**China**

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| **Programme Title:**  | The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework |
| **Programme number & MDTF ref:** | MDGF-1692-G-CHN Culture and Dev (67155) |
| **Window:** | Culture & Development |
| **Approved Budget by NSC (US$):** | 6 million |
| **Participating Organizations:** | UNESCO, WHO, UNIDO, UNFPA, UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNICEF |
| **First Tranche transferred on:** | 30-Oct-2008 |
| **Second Tranche transferred on:** | 19-Jan-2010 |

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| **ACTIVITIES Reported:** |
| **Main Substantive Activities:**More than 10,000 members of ethnic minorities directly benefited from participation in pilot projects and training courses. Nine out of 26 handicraft products from China that received the 2010 UNESCO Award of Excellence for Handicrafts came from artisans who improved their products through CDPF training activities. Seven village tourism plans developed in a participatory manner and currently being implemented. Six maternal waiting rooms piloted at county hospitals that address the particular needs of minority women from remote areas. The M&E framework for maternal and child health developed and applied in project counties and nationally. Guidelines on Developing Culture-Appropriate and Locally Relevant Teaching and Learning Materials developed. As a result of cultural mapping, Miao villagers organized a series of cultural festivals attracting more than 240,000 participants. |
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| **Problems and lessons learned:** |
| 1. **Culture-based approach to development:** This approach can help achieve the MDGs and national development objectives. While the benefits of such an approach are particularly obvious in the case of ethnic minority development, it also has relevance for UN agencies working in varying country contexts.2. **UN coherence:** While Joint Programming is probably more important than Joint Programmes, the latter can bring about changes in attitudes and practices that Joint Programming alone might fail to do. Moreover, joint communications and advocacy on key issues can achieve greater visibility and have a deeper impact than individual agency action.3. **Joint Programmes** should usually involve a small number of agencies (2-4), agree upon joint pilot sites and invest sufficient time and effort during the design phase to ensure the coherence and added value of different agencies’ interventions. Joint missions are an excellent means to foster programme synergies and reduce the workload for local partners. |
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| **The programme reports relevant linkage to the UNDAF:** Yes |
| **The programme has communications strategy in place:** Yes |

CHARTS & FIGURES

As of 31 December 2010

Organization

 Approved

Budget

 Transferred

 Exp rate

 Total

Expenditure

 Supplies,

equipmt &

transport

 Personnel

 Training of

counterparts

 Contracts

 Other direct

costs

 Indirect

costs

FAO

236,094

236,094

72%

170,106

20,131

66,256

68,241

4,350

11,128

ILO

471,206

471,206

65%

304,267

18,160

68,950

142,343

40,000

14,909

19,905

UNDP

1,457,190

1,457,190

37%

543,237

150,810

228,159

20,163

101,874

42,231

UNESCO

1,244,034

1,244,034

69%

858,793

8,027

217,142

574,795

2,646

56,183

UNFPA

500,152

500,152

63%

317,238

50,160

191,099

36,522

18,703

20,754

UNICEF

1,185,529

1,185,529

72%

847,820

167,377

18,651

288,685

260,203

57,440

55,465

UNIDO

428,321

428,321

68%

289,649

89,744

7,000

171,000

2,956

18,949

WHO

477,474

477,474

61%

291,736

3,476

155,350

99,747

682

32,480

Grand Total

6,000,000

6,000,000

60%

3,622,846

247,201

911,878

732,443

1,270,671

203,560

257,095

-

200,000

400,000

600,000

800,000

1,000,000

1,200,000

1,400,000

1,600,000

FAO

ILO

UNDP

UNESCO

UNFPA

UNICEF

UNIDO

WHO

Transfers & expenditures

Transferred

Total Expenditure

**7%**

**25%**

**20%**

**35%**

**6%**

**7%**

Expenditure by category

Supplies, equipmt

& transport

Personnel

Training of

counterparts

Contracts

Other direct costs

Indirect costs