent and common diseases, and pay attention to children's eye, oral and hearing care.

——Strengthen the construction of cold chain system, enhance the effectiveness of routine immunization, and gradually increase the number of vaccinations. Prophylactic injections should meet safe injection standards. ——Promote scientific feeding and good eating habits to improve children's nutrition. Support breastfeeding. In poor areas and areas with vitamin A deficiency, interventions for vitamin A deficiency in children should be done. Promote drinking milk for primary and secondary school students, implement the national "Student Drinking Milk Plan" step by step, and implement the "National Soybean Action Plan". Popularize nutritious meals for students in a planned and step-by-step manner to reduce malnutrition or overnutrition.

——Strengthening the theoretical research and technology promotion of children's health care. Continue to promote and apply appropriate technologies such as planned immunization, oral rehydration therapy, comprehensive management of childhood diseases, scientific feeding of infants and young children, salt iodine, and monitoring of child growth and development. Investigate prevention measures to reduce neonatal diseases, child malnutrition, and accidental injury to children.

-Widely carry out publicity, education and scientific popularization, and improve the ability of women and children to self-care and use health services. Promote a scientific, civilized, and healthy lifestyle. Carry out publicity work on the knowledge of the hazards, prevention and self-prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS; further emphasis should be placed on adolescent education, smoking prevention and drug education among adolescents.

3. Social security and services.

Further improve the medical security system to ensure that children enjoy basic health care and health services.

——Improve the rural primary health care service system, adapt to local conditions, develop cooperative medical care and various forms of health protection systems, and improve the level of child health care and the ability to resist disease risks.

-Establishing a multi-channel disease relief fund for poor families to help pregnant women and children in needy families obtain necessary medical assistance. Strengthen medical assistance to abandoned babies and orphans. Gradually implement health management for pregnant women and children in urban migrants.

—— Pay attention to children's sports. Conditional urban communities and townships (towns) shall provide necessary sports facilities for children's fitness. Cultivate children's good physical exercise habits, and the school guarantees one hour of physical exercise time per day for elementary and middle school students.

—— Pay attention to the popularization of children's mental health knowledge. Provide mental health courses in schools; gradually establish child psychological counseling and correction services in large and medium-sized cities and other places where conditions permit.

Children and education

Protect children's right to education, and improve children's education level.

(A) the main objectives. 1. Fully popularize the nine-year compulsory education and guarantee the right of all children to education.

——The net enrollment rate of school-age children in primary schools has reached about 99%, and the five-year consolidation rate in primary schools has increased to about 95%.

——The gross enrollment rate of junior high school reached about 95%.

——Develop special education.

——Children in the floating population can basically receive nine-year compulsory education.

2. School-age children can basically receive preschool education.

——Develop early education for children aged 0-3.

——Children of school age in large and medium-sized cities and economically developed areas can basically receive 3 years of preschool education, and rural children's education rate has improved greatly in the first year.

3. Popularize high school education step by step.

——The gross enrollment rate of senior high schools nationwide has reached over 80%, and large and medium-sized cities and economically developed regions have popularized high school education.

4. Improve the quality and efficiency of education.

——Establish a modern basic education curriculum system that meets the needs of the 21st century.

—— Reform the examination evaluation system.

5. Improve family education.

——Establish a diversified school system for parent schools and increase the number of various parent schools.

——Improve the awareness rate of children's parents' family education knowledge.

(2) Strategic measures.

1. National macro policy.

Implement the strategy of giving priority to education, and improve the overall quality of children as the basic project of talent strategy.

——Ensure that education is compatible with national economic and social development, and that it is moderately advanced.

-Reasonably allocate educational resources, reduce regional disparities, provide equal educational opportunities and conditions for all children, and ensure fairness and justice in education, especially compulsory education.

——Improve education investment mechanism and increase education investment.

2. Law and departmental policies.

Improve and implement education laws, regulations and policies.

——To further speed up the education legislation and improve the education legal system.

——Intensify education law enforcement, improve education supervision institutions and systems, improve the concept of education legal system and relevant legal knowledge of the whole society, and actively promote the administration of education according to law.

——Fully implement the national education policy, promote quality education as a whole, and promote the comprehensive development of students' moral, intellectual, physical, and beauty. Pay attention to training students' innovative consciousness, practical ability and scientific spirit.

——Continue to reduce the academic burden of primary and secondary school students, organize students to participate in social practice activities and social public welfare activities, and cultivate social practice capabilities. Incorporate the construction of comprehensive practice bases for primary and secondary schools into local development plans.

——Incorporate awareness of gender equality into education.

——Implement education aid projects such as the "National Compulsory Education Project in Poor Areas", "Western Education Development Project", "Hope Project" and "Spring Bud Plan" to protect children's right to school in poverty-stricken areas and ethnic minority areas.

