

Section I: Identification and JP Status

The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework

Semester: 2-10

Country	China
Thematic Window	Culture and Development
MDGF Atlas Project	67155
Program title	The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework

Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2008-11-04

Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* FAO* ILO* UNDP* UNESCO* UNFPA* UNICEF* UNIDO* WHO
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Implementing Partners

- * Ministry of Education (MOE)
- * Beijing Cultural Heritage Protection Center (CHP)
- * China Arts and Crafts Association (CA&CA)
- * China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE)
- * China National Museum of Ethnology (CNME)
- * Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
- * Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IGSNRR)
- * Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
- * Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)
- * Ministry of Health (MOH)
- * Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS)
- * National Commission for UNESCO
- * National Population & Family Planning Commission (NPFPC)
- * State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)
- * State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC)

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

FAO	\$240,750.00
ILO	\$485,480.00
UNDP	\$1,285,226.00
UNESCO	\$1,298,140.00
UNFPA	\$521,283.00
UNICEF	\$1,235,011.00
UNIDO	\$437,630.00
WHO	\$496,480.00
Total	\$6,000,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

FAO	\$236,094.00
ILO	\$471,206.00
UNDP	\$1,457,190.00

UNESCO	\$1,244,034.00
UNFPA	\$500,152.00
UNICEF	\$1,185,529.00
UNIDO	\$428,321.00
WHO	\$477,474.00
Total	\$6,000,000.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

FAO	\$186,087.00
ILO	\$361,720.00
UNDP	\$945,071.00
UNESCO	\$861,313.00
UNFPA	\$321,960.00
UNICEF	\$1,147,249.00
UNIDO	\$298,321.00
WHO	\$304,058.00
Total	\$4,425,779.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

FAO	\$166,017.00
ILO	\$319,412.00
UNDP	\$805,071.00
UNESCO	\$792,517.00
UNFPA	\$299,800.00
UNICEF	\$1,147,249.00
UNIDO	\$161,617.00
WHO	\$272,740.00
Total	\$3,964,423.00

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of US\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel	UNICEF		22	22	
Cost Share					
Counterpart	SEAC & Education authorities at all levels	331		331	

DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through UN agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	4095	3900	6421	6100	2994	2821	29	408
Reached Number	6169	5815	6124	5818	3001	2894	16	214
Targeted - Reached	-2074	-1915	297	282	-7	-73	13	194
% difference	150.65	149.1	95.37	95.0	100.23	102.59	55.17	52.45

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
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Targeted Number	619640	409000	445831	295000	101210	82808	41	3360
Reached Number	210730	88700	145000	61250	0	0	18	215
Targeted - Reached	408910	320300	300831	233750	101210	82808	23	3145
% difference	34.01	21.69	32.52	21.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	6.4

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

Initial progress has been made towards eventually achieving envisioned programme outcomes. More significant impact of programme interventions on the outcome level is anticipated during the final year of the programme.

Progress in outputs

Through needs-based, interactive training and study tours to more advanced regions of the country, local governments and communities have absorbed the concepts of participatory approaches and Community-Driven Development (CDD) and have increasingly mainstreamed the preservation of cultural and natural assets into their local development planning and management. Innovative poverty alleviation initiatives at village level have been operationalized to develop community-based tourism and ethnic handicrafts for local livelihood improvement. Seven village tourism plans have been finalized; nine crafts submitted from project sites won the 2010 UNESCO AWARD of Excellence for Handicraft. The activities under the education output have increased knowledge and policy options to meet the educational needs of ethnic and linguistic minorities. In addition, the interactive and culture-oriented teacher training model has been tried out at national and provincial level and a series of bilingual training manuals focused on quality basic education for minority children have been developed and delivered to minority teachers and trainers. Guidelines on Developing Culture-Appropriate and Locally Relevant Teaching and Learning Materials have been developed. Efforts under the health component have contributed to increased capacity of county health workers in basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care as well as culturally appropriate service provision and health promotion. Maternal waiting rooms have, moreover, been piloted at county hospitals that address the particular needs of minority women from remote areas. Culturally sensitive Guidelines on Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Counseling for family planning staff have been developed and introduced locally. To contribute to the overall MCH system and sustainable development of MCH in minority areas, an essential MCH service package for ethnic minorities and an integrated MCH financing and service delivery model have been identified; the MCH data collection tool at grassroots level has been developed and the national M&E indicator system has been published by the Ministry of Health.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

Sustainability of programme interventions at the local level is being achieved by building capacity of local stakeholders and by ensuring local ownership through alignment with local and national development strategies and the use of participatory approaches. Sustainability at the national level is similarly being achieved by closely aligning the programme with national plans and strategies and by strengthening the capacity of national partners through joint programme delivery. Culture-based development for ethnic minorities has, moreover, been included among the outputs of the new UNDAF in China (2011-2015) and in some Agency country plans and strategies (e.g. UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO) reflecting the intention of UN Agencies to continue the efforts initiated by the CDPF.

During the reporting period, a workshop was held on 11 October 2010 year to summarize initial programme experiences and put forward policy recommendations that will feed into China's 12th Five-Year-Plan (2011-2015) and the next 10-Year Poverty Alleviation Strategy (2011-2020). The State Ethnic Affairs Commission has, moreover, provided additional matching funds of RMB 1,800,000 to support the community-based tourism development initiatives. The document on MCH M&E indicators has been scaled up to the whole MCH system in the country. And the Ministry of Education has confirmed the feasibility of the language/ culture-sensitive training model for ethnic minority teachers and called for provincial action to replicate it. The government in Longchuan County, Yunnan, has asked local stakeholders to adopt Value-Chain Analysis also in other sectors' planning processes. Effective linkage of local artisans with specialized craft NGOs, designers and relevant institutes ensures continuous intellectual support and mentoring for

local artisan communities. An advocacy toolkit has been designed for health managers and providers operating in ethnic minority areas, encouraging the adoption of culturally sensitive approaches in MCH programs.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Administrative / Financial

Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Administrative/Financial: The differing administrative procedures of UN Agencies occasionally impede joint implementation. Partners usually need to sign a contract with each Agency, each with different budgeting and reporting requirements. In addition, different budgeting systems and requirements of UN Agencies and the MDG Achievement Fund overburden UN staff in budget reporting exercises. Repeated budget calculation in different formats (MDG-F, Agency, by output, by category) adds considerably to the workload of programme staff.

