

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

### The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework

#### Semester: 1-10

Country	China
Thematic Window	Culture and Development
MDGF Atlas Project	67155
Program title	The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework
Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2008-11-04
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* FAO</li><li>* ILO</li><li>* UNDP</li><li>* UNESCO</li><li>* UNFPA</li><li>* UNICEF</li><li>* UNIDO</li><li>* WHO</li></ul>

#### 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	\$208,650.00
ILO	\$387,040.00
UNDP	\$861,748.00

UNESCO	\$909,500.00
UNFPA	\$375,549.00
UNICEF	\$842,302.63
UNIDO	\$373,430.00
WHO	\$365,405.00
Total	\$4,323,624.63

**Total Budget Committed To Date**

FAO	\$139,734.00
ILO	\$387,040.00
UNDP	\$620,855.00
UNESCO	\$824,147.00
UNFPA	\$258,030.00
UNICEF	\$618,496.00
UNIDO	\$161,617.00
WHO	\$192,410.00
Total	\$3,202,329.00

**Total Budget Disbursed To Date**

FAO	\$107,436.00
ILO	\$208,283.77
UNDP	\$504,472.00
UNESCO	\$669,537.00
UNFPA	\$194,580.00
UNICEF	\$490,090.41
UNIDO	\$161,617.00
WHO	\$177,652.00
Total	\$2,513,668.17





## 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

While initial progress has been made towards eventually achieving envisioned programme outcomes, it would not be realistic to expect significant impact of programme interventions on the outcome level yet.

#### Progress in outputs

The activities conducted so far have significantly contributed to building capacity of local governments and communities to make consultation processes more inclusive and culturally sensitive; to promote culturally sensitive quality education; to improve the quality of and increase the uptake of maternal and child health (MCH) services; to understand and protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage; to use participatory processes in promoting culture-based tourism and to foster culture-based economic development by strengthening local crafts sectors. Highlights during the past six months include the establishment of a deliberative platform to discuss local plans and policies; development of culture-based curriculum development guidelines; employment of innovative, culturally appropriate communication methods to educate rural women and men on MCH issues (e.g. by involving religious leaders and village elders and by the use of local opera); revival of the Hmong bull fighting tradition in rural Guizhou as a result of cultural mapping; participatory development of seven village tourism plans; participation of minority artisans in UNESCO AWARD for Excellence; and continued value chain development in selected crafts industries. In addition, the various baseline surveys and policy studies, e.g. on ethnic education policies, on the interplay between maternity and child health and cultural traditions, on agro-cultural heritage and on employment and language/cultural barriers, have helped fill existing data gaps on ethnic minority issues, identify policy gaps and sensitize policy makers and local government officials to the particular needs and circumstances of minority communities.

#### Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The programme is aiming to bring about changes both at the local and national level. 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. In some cases, e.g. in Linzhi Prefecture in Tibet, the local government has already decided to use its own resources to replicate certain programme interventions. 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. In addition, a workshop will be held this year to summarize initial 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). 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. UNFPA has allocated an extra budget of 30,000\$ from its own resources to mobilize an additional non-governmental partner (an NGO based in Yunnan), the objective being to expose government counterparts to the experience of the non-governmental sector in community-based intervention.

#### Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Administrative / Financial

#### What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

**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.

**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.
- 3) A programming approach that is sensitive to culture and tradition and that regards diverse cultures as valuable resources needs time to take root.

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

Internal:

- This 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.

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.
- 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 also annual report 2009). UNDP, for example, supports the participation of the National Programme Coordinator and community organizations capacity building expert in training/ exchange activities organized by the UNDP Regional Initiative on Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Development (RIPP) to learn about international policies and practices concerning rights-based inclusive development and to share China's experiences in ethnic affairs administration and culture-based socio-economic development with other developing countries.

## 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	3 NSC & PMC meetings 8 inter-agency meetings, incl. 2 learning sessions	Quarterly and annual reports Meeting minutes, training/workshop agendas etc.	Compiling of quarterly and annual reports Compiling of meeting minutes,
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	CDPF publication list	CDPF publication list
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs		6 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?**

**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**

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC: UNESCO & SEAC                      Number of meetings. 2

**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?**

**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?**

**Where is the joint programme management unit seated?**

**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.

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  
Other

Number More than 10

**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
Ethnic minorities are empowered in the management of cultural resources and benefiting from cultural-based economic development	8513	1. Master Plan on 1) agro-culture dynamic conservation and 2) alternative industries development developed for Congjiang County 2. Responsible and participatory cultural tourism models at village and cross-village trail piloted (1 trail) 3. Number of jobs has increased by 20% by the enterprises supported by the programme, at least 50% of which are held by women 4. At least 2 provincial artisan networks and supporting institutions have been established or existing ones strengthened	