——Effectively guarantee the right of girls to education and remove obstacles that prevent girls from entering school.

——Effectively guarantee the rights of children with disabilities, orphans, and migrants to education. Enable disabled children and other children to receive compulsory education simultaneously; implement relevant preferential policies for orphans' schooling; improve the schooling system for children in the floating population; make education plans in accordance with the requirements of the country's promotion of urbanization, and Schooling needs.

——Develop preschool education. Establish and improve the education management system for children aged 0-3. Reasonably plan and run the model kindergartens organized by the education department, and encourage the society to develop early childhood education through multiple channels and in various forms. Actively explore forms of non-formal education to meet the needs of children in remote, poor and minority areas receiving preschool education.

——Implement the "education informatization project" to promote the popularization of computer and other information technology education in primary and secondary schools. Construct a modern distance education network, give play to the role of satellite television education, and focus on meeting the educational needs of remote mountainous areas, islands and other areas.

——Improve the overall quality of teachers. Improve the qualification rate and level of teachers, and attach importance to on-the-job training and continuing education for primary and secondary school principals and teachers. Strengthen the construction of teacher ethics.

—— The teachers and staff of schools and kindergartens take care of and respect children, and protect their personal dignity. Children must not be discriminated against, corporal punishment or physical punishment in disguise. Primary and secondary schools may not expel students at will. School discipline and education methods should be suitable for students' physical and mental characteristics.

-Give play to the educational advantages of schools, families, and society, make full use of social resources to form a synergy in education, and promote the integration of school education, family education, and social education.

-Attaching importance to and improving family education. Strengthen the publicity and theoretical research of family education knowledge. Run a variety of parent schools to help parents establish correct concepts of conservation and education and master scientific educational knowledge and methods.

Children and legal protection

Improve and implement relevant laws and regulations, and protect children's rights and interests in accordance with the law.

(A) the main objectives.

1. Protect children's right to survival, development, protection and participation in accordance with law.

2. Crack down on illegal and criminal acts that infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of children.

——Control and reduce all kinds of criminal cases that violate children's personal rights.

-Prohibit the abuse and drowning of children, especially baby girls and children with disabilities.

-Prohibit the use of child labor (under 16 years of age) and economic exploitation of children.

3. Prevent and control juvenile delinquency.

-Control the crime rate of minors and reduce the re-crime rate.

——Education of legal knowledge is generally carried out in primary and secondary schools.

4. Protect the legal rights and interests of minors in lawsuits.

—— Guarantee the right of minors to participate in litigation and defense.

——The grassroots courts established juvenile courts, and closed trials of juvenile crimes and cases involving juvenile crimes, or adopted appropriate avoidance systems. 5. Establish legal aid agencies to provide legal aid to children.

(2) Strategic measures.

1. Legislation and law enforcement.

Improve child-related legislation, strengthen law enforcement, and effectively protect children's rights and interests.

——Improve laws and regulations on the protection of children's rights and interests, and establish and improve a law enforcement and supervision mechanism. Earnestly implement laws and regulations such as the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Juveniles, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, and the Law of the People's Republic of China on Adoption. Seriously implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

-Severely crack down on criminal crimes that kill, rape, destroy, abuse, kidnap, kidnap, and abandon children's personal rights and seduce, abet, or force minors to commit crimes. Protect children from all forms of sexual assault. The use of children for the production and trafficking of drugs is strictly prohibited.

——Strengthen the management and supervision of enterprise employment, and timely detect and investigate the use of child labor.

2. Judicial protection.

When dealing with juvenile delinquency, the principle of judicial protection shall be implemented.

——Education, probation and rescue of minors who violate the law and adhere to the principle of giving priority to education and supplementing punishment.

——Public security organs, courts and procuratorates shall cooperate with each other in handling juvenile criminal cases, and provide juvenile criminal suspects or defendants with special and different treatment from adults in all stages of investigation, prosecution and trial. When penalties are imposed on minor offenders, they shall be detained, managed and educated separately from adult offenders.

-Discrimination shall not be given to minors who have not prosecuted, the court is exempted from criminal punishment or probation, and minors who have been released from custody or released after serving their sentences have not returned to school, advanced to school, or been employed.

3. Legal publicity and services.

Through publicity and education and legal services for children, the whole society is mobilized to value and protect children's rights and interests.

——Promote and popularize legal knowledge on child protection, and raise the awareness of the responsibility of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of children in the whole society. Relevant departments, schools and families should cooperate closely to do a good job in child protection.

——Strengthening the training of law enforcement and judicial personnel on children's legal knowledge, rights and interests, and case handling skills, and improve the level of law enforcement.