Management: A programming approach that is sensitive to culture and tradition and that regards diverse cultures as valuable resources needs time to take root.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

- 1) Poor road conditions, particularly in Guizhou, and the existence of several minority languages in the various pilot sites pose a larger challenge than originally envisaged.
- 2) The large distance between Beijing (where UN Agencies and their national partners are located) and the pilot sites complicates the communication, monitoring and supervision work.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

Internal:

- The administrative issue has to be addressed primarily at the global level. In the meantime, the UN in China is actively exploring how it can work together more effectively in order to contribute to China's development.
- To promote a culture-based approach, the CDPF organizes learning events on culture-based development for UN staff and partner agencies. In addition, UN agencies and their national partners exert considerable efforts to sensitize CDPF stakeholders about the added value of cultural programming and strengthen relevant capacity. For further information see annual report 2009.

External:

- In light of challenges such as poor transportation and multiple minority languages and given budget limitations, a number of outputs decided to concentrate their resources in selected pilot sites or implement one set of activities in one county and another set in another county to allow for maximum impact.
- The development and strengthening of local capacities is progressive and will have to be pursued continuously during the entire program duration and possibly beyond.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms

Within the UN system, the CDPF falls under the working scope of the Theme Group on Poverty and Inequality (UNTGPI) and is co-chaired by the UNESCO Director and Representative in his capacity as Vice Chair of the UNTGPI.

Regular inter-agency meetings, mailing lists and the UN intranet are among the key mechanisms to foster joint planning and information sharing. Joint delivery is facilitated by means of joint missions, joint workshops and training courses, joint baseline surveys and publications, and the joint hiring of consultants. Moreover, a Joint Communication Strategy and Communication Guidelines have been developed.

China is currently implementing four JPs funded by the MDG-F. Supported by the RCO, the respective Programme Coordinators regularly share information and experiences with each other. In addition, the UN PMC Co-Chairs and the Programme Coordinators regularly meet together with the RCO to discuss and reflect upon cross-cutting issues.

In addition, the CDPF is actively seeking to join hands with other ongoing UN programmes, e.g. the UNDP programme "Poverty Reduction for Ethnic Minorities in China".

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	9 inter-agency meetings, incl. 2 learning sessions; 21 output meetings; 10 joint training courses/workshops; 11 joint consultants	Quarterly and annual reports Meeting minutes, training/workshop agendas etc.	Compiling of quarterly and annual reports Compiling of meeting minutes, training/workshop agendas etc.
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	4 joint baseline surveys; 1 joint report; 1 joint policy recommendation on culturally appropriate inclusive development	CDPF publication list	CDPF publication list
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	7 joint missions	Quarterly and annual reports	Compiling of quarterly and annual reports

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not Involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: budget
Management: procurement
Management: service provision

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The PMC is co-chaired by the UNESCO Director and Representative in his capacity as Vice Chair of the UN Theme Group on Poverty and Inequality together with the Director of the Finance Department of the State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC).

Number of meetings with PMC chair

The PMC has met 3 times. In addition, the PMC Co-Chairs or their representatives met 3 times. They also went on a joint monitoring mission in April 2010.

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: budget
Management: procurement
Management: service provision

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved true
Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: budget
Management: procurement

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

Current situation

The CDPF is implemented in close partnership between the UN, the Chinese government and other partners. A large number of programme activities are directly implemented by national and local government partners. The remaining activities are implemented by either research institutions or civil society organizations, in consultation and with the full support of relevant government institutions.

Both the Ministry of Commerce (MofCOM) as overall coordinator and the State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC) as lead implementing agency have repeatedly demonstrated their strong commitment to the programme. The SEAC Minister participated, for example, in the launching ceremony and the SEAC Vice Minister participated in the NSC meeting and a joint mission together with the UN PMC Co-Chair. All other participating ministries are very supportive of the programme. They participate in key programme events and the development of Annual Work Plans and provide support in terms of coordination with local line bureaus and national research institutions as well as engagement of appropriate international and national expertise.

Civil society organizations, enterprises and citizens participate in varying forms and degrees depending on the specific nature of each intervention. Citizen participation is, for example, particularly strong in the tourism and governance components where villagers have developed their own village-level tourism plans and discussed them with the county government and tourism experts at a deliberative meeting. Villagers are also the driving force behind the cultural mapping process. Civil society organizations feature prominently in the health, cultural mapping and crafts development components and enterprises and artisans play a key role in the crafts development component.

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

Following MDG-F Guidelines, the overall strategic goal of the CDPF Communication Strategy is to “accelerate progress on the MDGs by raising awareness, strengthening broad-based support and action and increasing citizen engagement in MDG related policy and practice”. Expected key outcomes are: i) Increased awareness and support for the MDGs and the MDG-F both at policy and general public level; ii) Programmes are leveraged for increased MDG results and citizen engagement in MDG-F and MDG processes is strengthened and iii) Improved accountability and transparency towards all partners. To achieve these outcomes, the Strategy targets the following audiences: local governments; media; the public; civil society; academia; and the private sector.

At the programme level, the PMO is responsible for facilitating communication and information sharing between all partners as well as communicating with the public, the media and other donor agencies by e.g. maintaining the programme website, liaising with donors and organizing public events and press conferences. As the programme has entered its final year, increased efforts have been made to share programme experiences. The UN PMC Co-Chair, for example, was interviewed on China Radio International and published an article in China Daily, China's leading English newspaper, on the programme's contribution to China's culture-based ethnic minority development. Moreover, during the reporting period the programme was introduced to international audiences at the UN Forum on Minority Issues in Geneva, at a UN knowledge fair in Vienna and at a regional UNDP workshop in Bangkok.

