

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:

- FAO
- ILO
- UNDP
- UNESCO
- UNFPA
- UNICEF
- UNIDO
- WHO

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	
	ILO	
	UNDP	
	UNESCO	
	UNFPA	
	UNICEF	
	UNIDO	
	WHO	
Total Amount of Transferred To Date	FAO	236094.0
	ILO	471206.0
	UNDP	1457190.0
	UNESCO	1244034.0
	UNFPA	500152.0
	UNICEF	1185529.0
	UNIDO	428321.0
	WHO	477474.0
Total Budget Committed To Date	FAO	186087.0
	ILO	361720.0
	UNDP	945071.0
	UNESCO	861313.0
	UNFPA	321960.0
	UNICEF	1147249.0
	UNIDO	298321.0
	WHO	
Total Budget Disbursed To Date	FAO	166017.0
	ILO	319412.0
	UNDP	805071.0
	UNESCO	792517.0
	UNFPA	299800.0
	UNICEF	1147249.0
	UNIDO	161617.0
	WHO	

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 Cost Share	UNICEF	22	22		
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
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

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.

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. 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?

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

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 MDF-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?

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?

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?

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 (MoCOM) 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?

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 MDCs 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

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
Target 1A JP Outcome 2: Ethnic minorities are empowered in the management of cultural resources and benefiting from cultural-based economic development	2225	For example: 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
Target 1B JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services JP Outcome 2: Ethnic minorities are empowered in the management of cultural resources and benefiting from cultural-based economic development	536	For example: 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)	

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 2A JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services	6256	For example: 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 JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services	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)	

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 JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services	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)	

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.

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
Women 2821
Men 2994
% 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