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services	191	1. 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 2. In at least 2 counties a sustainable mechanism developed and implemented which will facilitate information exchange and training on anti-discrimination 3. Two policy recommendations produced for local policy makers to decrease cultural and linguistic barriers and increase employment opportunities for ethnic minorities	

Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services	6256	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 4 sets of local curricula developed for ethnic minority children living in pilot areas</li> <li>2. At least 60% of ethnic minority teachers and school principals from pilot schools oriented towards child friendly and culture-sensitive teaching and management</li> <li>3. 90% of available policies reviewed and analyzed and at least 12 case studies conducted involving both schools and communities</li> </ol>	

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services	6256	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 60% of ethnic minority teachers and school principals from pilot schools oriented towards child friendly and culture-sensitive teaching and management</li> </ol>	

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services	837	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>2. At least hospital delivery rate of 80% in project counties (or alternatively 30% increase compared to baseline)</li> <li>3. At least 30% of women undertaking exclusive breast feeding of their baby for 6 months (or alternatively 50% increase compared to baseline)</li> </ol>	

Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services	837	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	

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services		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	

## Additional Narrative Comments

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

Addressing specifically the maternal and child health gaps and needs among ethnic minority areas is key for the successful achievement of the MDGs because it means addressing one of the important remaining inequalities limiting the full achievement of the MDGs 4 and 5 in China. In addition to addressing the well-identified gaps in terms of human, financial and material resources, the attempts of the program to introduce culturally sensitive approaches in the MCH strategies should contribute to their effectiveness and impact in ethnic minority areas. Among the contributions of the program to capture ethnic minorities perspectives and priorities in MDG related interventions: collection and analysis of ethnic disaggregated data, emphasis on language sensitivity of the services provided and Information, Education and Communication materials utilized, capacity building of skills but also attitudes of local health staff, promotion of community participation and feedback, promotion of community-based interventions. The increased understanding from (national and local) health authorities of socio-cultural factors impacting on ethnic minorities' health and their increased consultation of communities' entry points should contribute to reduce the socio-cultural barriers between service users and providers, and in turn increase the overall impact of the MCH programs, which are crucial for achieving MDG 4 and 5.



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

## 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.

<b>Policies</b>	
National	5
Local	5

<b>Laws</b>	
National	5
Local	5

<b>Plans</b>	
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 Ethnic Affairs Commissions of Guizhou and Yunnan Provinces committed substantial matching funding to support tourism pilots (1 million RMB for Guizhou and Yunnan, respectively).

## **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

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	120	
Women	36	
Men	84	
% From Ethnic groups		100

##### 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 7  
Women 0  
Men 7  
% From Ethnic Group 71

**Tourism Industry**

Total  
Women  
Men  
% From Ethnic Groups

**Others, specify**

Total 5.815  
Women 2.821  
Men 2.994  
% From Ethnic Groups 85

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

**Income**

% Of total beneficiaries 30

**Basic social services (health, education, etc)**

% Of total beneficiaries 100

**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  
 Women  
 Men  
 %from Ethnic groups



**Tourism Industry**

Total

Women

Men

%from Ethnic groups

**Other, Specify**

Total

Women

Men

%from Ethnic groups

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

### b. Joint Programme M&E framework

#### **CDPF Program Monitoring Framework (revised June 2009 & further modified March 2010<sup>2</sup>)**

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Baseline value of indicators	Value of indicators (as of 30 June 2010)
<p><b>MDG Goals &amp; indicators relevant to the programme:</b></p> <p><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</p> <p><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</p> <p><u>Goal 3: Gender Equality</u>  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</p> <p><u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</u>  Indicator 13. Under-five mortality rate  Indicator 14. Infant mortality rate  Indicator 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles</p> <p><u>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health</u>  Indicator 16. Maternal mortality ratio  Indicator 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p>						
<p><b>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.)</b></p>						

<sup>2</sup> Upon request by MDG-F Secretariat (email communication from Paula Pelaez dated 13 March 2010)