At the output level, UN agencies and their national partners reach out to the various audiences mentioned above by e.g. publishing survey and research results, engaging with national and local media, conducting training workshops, policy dialogue and health communication, and collaborating with community-based organizations, academic institutions and private enterprises.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments
 Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice
 New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals
 Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues
 Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations
 Social networks/coalitions
 Local citizen groups 9
 Private sector 9
 Academic institutions 22
 Media groups and journalist More than 10
 Other

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions
 Household surveys
 Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers
 Open forum meetings
 Capacity building/trainings

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
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Target 1A	2225	For example:	
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JP Outcome 2: Ethnic minorities are empowered in the management of cultural resources and benefiting from cultural-based economic development

1. Responsible and participatory cultural tourism models at village and cross-village trail piloted (value: Participatory community tourism planning in 7 villages completed; community tourism development associations established and community-based tourism development initiatives being implemented in all pilot villages)
2. At least 2 provincial artisan networks and supporting institutions have been established or existing ones strengthened (value: 3 county level crafts associations established; capacity building and financial support provided to county level crafts associations)
3. 100 local stakeholders trained on conservation and development (value: 60)
4. Minimum of 40 businesses/artisans have received Entrepreneurship and Business Development Services (BDS) training (value: 65)
5. Minimum of 100 local stakeholders and craft-workers of ethnic minorities are trained on product development with emphasis on the balance of authenticity, innovation and marketing (value: 100)

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
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<p>Target 1B</p> <p>JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services</p> <p>JP Outcome 2: Ethnic minorities are empowered in the management of cultural resources and benefiting from cultural-based economic development</p>	<p>536</p>	<p>For example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 50 labour officials with increased awareness and understanding of international labour standards and national legislation (value: 22) 2. 100 policy-makers, labour officials, advisors, employers and persons involved in the settlement of labour disputes with an in-depth understanding of the concepts of discrimination and equal opportunity (value: 0) 3. Number of jobs has increased by 20% by the enterprises supported by the programme, at least 50% of which are held by women (value: 42%, 43% of which are held by women) 4. Two policy recommendations produced for local policy makers to decrease cultural and linguistic barriers and increase employment opportunities for ethnic minorities (value: 0) 	
<p>Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day</p>			
<p>JP Outcome</p>	<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<p>JP Indicator</p>	<p>Value</p>
<p>Target 2A</p> <p>JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services</p>	<p>6256</p>	<p>For example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 4 sets of local curricula developed for ethnic minority children living in pilot areas (value: 4 sets drafted) 2. At least 60% of ethnic minority teachers and school principals from pilot schools oriented towards child friendly and culture-sensitive teaching and management (value: 80%) 3. 90% of available policies reviewed and analyzed and at least 12 case studies conducted involving both schools and communities (value: 90% & 12) 	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Target 4A	657	For example: 1. At least 60% of pregnant women in project counties who receive antenatal care at least 4 times (or alternatively 30% increase compared to baseline) 2. At least hospital delivery rate of 80% in project counties (or alternatively 30% increase compared to baseline) 3. At least 30% of women undertaking exclusive breast feeding of their baby for 6 months (or alternatively 50% increase compared to baseline)	
JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services			

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Target 5A	657	For example: 1. At least 60% of pregnant women in project counties who receive antenatal care at least 4 times (or alternatively 30% increase compared to baseline) 2. At least hospital delivery rate of 80% in project counties (or alternatively 30% increase compared to baseline) 3. At least 30% of women undertaking exclusive breast feeding of their baby for 6 months (or alternatively 50% increase compared to baseline)	
JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services			

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

For the JP indicators mentioned under targets 4A and 5A, 'alternatively' refers to "counties where the base value is already too close to or exceeding the target value". The new



value for these indicators will only become available at the time of the end line survey.

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 The development of government policies for the effective management of the country's cultural heritage and tourism sector strengthened and supported

1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the programme that explicitly aim to mainstream cultural diversity, and strengthen national and local government capacity to support the cultural and tourism sector.

Policies

National
Local

Laws

National
Local

Plans

National
Local

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it will be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact,):

1.3 Sector in which the law, policy or plan is focused

Comments: Please specify how indicator 1.1 addresses the selected sectors

1.4 Number of citizens and/or institutions directly affected by the law, policy or plan

Citizens

Total
Urban
Rural

National Public Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

1.5 Government budget allocated to cultural and tourism policies or programmes before the implementation of the Joint Programme (annual)

National Budget
Local Budget

1.6 Variation (%) in the government budget allocated to cultural and tourism policies or interventions from the beginning of the programme to present time:

National Budget

Overall
Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

Overall
Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

The State Ethnic Affairs Commission has provided additional matching funds of USD 270,000 to support the community-based tourism development initiatives. Moreover, educational authorities at all levels provided financial support adding up to USD 61,000.

2 Building the capacity of the cultural and tourism sector

2.1 Number of institutions and/or individuals with improved capacities through training, equipment and /or knowledge transferred

Public Institutions

Total 58

Private Sector Institutions

Total 180

Civil Servants

Total 268
Women 71
Men 197

2.2 Number of actions/events implemented that promote culture and/or tourism

Cultural events (fairs, etc)

Total 2
Number of participants 398

Cultural Infrastructure renovated or built

Total

Total number of citizens served by the infrastructure created

Tourism infrastructure created

Total

Other, Specify

Total

2.3 Number and type of mechanisms established with support from the joint programme that serve to document and/or collect statistics on culture and tourism.