——Educate children's parents or other guardians to perform guardianship duties and support obligations in accordance with the law. Domestic violence and other forms of physical and psychological abuse of children are prohibited. It is prohibited to force a minor to marry or enter into a marriage contract for a minor.

——Strengthening children's discipline education, legal education and safety education, strengthen children's legal awareness, and improve children's self-protection and prevention capabilities.

——No media shall disclose their real names and identities when reporting cases involving minors.

-Establish a working network to protect children's rights. Prevent violations of children's legitimate rights and interests; timely correct bad behaviors of juveniles, prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency; do a good job in education and rescue of juveniles who have violated the law and the physical and psychological recovery and return of minors social work. -Actively establish legal aid institutions for children, improve the legal aid system and network, and provide children with various forms of legal aid services.

Children and the environment

Improve the environment for children's survival and development, respect and encourage children's active participation.

(A) the main objectives.

1. Improve the natural environment for children's survival.

——Improve the benefit rate of water supply in rural water-scarce areas, the benefit rate of water improvement in rural areas, and the penetration rate of tap water.

——Improve the penetration rate of rural sanitary toilets.

——Urban air and water basically meet national environmental protection standards in terms of functional areas, and increase the rate of urban garbage innocent treatment and centralized sewage treatment.

-Increase the area of ​​forests and green areas.

2. Optimize the social environment for child development.

-Respect and care for children and protect them from all forms of discrimination and harm.

——Provide necessary leisure and entertainment time for children, and protect children's right to participate in family, social and cultural life.

——Improve the quality of children's food, toys, utensils and amusement facilities to ensure their safety and harmlessness.

——Provide children with healthy and progressive spiritual products and purify the cultural environment in which children grow up.

——Various types of media disseminate social and cultural information that is beneficial to the healthy growth of children, and protect children from the influence of bad information.

——Create a good family environment for children's growth.

——Increase facilities and places for extra-curricular activities such as children's education, science and technology, culture, sports, entertainment, etc., and at least one county (city) in more than 90% of the counties (cities) has at least one place for extra-school activities.

3. Protect children in distress.

——Improving the rehabilitation rate of children with disabilities.

——Improving the support, education and medical rehabilitation of orphans and abandoned babies.

——Basically, each prefecture-level city has one child welfare home with the ability of maintenance, medical rehabilitation and education.

(2) Strategic measures.

1. National macro policy.

In formulating relevant laws, regulations and policies, the state must reflect the "children first" principle, which is conducive to child development.

—— Establish a good manner of respecting, caring for, and educating children in the whole society, and guarantee the right of children to participate.

——Incorporate child development into the overall plan for national economic and social development, and increase investment in the cause of children.

——Encourage children to actively participate in family, cultural and social life, and train children to be ideal, ethical, cultural, and disciplined "four possessors".

——Establish and improve children's social security system.

—— Pay attention to girls and children in special difficulties and ensure their opportunities for healthy growth and equal development.

-Expand international exchanges and cooperation in the field of children's work, and actively participate in global and regional international exchanges and cooperation.

2. Law and departmental policies.

Improve and implement relevant laws, regulations and policies that are conducive to the survival, protection and development of children.

-Strengthening ecological construction in accordance with law, and increasing environmental protection and governance. Afforestation, treatment of environmental pollution such as air, water, solid waste and noise, control and treatment of non-point source pollution from industry, living, and rural areas, and protection of drinking water sources. In rural areas, the focus will be on improving water and toilets, driving environmental sanitation, strengthening technical guidance and services such as sanitary toilet construction and innocuous treatment of human and animal manure, and promoting captive poultry and livestock. Create a good natural environment for the healthy growth of children. ——Strengthening the supervision and management of the production and sales of children's food, supplies, toys and amusement facilities, and improve the testing standards and quality certification. Strengthen the management and safety supervision of public facilities, publicize safety knowledge, improve the safety awareness of children and parents, and reduce accidental injuries to children. Encourage enterprises to adhere to the principle of benefiting children in their business activities and provide support for children's development.

-Various media should create a good public opinion environment for the healthy growth of children. Encourage the creation of outstanding children's books, movies, songs, dances, dramas, fine arts, etc., promote a positive image of children, and enrich children's spiritual life. Standardize the management of the cultural market, crack down on illegal publications, prohibit all types of media from disseminating information that harms children's physical and mental health, and reduce the negative impact on children. Strengthen the supervision and inspection of the business premises around the school. —— Actively carry out the activities of creating a civilized family, strengthen the construction of family virtues, advocate equality, civilization, harmony and stable family relationships, and create a good family environment for the healthy growth of children.