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

<p>1. Governance processes made more inclusive of ethnic minorities and sensitive to culturally based development strategies.</p> <p><b>This component specifically targets MDG 0. Indicators are the number of successful trainings developed and provided.</b></p>	<p>200 local government officials, local People's Congress or CPPCC officials, community leaders and civil society representatives trained</p>	<p>Outcome reports</p> <p>Training material</p>	<p>Questionnaires, collection of documents, training workshops</p>	<p>UNDP, SEAC</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>328 local government officials, local People's Congress or CPPCC officials, community leaders, civil society and local community representatives trained</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>Publication of the diversity lens toolkit in Chinese; Consultation meetings and training workshops evaluation reports; list of participants and meeting/training materials</p>	<p>Field visit, report and data collection</p>	<p>UNESCO, SEAC</p>	<p>Generic UNESCO Cultural Diversity Programming Lens Toolkit available in English</p>	<p>Diversity Lens Toolkit translated and disseminated to 168 workshop participants; Toolkit currently being adapted and tested based on local feedback</p>
	<p>At least 2 platforms for exchange on development strategies established</p>	<p>Recorded documents</p>	<p>Regular project progress report</p>	<p>UNDP, SEAC</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Consultation workshop held in Congjiang to review &amp; approve local community tourism plans and discuss establishment &amp; operation of long-term exchange mechanism</p>
<p>2. Strengthened policy and institutional capacity in developing and implementing culturally sensitive and quality basic education for ethnic minority children.</p> <p><b>This component addresses MDG 2 and 3. The cited</b></p>	<p>At least 60% of ethnic minority children in each of pilot schools fully informed about essential message on child-friendly and culture-sensitive schools</p>	<p>Baseline, field monitoring and interviews, end-line survey</p>	<p>Questionnaires, classroom observation</p>	<p>UNICEF and Ministry of Education</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>100% of ethnic minority children in pilot schools were familiarized with child friendly and culture-sensitive schools through supply provision, including sports kits and library kits (in Mandarin &amp; Tibetan)</p>
	<p>At least 4 sets of local curricula developed for ethnic minority children living in pilot areas</p>	<p>Documents</p>	<p>Collection of documents</p>	<p>UNICEF and Ministry of Education</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Local curricula outline for ethnic minority children living in pilot areas developed &amp; 3 sets of local curricula are being drafted</p>

## MDG-F Monitoring Report

<b>indicators specify how these goals will be achieved.</b>	At least 60% of ethnic minority teachers and school principals from pilot schools oriented towards child friendly and culture-sensitive teaching and management	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 & about 40% of teachers and principals trained 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	0
	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 recommendations and have participated in capacity building activities on framing and implementing culturally sensitive education policies for ethnic minority children	Documents	Desk review, checklist	UNESCO MoE (NatCom)	0	<i>Related activities to be conducted in year 3</i>

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<p>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 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 and evaluation systems that specifically focus on the ethnicity of the providers and beneficiaries.</p> <p><b>This component addresses MDG 4 &amp; 5. The detailed indicators listed show how this will be</b></p>	<p>At least 60% of pregnant women in project counties who receive antenatal care at least 4 times (or alternatively<sup>3</sup> 30% increase compared to baseline)</p>	<p>Baseline and end line surveys</p>	<p>Questionnaire</p>	<p>UNICEF UNFPA WHO</p>	<p>Congjiang 39.85% Leishan 43.55% Luxi 71.29% Longchuan 47.06% Gyamda 5.88% Hualong 7.46% <b>Average: 47.9%</b></p>	<p>New data will only become available at the time of the end line survey</p>
	<p>At least hospital delivery rate of 80% in project counties (or alternatively<sup>2</sup> 30% increase compared to baseline)</p>	<p>Baseline and end line surveys</p>	<p>Questionnaire</p>	<p>UNICEF UNFPA WHO</p>	<p>Congjiang 53.04% Leishan 37.34% Luxi 76.12% Longchuan 79.87% Gyamda 28.2% Hualong 57.85% <b>Average: 60%</b></p>	<p>New data will only become available at the time of the end line survey</p>
	<p>At least 30% of women undertaking exclusive breast feeding of their baby for 6 months (or alternatively<sup>2</sup> 50% increase compared to baseline)</p>	<p>Baseline and end line surveys</p>	<p>Questionnaire</p>	<p>UNICEF UNFPA</p>	<p>Congjiang 15.2% Leishan 30.8% Luxi 18.2% Longchuan 4.3% Gyamda 0% Hualong 18.2% <b>Average: 17.5%</b></p>	<p>New data will only become available at the time of the end line survey</p>
	<p>At least 70% of MCH information staff trained on MCH information management system</p>	<p>Training materials, reports, Adapted guidelines</p>	<p>Training workshops</p>	<p>WHO UNICEF UNFPA</p>	<p>45%</p>	<p>45%</p>

<sup>3</sup> In counties where the base value is already too close to or exceeding the target value.