Workshops

Total number	8	
Number of participants		189
Women	65	
Men	124	

Statistics

Total

National

Local

Information systems

Total

National

Local

Cultural heritage inventories

Total	11
National	0
Local	11

Other, Specify

Total

National
Local

3 Cultural and tourism potential leveraged for poverty reduction and development

3.1 Number of individuals with improved access to new markets where they can offer cultural and/or touristic services or products

Citizens

Total	436	
Women	135	
Men	301	
% From Ethnic groups		95%

Tourism service providers

Total		
Women		
Men		
% From Ethnic Groups		

Culture professionals

Total	20	
Women	5	
Men	15	
% From Ethnic groups		95%

Artists

Total		
Women		
Men		
% From Ethnic groups		

Artisans

Total	100	
Women	30	
Men	70	

% From Ethnic groups 95%

Others, specify

Total

Women

Men

% From Ethnic Groups

3.2 Based on available data, please indicate the number of individuals or groups supported by the joint programme that have experienced a positive impact on health, security and income

Citizens

Total

Women

Men

% From Ethnic Groups

Culture professionals

Total

Women

Men

% From Ethnic Groups

Artists

Total

Women

Men

% From Ethnic Groups

Cultural industries

Total

Women

Men

% From Ethnic Groups

Artisans

Total

Women
Men
% From Ethnic Groups

Entrepreneurs

Total 8
Women 1
Men 7
% From Ethnic Group 75%

Tourism Industry

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic Groups

Others, specify

Total 5815
School children in pilot schools
Women 2821
School children in pilot schools
Men 2994
School children in pilot schools
% From Ethnic Groups 85%
School children in pilot schools

3.3 Percentage of the above mentioned beneficiaries that have improved their livelihoods in the following aspects

Income

% Of total beneficiaries 20

Basic social services (health, education, etc)

% Of total beneficiaries 80

Security

% Of total beneficiaries

Others, specify

% Of total beneficiaries

3.4 Number of individuals with improved access to cultural services, products and/or infrastructure

Citizens

Total

Women

Men

%from Ethnic groups

Culture Professionals

Total 8

Women 5

Men 3

%from Ethnic groups 60%

Artists

Total 6

Women 0

Men 6

%from Ethnic groups 50%

Cultural industries

Total

Women

Men

%from Ethnic groups

Artisans

Total 79

Women 31

Men 48

%from Ethnic groups 90%

Entrepreneurs

Total 14



Women 4
Men 10
%from Ethnic groups 86%

Tourism Industry

Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups

Other, Specify

Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups

Joint Programme M&E framework

This template is the same as the one you will find in the JP documents. We have added 3 columns to provide spaces for baselines of the indicators as well as targets. All the values for indicators in this template are cumulative. This means the past values obtained accumulate (add up over time) as the joint programme gets implemented. We are expecting you to include not only the indicators but the value of these indicators. If you do not provide them, please explain the reason and how you are going to obtain this information for the next reporting period.

CDPF Program Monitoring Framework (revised June 2009 & further modified March 2010¹)

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Baseline value of indicators	Value of indicators (as of 31 Dec 2010)
MDG Goals & indicators relevant to the programme:						
<u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty</u>						
Indicator 1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day						
Indicator 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]						
Indicator 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption						
Indicator 4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age						
<u>Goal 2: Universal Primary Education</u>						
Indicator 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education						
Indicator 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5						
Indicator 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds						
<u>Goal 3: Gender Equality</u>						

¹ Upon request by MDG-F Secretariat (email communication from Paula Pelaez dated 13 March 2010)

Indicator 9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
 Indicator 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old
 Indicator 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Indicator 13. Under-five mortality rate
 Indicator 14. Infant mortality rate
 Indicator 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Indicator 16. Maternal mortality ratio
 Indicator 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services. (All of the outputs of Outcome 1 address all the MDGs targeted in this Joint Programme.)

1. Governance processes made more inclusive of ethnic minorities and sensitive to culturally based development strategies.	200 local government officials, local People's Congress or CPPCC officials, community leaders and civil society representatives trained	Outcome reports Training material	Questionnaires, collection of documents, training workshops	UNDP, SEAC	0	790 local government officials, local People's Congress or CPPCC officials, community leaders, civil society and local community representatives trained
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This component specifically targets MDG 0. Indicators are the number of successful trainings developed and provided.	UNESCO Cultural Diversity Programming Lens Toolkit translated, adapted to the local context, tested and disseminated to minimum of 200 participants at the governance capacity-building workshops	Publication of the diversity lens toolkit in Chinese; Consultation meetings and training workshops evaluation reports; list of participants and meeting/training materials	Field visit, report and data collection	UNESCO, SEAC	Generic UNESCO Cultural Diversity Programming Lens Toolkit available in English	Diversity Lens Toolkit translated, adapted to the local context and disseminated to 268 workshop participants; new thematic lens on community-based cultural tourism developed to support synergy across outputs
	At least 2 platforms for exchange on development strategies established	Recorded documents	Regular project progress report	UNDP, SEAC	0	Consultation workshop held in Congjiang to review & approve local community tourism plans and discuss establishment & operation of long-term exchange mechanism; communication channel further strengthened through subsequent training and exchange activities involving all relevant local development stakeholders

2. Strengthened policy and institutional capacity in developing and implementing culturally sensitive and quality basic education for ethnic minority children.	At least 60% of ethnic minority children in each of pilot schools fully informed about essential message on child-friendly and culture-sensitive schools	Baseline, field monitoring and interviews, end-line survey	Questionnaires, classroom observation	UNICEF and Ministry of Education	0	100% of ethnic minority children in pilot schools familiarized with child friendly and culture-sensitive schools through supply provision, including sports kits and library kits (in Mandarin & Tibetan) and participation in the development of local learning materials
This component addresses MDG 2 and 3. The cited indicators specify how these goals will be achieved.	At least 4 sets of local curricula developed for ethnic minority children living in pilot areas	Documents	Collection of documents	UNICEF and Ministry of Education	0	Local curricula outline for ethnic minority children living in pilot areas developed and used by local project resource persons; 4 sets of local curricula drafted incl. 3 developed by project provinces and 1 developed by national technical team
	At least 60% of ethnic minority teachers and school principals from pilot schools oriented towards child friendly and	Baseline, field monitoring and end-line survey	Questionnaires; Monitoring tools	UNICEF and Ministry of Education	0	About 80% of ethnic minority teachers from pilot schools oriented on child friendly and culture-sensitive teaching and learning, and about 40% of teachers and 100% principals from 21 pilot schools trained

	culture-sensitive teaching and management					on cultural-sensitive management
	At least 2 pilot counties developed scaling up plan by the end of project cycle	Documents	Collection of documents	UNICEF and Ministry of Education	0	1 pilot county (Linzhi County) developed and began implementing scaling up plan; other 2 counties and provincial-level focal points expressed their interest and confidence in building models for scaling up
	90% of available policies reviewed and analyzed and at least 12 case studies conducted involving both schools and communities	Documents, onsite verification	Desk review, field work	UNESCO MoE (NatCom)	0	90% of available policies reviewed and analyzed and 12 cases studies conducted
	At least 20 policy makers as well as 45 local practitioners enabled to use UNESCO's policy	Documents	Desk review, checklist	UNESCO MoE (NatCom)	0	<i>Related activities to be conducted in year 3</i>