——Increase facilities and places for children's extracurricular activities, and incorporate the construction of facilities for children's extracurricular education, science and technology, culture, sports, and entertainment into urban construction planning. Raise funds from multiple channels, and focus on funding the construction of youth activity venues in the central and western regions. Strengthen community services, management and education for children. Strengthen the construction of rural children's science and technology and cultural parks. Strengthen the management of children's places of activity, improve social benefits, and gradually realize that social welfare places are open to children for free.

3. Social security and services.

Improve the social security mechanism and promote the survival and development of children in need.

——Increase investment in child welfare, improve facilities, and provide good growth conditions for orphans, disabled children, and abandoned babies. Promote the socialization of child welfare, and actively explore support methods suitable for the physical and mental development of orphans and disabled children.

——Strengthening the construction and management of rescue and protection centers for street children. Set up various forms of homeless education institutions to reduce the number of homeless children and repeated homelessness.

——Strengthening the construction of formal rehabilitation institutions for children with disabilities, establish and improve community rehabilitation and health service institutions, and provide rehabilitation knowledge training and guidance to parents of children with disabilities.

**Organization and implementation**

1. The Women and Children's Committee of the State Council is responsible for the organization and implementation of the Outline. Relevant departments and social organizations of the State Council shall formulate corresponding implementation plans in accordance with the requirements of the Outline and their respective responsibilities.

2. Local governments at all levels should formulate local child development plans in accordance with actual conditions, incorporate them into the overall local economic and social development plan, make unified arrangements, and make overall arrangements. The implementation of the "Outline" should be included in the government's agenda, and included in the performance evaluation of the government's principals and responsible persons.

3. Establish and improve the working mechanism for the implementation of the Outline. Relevant departments and social organizations of the State Council shall report to the State Council Working Committee on Women and Children each year on the implementation of the Outline. Local women's and children's committees at all levels should establish corresponding work systems and reporting systems. It is necessary to strengthen investigation and research, adhere to classified guidance, and demonstrate first-in-class working methods, grasp the relevant situation in a timely manner, and summarize the promotion experience. We must focus on theoretical research in the field of children.

4. Governments at all levels should reasonably arrange the funds required for the implementation of the Outline according to the financial situation. It is necessary to raise funds through multiple channels, and focus on supporting the development of children's undertakings in poor and minority areas.

**Monitoring and evaluation**

1. Implement the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Outline. It is necessary to strengthen the comprehensive statistical work on child development, add gender-specific statistical indicators, and establish and improve gender-specific databases. Do a good job of information collection, sorting, feedback and communication, analyze the current situation of child development, predict trends, evaluate the effect of implementation, and provide a basis for planning and scientific decision-making.

2. Establish a national and provincial (autonomous region, municipality) child condition monitoring system, formulate a practical, scientific and standardized monitoring and evaluation program, and comprehensively and dynamically monitor the development of children. The gender-specific statistical indicators of the "Outline" are incorporated into the national statistical system and the routine statistics and statistical surveys of various relevant departments. Establish and improve institutions for labor inspection, health monitoring, education supervision, statistical evaluation, and legal supervision, improve the monitoring mechanism, and ensure the effective implementation of the Outline.

3. Establish a regular reporting and review system. Each member unit and relevant departments of the State Council Women and Children's Working Committee shall report to the Office of the State Council Women and Children's Working Committee and the National Bureau of Statistics every year on the monitoring data and the progress of the target implementation, analyze the submitted monitoring data, and evaluate the implementation effect. The national monitoring and evaluation cycle is divided into annual monitoring, periodic monitoring and evaluation every 3-5 years, and 10-year final monitoring and evaluation.

4. Establish monitoring and evaluation institutions. The Women and Children's Working Committee of the State Council has established a monitoring and evaluation leading group, which is responsible for examining and approving monitoring and evaluation plans and proposing corresponding countermeasures based on the results of monitoring and evaluation.

The monitoring and evaluation leading group has a statistical monitoring group and an expert evaluation group.

The statistical monitoring team is led by the National Bureau of Statistics and is composed of related departments. Responsible for formulating the gender-specific statistical monitoring indicator system of the "Outline" and proposing key monitoring indicators; determining monitoring methods, collecting monitoring data, and establishing and improving a gender-separated database; submitting the national child status monitoring report to the State Council Women and Children's Working Committee; Regional statistical monitoring of the "Outline".

The expert evaluation team is led by the Office of the Women and Children's Working Committee of the State Council and is composed of experts recommended by relevant departments. Responsible for formulating inspection and evaluation plans; reviewing monitoring reports, and providing opinions and suggestions on the solution of key and difficult issues; conducting periodic evaluations and submitting evaluation reports to the Women and Children's Working Committee of the State Council; guiding the inspection and evaluation of implementation of the Outline jobs.

All regions should establish corresponding monitoring and evaluation institutions and systems to timely, accurately and comprehensively reflect the implementation of the Outline and local plans.