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measured.						
<p>4. Inclusion issues of minorities are better addressed through culture-based economic empowerment and non-discrimination.</p> <p><b>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 among these communities who are engaged in new venues of employment which can reduce their poverty.</b></p>	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
	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 understanding of the concepts of discrimination and equal opportunity	Survey on attitudes and experiences	Regular reporting	ILO	0	0
	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

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	Two policy recommendations produced for local policy makers to decrease cultural and linguistic barriers and increase employment opportunities for ethnic minorities	Research papers and policy recommendations and workshops	Consultative (advisory) meetings	UNESCO, CASS	0	One policy recommendation produced for local policy makers in Leishan County; policy research in Longchuan County currently being carried out
<b>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.)</b>						
1. Improved approaches and capacity of ethnic minorities in understanding and protecting cultural (tangible and intangible) capital and ethnic awareness of cultural diversity	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	Ethnic minority communities' production of own cultural maps ongoing in 11 villages in Congjiang County
<b>This component addresses MDG 0, 1 and 3. The strategy centers on community-based involvement and ownership whose success will lead to improved governance and human rights. The component also targets the inclusion of women. The</b>	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
	Master Plan on 1) agro-culture dynamic conservation and 2) alternative industries development	Master plan document; Training/workshop attendance; Publicity/advocacy documents	Monitoring in months 14, 24-25, 33-34	FAO	No relevant Master Plan has been developed	Outline of Master plan has been developed

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<b>resulting community museums will bring increased income to the communities.</b>	100 local stakeholders trained on conservation and development				0	60 local stakeholders trained on conservation and development
	6 publications published and at least 2 public information exchange meetings organized advocating agro-culture				0	3 publications & 10 articles published; 8 public information meetings organized; 1 documentary & 1 photo exhibition on agriculture heritage produced/organized; 1 agriculture heritage conservation and development exhibition organized
2. Capacity built and examples piloted on using participatory processes in managing minority community resources and sustainability leveraging tourism for local livelihoods  <b>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.</b>	120 local govt officials, community leaders and civil society representatives trained	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 minimum of 50 participants at tourism consultations meetings and training workshops as well as 50 community residents	Publication of the 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 Community-Based Tourism Capacity Building Handbook available in English	Handbook translated and disseminated to 168 training participants, incl. 73 community residents
	Responsible and participatory cultural tourism models at village and cross-village trail piloted (1	Onsite verification, reports	Field visit, regular progress report	UNDP, UNESCO, SEAC, local tourism administration	0	Participatory community tourism planning in 7 villages completed and under review by local authorities and communities

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	trail)					
<p>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</p> <p><b>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. Women ethnic minorities will be targeted.</b></p>	Number of jobs has increased by 20% by the enterprises supported by the programme, at least 50% of which are held by women	County labour bureau statistics on employment	Included in the annual report	ILO, MOHRSS	0%	Number of jobs has increased by 47.5% by the enterprises supported by the programme
	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
	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	BDS needs identified
	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	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

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	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 strengthened	Baseline and end line survey, consultation	Questionnaire, interview, consultation meeting	UNDP, SEAC	0	Training for local artisan associations designed; local associations to be supported identified and action plan developed; 3 county level crafts associations established

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### c. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

#### 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.

<b>JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services</b>										
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 and sensitive to culturally based development strategies.	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 equipment) for the local stakeholders.	x	x	x	UNESCO	SEAC	93,715	60,000	50,000	77%
	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	28,000	23,000	18,000	78%
	1.1.6. Partnership building and communication	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	3,000	1,620	8,34	27.8%
	1.1.7.1 Carry out training activities for 50 community and civil society in making and implementing "inclusive	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	76,740	66,470	62,020	80.8%

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	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 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	14,260	12,730	11,010	77.2%
	1.1.9 Recommendations will be drafted to facilitate the inclusion of cultural minorities in public polices and services.		x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	2,000	2,000	2,000	100%
	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	20,059	50.1%
	1.2.2. Develop training materials in culturally appropriate languages; Conduct training workshops for teacher trainers and ethnic minority teachers; Promote children’s participation in pilot schools; Provide sports, WASH and library books to remote primary schools	x	x	x	UNICEF	MOE, BNU	157,946	117,946	109,849	93.13%
	1.2.3. Develop local curricula guidelines, focusing on user-friendliness, respect for ethnicity and diverse culture and life-skills-oriented;		x	x	UNICEF		63,000	50,000	6000	12%