	recommendations and have participated in capacity building activities on framing and implementing culturally sensitive education policies for ethnic minority children					
3. Facilitate local adaptation of national MCH policy to assure improved participation in quality of, access to and knowledge and uptake of an essential package of evidence-based MCH and FP services and associated practices	At least 60% of pregnant women in project counties who receive antenatal care at least 4 times (or alternatively ² 30% increase compared to baseline)	Baseline and end line surveys	Questionnaire	UNICEF UNFPA WHO	Congjiang 39.85% Leishan 43.55% Luxi 71.29% Longchuan 47.06% Gyamda 5.88% Hualong 7.46% Average: 47.9%	New data will only become available at the time of the end line survey
	At least hospital delivery rate of 80% in project counties (or	Baseline and end line surveys	Questionnaire	UNICEF UNFPA WHO	Congjiang 53.04% Leishan 37.34% Luxi 76.12% Longchuan 79.87%	New data will only become available at the time of the end line survey

² In counties where the base value is already too close to or exceeding the target value.

in ethnic minority areas, acknowledging	alternatively ² 30% increase compared to baseline)				Gyamda 28.2% Hualong 57.85% Average: 60%	
culture and traditional beliefs as key influences on service strategies and uptake prioritized by local administrators, and incorporating improvements in	At least 30% of women undertaking exclusive breast feeding of their baby for 6 months (or alternatively ² 50% increase compared to baseline)	Baseline and end line surveys	Questionnaire	UNICEF UNFPA	Congjiang 15.2% Leishan 30.8% Luxi 18.2% Longchuan 4.3% Gyamda 0% Hualong 18.2% Average: 17.5%	New data will only become available at the time of the end line survey
human and financial resources, health systems and evaluation systems that specifically focus on the ethnicity of the providers and beneficiaries. This component addresses MDG 4 & 5. The detailed indicators listed	At least 70% of MCH information staff trained on MCH information management system	Training materials, reports, Adapted guidelines	Training workshops	WHO UNICEF UNFPA	45%	100% of MCH information staff trained on MCH information management system

show how this will be measured.						
4. Inclusion issues of minorities are better addressed through culture-based economic empowerment and non-discrimination.	At least 2 counties are able to institutionalize availability of quality data on the situation of ethnic minorities in the labour market	Validated research reports	Regular reporting	ILO	0	0
By addressing unequal access to employment for ethnic minorities, this component tackles MDG 1 and 3. The success of this component will be indicated by the numbers of ethnic minorities and especially the female population	50 labour officials with increased awareness and understanding of international labour standards and national legislation	Training attendance	Regular reporting	ILO	0	22 labour officials with increased awareness and understanding of international labour standards and national legislation
	100 policy-makers, labour officials, advisors, employers and persons involved in the settlement of labour disputes with an in-depth	Survey on attitudes and experiences	Regular reporting	ILO	0	0

among these communities who are engaged in new venues of employment which can reduce their poverty.	understanding of the concepts of discrimination and equal opportunity					
	In at least 2 counties a sustainable mechanism developed and implemented which will facilitate information exchange and training on anti-discrimination	Functioning mechanism	Regular reporting	ILO	0	0
	10 non-pilot sites are using the training materials	Field visits	Regular reporting	ILO	0	0
	Two policy recommendations produced for local policy makers to decrease cultural and linguistic barriers and increase	Research papers and policy recommendations and workshops	Consultative (advisory) meetings	UNESCO, CASS	0	Two research reports with policy recommendations produced respectively for local policy makers in Leishan and Longchuan Counties

	employment opportunities for ethnic minorities					
JP Outcome 2: Ethnic minorities empowered in management of cultural resources and benefiting from cultural-based economic development (The Outputs in JP Outcome 2 primarily address MDG 0, 1 and 3.)						
1. Improved approaches and capacity of ethnic minorities in understanding and protecting cultural (tangible and intangible) capital and ethnic awareness of cultural diversity This component addresses MDG 0, 1 and 3. The strategy centers on	Ethnic minority communities' production of own cultural maps in 5 or more villages in Congjiang County	Cultural mapping archives and final publication	Field visit, report and data collection	UNESCO	0	All 11 pilot villages have produced their own cultural calendars for 2011 and most cultural maps have been drafted
	Production of new exhibit and museum catalogue in 2 or more villages in Congjiang County incorporating results of community-based mapping	Analytical report of museum baseline survey and evaluation reports of museum training workshops; museum catalogue	Field visit and desk review	UNESCO	0	Production of new exhibit and museum catalogue initiated in 1 village museum in Congjiang County

community-based involvement and ownership whose success will lead to improved governance and human rights. The component also targets the inclusion of women. The resulting community museums will bring increased	Master Plan on 1) agro-culture dynamic conservation and 2)	Master plan document; Training/workshop attendance;	Monitoring in months 14, 24-25, 33-34	FAO	No relevant Master Plan has been developed	Outline of Master plan has been developed
	100 local stakeholders trained on conservation and	Publicity/advocacy documents			0	60 local stakeholders trained on conservation and development
	6 publications published and at least 2 public information exchange meetings organized advocating				0	3 publications & 10 articles published; 8 public information meetings organized; 1 documentary & 1 photo exhibition on agriculture heritage produced/organized; 1 agriculture heritage
2. Capacity built and examples piloted on using participatory processes in managing minority community resources and sustainability leveraging tourism for local livelihoods	120 local govt officials, community leaders and civil society representatives	Baseline, MTR, end line survey Training material	Questionnaires, collection of documents, Training workshops	UNDP, SEAC	0	300 local govt officials, community leaders and civil society representatives trained
	UNESCO Community-Based Tourism Capacity Building Handbook translated and disseminated to	Publication of the toolkit in Chinese, consultation meetings and training workshops	Field visit, report and data collection	UNESCO, SEAC	Generic UNESCO Community-Based Tourism Capacity Building Handbook available in English	Handbook translated and disseminated to 168 training participants, incl. 73 community residents; Handbook adapted to community-based cultural

<p>This component also addresses MDG 0, 1 and 3. The process of developing responsible, community-based tourism models will yield improved governance, gender equality and increased community incomes.</p>	<p>minimum of 50 participants at tourism consultations meetings and training workshops as well as 50 community residents</p>	<p>evaluation reports, list of participants and meeting/training materials</p>				<p>tourism development, tested and trained at two workshops with close to 80 beneficiaries; training on monitoring of community tourism conducted by exercises and hands-on mentoring</p>
	<p>Responsible and participatory cultural tourism models at village and cross-village trail piloted (1 trail)</p>	<p>Onsite verification, reports</p>	<p>Field visit, regular progress report</p>	<p>UNDP, UNESCO, SEAC, local tourism administration</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Participatory community tourism planning in 7 villages completed and under review by local authorities and communities; community tourism development associations established and community-based tourism development initiatives being implemented in all pilot villages</p>
<p>3. Culture Based Local Economic Development (LED) and livelihood creation through: (i) provision of</p>	<p>Number of jobs has increased by 20% by the enterprises supported by the programme, at least 50% of which</p>	<p>County labour bureau statistics on employment</p>	<p>Included in the annual report</p>	<p>ILO, MOHRSS</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>Number of jobs has increased by 42% by the enterprises supported by the programme, 43% of which are held by women</p>

entrepreneurship and business development services, and (ii) strengthening policy and institutional environment for ethnic minority arts and crafts sector	are held by women					
This component addresses MDG 1 and 3. The indicators provided all address the number of jobs and businesses to be reached by the trainings in this component, and how this will improve economic opportunities.	Marketability, quality and design of 2 product categories have been improved	Onsite verification, reports, survey	Field visit, data collection local staff recruited	UNIDO, SEAC	0	Assessment completed; sector development training in 5 sectors completed, incl. product design and quality improvements
	Minimum of 40 businesses/artisans have received Entrepreneurship and Business Development Services (BDS) training	Onsite verification, reports	Field visit, meeting and interviews with counterparts and entrepreneurs	UNIDO, SEAC	0	65 artisans, entrepreneurs, associations, students, designers have received training
	Minimum of 100 local stakeholders and craft-workers of ethnic minorities are trained on product development with emphasis on the balance of authenticity,	Evaluation report, list of participants and training materials of the AWARD of Excellence Training Workshops	Field visit, report and data collection	UNESCO, CACA	0	100 local stakeholders and crafts-workers of ethnic minorities trained on product development with emphasis on the balance of authenticity, innovation and marketing

Women ethnic minorities will be targeted.	innovation and marketing					
	Minimum of 100 stakeholders' understanding of the local situation of artisans and craft industry, with a culturally sensitive approach, is improved to raise awareness among stakeholders on the role of cultural traditions in economic development	Evaluation report, list of participants and training materials of the Participatory Craft Survey Training Workshops and analytical report of the Participatory Craft Survey	Field visit, report and data collection	UNESCO, CACA	0	130 stakeholders' understanding of the local situation of artisans and craft industry, with a culturally sensitive approach, is improved to raise awareness among stakeholders on the role of cultural traditions in economic development
	At least 2 provincial artisan networks and supporting institutions have been established or existing ones	Baseline and end line survey, consultation	Questionnaire, interview, consultation meeting	UNDP, SEAC	0	3 county level crafts associations established; capacity building and financial support provided to county level crafts associations; local products from pilot sites

	strengthened					selected to be shown in the exhibition and sale at the 2010 World EXPO
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Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

This table refers to the cumulative financial progress of the joint programme implementation at the end of the semester. The financial figures from the inception of the programme to date accumulated (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). It is meant to be an update of your Results Framework included in your original programme document. You should provide a table for each output.

Definitions on financial categories

- **Total amount planned for the JP:** Complete allocated budget for the entire duration of the JP.
- **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.
- **Estimated total amount disbursed:** this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.
- **Estimated % delivery rate:** Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date.

JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			National/Local	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Output 1.1: Governance processes made more inclusive of ethnic minorities	1.1.1. Assess needs, coordinate stakeholders (meetings), invite and arrange for cultural experts.	x			UNESCO	SEAC	10,000	10,000	10,000	100%
	1.1.2. Organize 1 training for 4 counties/prefectures (hire trainers and prepare training materials and	x	x	x	UNESCO	SEAC	87,072	60,000	50,000	77%

and sensitive to culturally based development strategies.	equipment) for the local stakeholders.									
	1.1.3. Prepare draft translation of the toolkit that will fit into the capacity building training, test and adapt before translation.	x			UNESCO	SEAC	10,000	10,000	10,000	100%
	1.1.4. Revise and adapt toolkit to suit local use after consultations with local stakeholders in training workshops.			x	UNESCO	SEAC	5,000	0	0	0%
	1.1.5. Meetings between stakeholders, consultations to check activity progress and effectiveness.	x	x	x	UNESCO	SEAC	37,000	23,000	21,734	78%
	1.1.6. Partnership building and communication	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	3,000	3,000	3,000	100%
	1.1.7.1 Carry out training activities for 50 community and civil society in making and implementing “inclusive policies” 1.1.7.2 Carry out an international training activity for government representatives. The curriculum will include: (i) social and economic gains from increase participation and information by minority communities in policy making,(ii) the role of CSOs in bridging the gap between local constituencies and their	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	80,500	79,895	78,898	98%