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	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					MOE, BNU				
	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 trainers.	X	X	X	UNICEF	MOE, BNU	75,000	50,000	25,000	50%
	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	0	0%
	1.2.6. Mobile training facilitates including video projectors and vehicles	X	X	X	UNICEF	MOE, BNU	62,000	62000	15,000	24.2%
	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 minority children, identify any barriers and gaps as well as best practices.		X		UNESCO	MOE	99,500	85,000	30,000	30%
	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		X		UNESCO	MOE	50,000	42,934	19,400	39%

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	minority children									
	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 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	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	31,000	74%
	1.3.5. Training of provincial, county and township level health providers on MCH and health communication strategies using a participatory approach and supply provision	x	x	x	UNICEF	MCH Department at MOH, NCWCH	513,270	301,627	211,643	41%
	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	68,000	55,000	37%
	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	86,000	51,000	27%
	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%

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providers and beneficiaries.	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	9,000	21.43%
	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	17,500	16,008	84%
	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	54,368	43,237	75%
	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	9,500	0	0	0%
<b>JP Outcome 2: Ethnic minorities empowered in management of cultural resources and benefiting from cultural-based economic development</b>										
Output 2.1: Improved approaches and capacity of ethnic minorities in understanding and protecting cultural (tangible and intangible) capital	2.1.1. Preparation phase: Research and planning; partnership building with local government/stakeholders.	x			UNESCO	SACH, GACH	48,000	48,000	48,000	100%
	2.1.2. Ethnic minority communities production of own cultural maps; Creation of new exhibit incorporating results of community-based mapping; Production of museum catalogue.	x	x	X	UNESCO	SACH, GACH, CHP	94,000	70,000	60,000	79%
	2.1.3. Training/capacity-building of	x	x	x	UNESCO	SACH, GACH, CNME	49,000	22,000	20,000	80%

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and ethnic awareness of cultural diversity	museum staff; Knowledge sharing between museum staff and ethnic minority community; Creation of new exhibit incorporating results of community-based mapping, knowledge-sharing and training; Production of museum catalogue.									
	2.1.4. Monitoring and Reporting		x	x	UNESCO	SACH, GACH	36,000	12,000	12,000	71%
	2.1.5 Master Plan development on the 1) dynamic conservation of agricultural heritage systems (GIAHS) and 2) alternative industries development	x	x	X	FAO	CAS	117,700		49,403	42%
	2.1.6 Local workshop on dynamic conservation and development and the stakeholder training	x	x	x	FAO	CAS	64,200		30,000	47%
	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				SEAC	11000	11000	11000	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	112,000	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	1,620	834	27.8%
	2.2.7 Carry out a training activity which will be focused on tourism development and resource management	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	37,000	15,000	3,017	8.2%
	2.2.8 Recommendations to improve the provincial and local tourism strategies will be drafted as an	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	6,500	6,500	4,000	61.5%

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	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	81,000	35,000	27,087	33.4%
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	130,000	80,000	61.54%
	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	130,000	58,963.76	45.36%
	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	24,720	0	0%
	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	X			UNESCO	CACA	10,000	10,000	10,000	100%	

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	assist in producing the Baseline study results.									
	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	71,000	42,000	37,000	77%
	2.3.19. Organize 1 training workshop for local stakeholders (from 3 counties/prefectures) on Participatory crafts survey Training.	x	x		UNESCO	CACA	42,000	32,000	29,000	69%
	2.3.20. Publish survey results.	x	x	X	UNESCO	CACA	30,000	18,000	12,000	60%
	2.3.21. Organize 1 consultation workshop to discuss plans, progress and concerns.		x	X	UNESCO	CACA	30,000	12,000	9,000	75%
	2.3.22. Provide cultural expert to assist in the testing		x	X	UNESCO	CACA	19,000	7,000	4,000	57%
	2.3.23. Discuss among stakeholders on the progress and effectiveness of the activities, produce report.	x	x	x	UNESCO	CACA	39,000	15,000	12,000	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	69%
	2.3.26. Market and Product analysis conducted and disseminated	X	X		UNIDO	SEAC	121,980	96,300	96,300	79%
	2.3.27. Design and local adaptation including translation		X		UNIDO	SEAC	53,500	10,747	10,747	20%
	2.3.28. Training of trainers		X		UNIDO	SEAC	57,780	0	0	0%
	2.3.29. Capacity building for business support services	X	X	X	UNIDO	SEAC	119,840	21,400	21,400	18%
	2.3.30. Dissemination of results			X	UNIDO	SEAC	32,100	0	0	0%
	2.3.31. Monitoring and evaluation	X	X	X	UNIDO	SEAC	16,050	5,350	5,350	33%