	representatives, (iii) the intrinsic and economic value of cultural assets, and (iv) the mutually supporting role of heritage protection and economic growth.									
	1.1.8 Design, establish and test exchange mechanism in one or two pilot counties	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	13,500	13,400	13,300	98.52%
	1.1.9 Recommendations will be drafted to facilitate the inclusion of cultural minorities in public polices and services.		x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	27,705	27,705	27,665	99.86%
	1.1.10 Monitoring and evaluation			X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	5,000	5,000	4,450	89%
Output 1.2: Policies and institutionalized capacities in implementing culturally-sensitive and quality basic education for ethnic minorities enhanced	1.2.1. Set out baseline on learning and teaching status for ethnic minority children and teachers; Conduct field monitoring trips and assessment	x	x	x	UNICEF	MOE, BNU	60,000	40,000	40,418 (UNICEF added 418 to meet the gap caused by changing exchange rate)	101%
	1.2.2. Develop training materials in culturally appropriate languages; Conduct training workshops for teacher trainers and ethnic minority	x	x	x	UNICEF	MOE, BNU	157,946	117,946	120,535 (UNICEF added 2,589 to	102%

	teachers; Promote children's participation in pilot schools; Provide sports, WASH and library books to remote primary schools								meet the gap caused by changing exchange rate)	
	1.2.3. Develop local curricula guidelines, focusing on user-friendliness, respect for ethnicity and diverse culture and life-skills-oriented; Develop at least 3 kinds of local curricula in culturally appropriate languages, focusing on local arts, safety and emergency preparedness, life skills; Pre-test and evaluate; Print and distribute to pilot schools preparedness, life skills; Pre-test and evaluation; Printing and distribution to pilot schools		x	x	UNICEF	MOE, BNU	63,000	50,000	50,200 (UNICEF added 200 to meet the gap caused by changing exchange rate)	100.4%
	1.2.4. Development and implementation of guideline on peer-learning amongst ethnic minority teachers; Regular Workshops on effects of peer-learning and interactive teacher support; Field guidance by provincial teacher	x	x	x	UNICEF	MOE, BNU	75,000	50,000	50,000	100%

trainers.										
1.2.5. Support of field documentation by external resource persons; Workshops on experience exchange; Seminar on policy impact, replication and sustainability at higher level.		X	X		UNICEF	MOE, BNU	50,000	25000	25,000	100%
1.2.6. Mobile training facilitates including video projectors and vehicles	X	X	X		UNICEF	MOE, BNU	62,000	62000	69,886 (UNICEF added 7,886 to meet the gap caused by changing exchange rate)	113%
1.2.7. Documentation and in-depth review and analysis of all existing education policy documents from the perspective of education for ethnic minorities – with particular focus on 2 project sites provinces.	X				UNESCO	MOE	40,000	40,000	40,000	100%
1.2.8. Preparing case studies and community-based studies to examine the actual implementation of education policies targeted to			X		UNESCO	MOE	99,500	92,500	82,500	82.9%

	minority children, identify any barriers and gaps as well as best practices.									
	1.2.9. Analysis of field data vis-a-vis national policies to draw policy recommendations and identify specific actions for effective implementation of education policies for ethnic minority children		X		UNESCO	MOE	50,000	44,000	38,970	77.94%
	1.2.10. A national workshop to share the findings, best practices and policy recommendations with policymakers and practitioners.			X	UNESCO	MOE	80,000	0	0	0%
Output 1.3: Facilitate local adaptation of national MCH policy to assure improved participation in, quality of, access to and knowledge and uptake of an essential package of MCH and FP services and associated	1.3.1 Baseline and endline survey conducted	X		X	UNICEF	MCH Department at MOH, NCWCH	40,000	20,000	20,000	50%
	1.3.2 Baseline and endline survey conducted	X		X	UNFPA	NCWCH (MOH) and CPDRC (NPFPC)	40,000	20,000	20,000	50%
	1.3.3. Adaptation of nat. MCH guidelines				UNICEF	MCH Department at MOH, NCWCH	42,000	42,940	42,940	100%
	1.3.4 Capacity building of local FP providers on MCH and Quality of Care	X	X		UNFPA	CPDRC (NPFPC)	42,000	42,000	42,000	100%
	1.3.5. Training of provincial, county and township level health providers on MCH and health communication strategies using a participatory	X	X	X	UNICEF	MCH Department at MOH, NCWCH	513,270	370,670	370,670	41%

practices in ethnic minority areas, acknowledging culture and traditional beliefs as key influences on service, strategies and uptake, prioritized by local administrators, and incorporating improvements in human and financial resources, health systems management and monitoring and evaluation systems that specifically focus on the ethnicity of the providers and beneficiaries.	approach and supply provision									
	1.3.6. Baseline and Endline cultural study conducted	X		X	UNFPA	Central University of Minorities	40,000	20,000	20,000	50%
	1.3.7 Training and advocacy activities on community based intervention and culturally sensitive service provision (targeting local decision makers and providers)	X	X	X	UNFPA	NCWCH (MOH), CPDRC (NPFPC) and other partners (from academic and NGO sector)	149,000	95,500	80,190	54%
	1.3.8 Improved household practices	x	x	x	UNICEF	MCH Department at MOH, NCWCH	91,000	64,668	64,668	71%
	1.3.9 Health promotion and client education activities locally designed and involving communities	X	X	X	UNFPA	NCWCH (MOH) and CPDRC (NPFPC)	191,600	118,400	113,000	59%
	1.3.10 Technical assistance on culturally sensitive programming	X			UNFPA	NCWCH (MOH) and CPDRC (NPFPC)	5,000	5,000	5,000	100%
	1.3.11.The standard estimated cost of MCH/FP essential package .	x	X		WHO	MOH/NCWCH	103,500	43,500	43,500	38.9%
	1.3.12. Integrating MCH service model in rural areas	X	x		WHO	MOH/HUST	114,000	44,000	44,000	38.1%
	1.3.13. Quality of MCH data improved.	x	X		WHO	MOH/NMCHSC	135,000	65,500	65,500	48.5%
	1.3.14. M&E framework for MCH service is available.	x	x		WHO	MOH/NCWCH	111,500	44,000	44,000	39.5%

Output 1.4: Inclusion issues of minorities are better addressed through culture-based economic empowerment and non-discrimination	1.4.1 – Build up the knowledge base on the employment situation of ethnic minorities in selected pilot sites	x	x	X	ILO	MOHRSS	35,000	35,000	35,000	100%
	1.4.2 – Capacity building for key stakeholders to better implement legislation	x	x	x	ILO	MOHRSS	74,000	42,000	27,000	36.49%
	1.4.3. Assess needs; review and analyse policies and literature on language barriers in China; select pilot sites; first-round consultative meetings, design overall strategies, build project task force and partnership with local governments.	x	x		UNESCO	CASS	19,000	19,000	19,000	100%
	1.4.4. Qualitative research conducted on language and cultural barriers facing ethnic minorities in the workplace; analyse field data; produce policy recommendations; foster dialogues among governments and CSOs and individuals.		x	X	UNESCO	CASS	71,500	66,000	65,500	92%
	1.4.5. Produce final publication/tool kits; Provide technical support for knowledge base on the employment situation of ethnic minorities in selected pilot sites.			X	UNESCO	CASS	6,228	0	0	0%

	the stakeholder training									
	2.1.7 Publication and propaganda on agricultural systems, such as media publication, information exchange, etc.	X	X	X	FAO	CAS	37,450	28,335	6,665	18%
Output 2.2: Capacity built and examples piloted on using participatory processes in managing minority community resources and sustainability leveraging tourism for local livelihoods	2.2.1. Coordinate with local stakeholders	x			UNDP	SEAC	11,000	11,000	11,000	100%
	2.2.2. Assess needs of local ethnic minority communities and survey the cultural resources that can be utilized.	X			UNESCO	SEAC	8,000	8,000	8,000	100%
	2.2.3. Translate the Community-Based Tourism Capacity Building Handbook for the training workshops.	x	x	X	UNESCO	SEAC	102,116	80,000	65,000	76%
	2.2.4. Discuss with local stakeholders their concerns and development plans.			X	UNESCO	SEAC	31,000	0	0	0%
	2.2.5. Monitoring and Evaluation	x	x	x	UNESCO	SEAC	28,000	12,000	8,000	57%
	2.2.6 Partnership building and communication	X	X	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	3,000	3,000	3,000	100%
	2.2.7 Carry out a training activity which will be focused on tourism development and resource management	X	X	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	44,195	43,510	43,287	97.95%
	2.2.8 Recommendations to improve the provincial and local tourism strategies will be drafted as an	X	X	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	7,185	7,185	7,185	100%

	outcome of consultation workshop or roundtables									
	2.2.9 Responsible cultural tourism models at pilot villages with strong community participation will be designed and established	X	X	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	95,435	95,435	89,465	93.74%
	2.2.10 Monitoring & Evaluation	X		X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	5,000	5,000	3,359	67.2%
Output 2.3: Culture Based Local Economic Development (LED) and livelihood creation through: (i) provision of entrepreneurship and business development services, and (ii) strengthening policy and institutional environment for ethnic minority arts and crafts sector	2.3.1 – Adaptation of training materials	X		x	ILO	MOHRSS	140,000	120,000	93,728	68.58%
	2.3.2 – Training of trainers	X	X							
	2.3.3 – Training of entrepreneurs	X	x							
	2.3.4 – Adaptation of VCD handbook	x		X	ILO	MOHRSS	140,000	110,000	108,964	83.82%
	2.3.5 – Training of VCD facilitators	x	X							
	2.3.6 – Pilot VCD in pilot sites	x	X							
	2.3.7 – Review of local business environment		X		ILO	MOHRSS	64,720	54,720	54,720	84.55%
	2.3.8 – LED policy dialogues			X						
	2.3.9 – M & E		x	X						
	2.3.10 Partnership building and communication	X	X	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	4,000	2,320	835	20.8%

2.3.11 Carry out training activities to support minority crafts sector. The target trainees will include representatives from local crafts associations and artisan networks.	X	X	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	39,500	8,000	5,276	14.7%
2.3.12 Support/create local non-government minority crafts associations and artisan networks	X	X	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	41,500	24,070	14,740	35.5%
2.3.13 Design and develop marketing materials; Make plans and necessary preparation for promotional event to be held in 2011.		X	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	15,000	6,000	0	0%
2.3.14 Monitoring and evaluation			X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	5,000	5,000	0	0%
2.3.15. Coordinate with local stakeholders, form work team.	x			UNESCO	CACA	18,000	18,000	18,000	100%
2.3.16. Provide cultural expert to assist in producing the Baseline study results.	X			UNESCO	CACA	10,000	10,000	10,000	100%
2.3.17. Provide cultural expert to assist in producing the Market assessment results.	x			UNESCO	CACA	12,000	12,000	12,000	100%
2.3.18. Organize 1 training workshop (for 3 counties/prefectures) to introduce the SEAL programme.	x	x	X	UNESCO	CACA	61,000	42,000	42,000	77%
2.3.19. Organize 1 training workshop for local stakeholders (from 3	x	x		UNESCO	CACA	42,000	32,000	32,000	69%

counties/prefectures) on Participatory crafts survey Training.									
2.3.20. Publish survey results.	x	x	X	UNESCO	CACA	33,863	18,000	12,000	60%
2.3.21. Organize 1 consultation workshop to discuss plans, progress and concerns.		x	X	UNESCO	CACA	15,000	12,000	12,000	75%
2.3.22. Provide cultural expert to assist in the testing		x	X	UNESCO	CACA	19,000	7,000	7,000	57%
2.3.23. Discuss among stakeholders on the progress and effectiveness of the activities, produce report.	x	x	x	UNESCO	CACA	39,000	18,813	18,813	63%
2.3.24. Preparatory phase	X			UNIDO	SEAC	8,560	8,560	8,560	100%
2.3.25. Needs assessment; and consultations at county level	X	X		UNIDO	SEAC	27,820	19,260	19,260	100%
2.3.26. Market and Product analysis conducted and disseminated	X	X		UNIDO	SEAC	121,980	96,300	96,300	100%
2.3.27. Design and local adaptation including translation		X		UNIDO	SEAC	53,500	51,000	10,747	20%
2.3.28. Training of trainers		X		UNIDO	SEAC	57,780	35,754	0	50%
2.3.29. Capacity building for business support services	X	X	X	UNIDO	SEAC	119,840	67,840	21,400	57%
2.3.30. Dissemination of results			X	UNIDO	SEAC	32,100	13,782	0	22%
2.3.31. Monitoring and evaluation	X	X	X	UNIDO	SEAC	16,050	5,825	5,350	36%