

Section I: Identification and JP Status

The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework

Semester: 2-11

Country	China
Thematic Window	Culture and Development
MDGF Atlas Project	67155
Program title	The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2008-11-04
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* FAO* ILO* UNDP* UNESCO* UNFPA* UNICEF* UNIDO* WHO

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	\$236,094.00
ILO	\$471,206.00
UNDP	\$1,457,190.00
UNESCO	\$1,244,034.00
UNFPA	\$500,152.00
UNICEF	\$1,185,529.00
UNIDO	\$428,321.00
WHO	\$477,474.00
Total	\$6,000,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

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

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

Total Budget Committed To Date

FAO	\$201,058.00
ILO	\$471,206.00
UNDP	\$1,457,190.00
UNESCO	\$1,244,034.00
UNFPA	\$500,152.00
UNICEF	\$1,181,669.56
UNIDO	\$413,178.00
WHO	\$477,474.00
Total	\$5,945,961.56

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

FAO	\$201,058.00
ILO	\$469,777.00
UNDP	\$1,457,190.00
UNESCO	\$1,214,022.00
UNFPA	\$497,045.00
UNICEF	\$1,056,981.00
UNIDO	\$410,224.00
WHO	\$477,474.00
Total	\$5,783,771.00

Donors

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

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel	UNICEF	\$22,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Parallel	ILO	\$8,000.00	\$0.00	\$8,000.00	\$0.00
Cost Share	UNICEF	\$60,000.00	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00
Cost Share	UNESCO	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00
Counterpart	SEAC	\$270,000.00	\$270,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart	Education authorities at all levels	\$61,000.00	\$61,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart	Health/family planning authorities at county level	\$40,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00

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.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Direct	7,089	9,379	Citizens/Men	Awareness raising through workshops, dialogue, information sharing, etc
Direct	9,242	9,158	Citizens/Women	Awareness raising through workshops, dialogue, information sharing, etc

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Direct	29	16	National Institutions	Generation of studies, surveys, statistics, cultural mappings
Direct	408	239	Local Institutions	Training and capacity building at the community, institutional, local, national levels

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 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

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

CDPF has successfully helped to:

- build capacity of local governments and communities to make consultation processes more inclusive and culturally sensitive;
- promote culturally sensitive basic education;
- improve the quality of and increase the uptake of MCH services;
- foster culture-based economic development by promoting cultural tourism and strengthening local crafts sectors;
- address the employment situation of ethnic minorities and the cultural and linguistic obstacles they face;
- contribute to a better understanding and the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, including agricultural heritage.

More than 10,000 members of ethnic minorities in remote counties have directly benefited from participation in the programme.

Progress in outcomes

The inclusion of ethnic minorities has been strengthened in the pilot counties through improved quality of and access to health and education services and building awareness about effective participatory and culture-sensitive programming and non-discrimination in employment. Ethnic minorities have, moreover, been empowered in the management of cultural resources and increasingly benefit from culture-based economic development through cultural mapping, the establishment of local crafts and tourism associations, and the strengthening of artisans, entrepreneurs and villagers in producing and marketing ethnic crafts and cultural tourism products.

Progress in outputs

Governance: A Cultural Impact Assessment Framework has been developed ready to be recommended to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (to be held in March 2012) as a standard assessment exercise for all development projects in minority areas. An easy-to-understand brochure on cultural development has been drafted and is ready to be printed for dissemination among government officials in ethnic minorities areas.

Education: National and provincial workshops were held to share and discuss the results and recommendations of the output's ethnic education policy research with senior policy makers and academia.

Health: A joint endline survey was carried out among more than 3,000 respondents in both project and control counties. Survey results showed the improved access to and uptake of services, increased awareness of MCH knowledge, and improved household practices in MCH as indicated by an increase of hospital delivery rate, antenatal care coverage, and proportion of pregnant women aware of at least three pregnancy-related danger signs, by 31%, 21%, and 6%, respectively. Seven more maternity waiting rooms were established at townships in remote and mountainous areas bringing the total number of established waiting rooms to 12. A qualitative study on socio-cultural factors influencing the uptake of MCH services in ethnic minority areas has been conducted.

Culture-based livelihoods: Promotional tourism brochures have been produced for each pilot village in English and Chinese and disseminated to local ethnic affairs and tourism bureaux. Signage in Chinese and in local languages have been produced for all tourism villages by local communities with financial and technical support provided by the programme. Training in design for new products in embroidery, brocade, textiles, silverware sectors have led to the creation of over 65 new product designs. Market linkages

have been strengthened through the participation of ethnic artisans and entrepreneurs in national and international trade fairs
Heritage protection: Ethnic minority communities' have completed the production of their own cultural maps, cultural archives and cultural calendars in 11 villages. Four villages revived local traditional celebrations as a result. The new museum exhibit in one village has been installed and the host community and local government officials trained on museum management and exhibition planning.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The programme had been designed to bring about changes both at the local and national level. Sustainability of programme interventions at the local level has been fostered by building capacity of local stakeholders, including through Training of Trainers, and by ensuring ownership through alignment with local and national development strategies and the use of participatory approaches. Sustainability at the national level has similarly been fostered by closely aligning the programme with national plans and strategies and by strengthening the capacity of national partners through joint programme delivery. Several national and provincial workshops have been held to share programme lessons and policy recommendations with senior decision makers and other key stakeholders, including a programme-wide Concluding Symposium in November 2011. 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.

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.

Management: Multiple trainings organised by different agencies can overburden receiving local governments and sometimes even beneficiaries.

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:

- Administrative/financial: 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.

- Management: Closer consultation with counterparts on the training schedule and duration can help reduce the burden on local partners and beneficiaries.

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, supported 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 Programme Coordinators regularly meet together with the RCO to discuss and reflect upon cross-cutting issues.

In addition, the CDPF is actively joining hands with other ongoing UN programmes, e.g. the MDGF-funded Joint Programme on Youth, Employment and Migration and 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	3 NSC & PMC meetings, 10 inter-agency meetings, incl. 2 learning sessions , 20 output meetings , 9 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	5 joint baseline surveys, 1 joint report, 2 joint programme brochure	CDPF publication list	CDPF publication list
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	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?

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

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

UNESCO and SEAC

Number of meetings with PMC chair

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?

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

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

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

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

Policy/decision making
Management: budget
Management: procurement

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

Current situation

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

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

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

in the health, cultural mapping and crafts development components and enterprises and artisans play a key role in the crafts development component.

4 Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes true
No false

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

The 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 are 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 are being made to share programme experiences with a wider audience. 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, 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 partners reach out by e.g. publishing survey and research results, engaging with national and local media, conducting training workshops, policy dialogues and health communication, and collaborating with community-based organizations, academic institutions and private enterprises. A documentary film was produced during the reporting period in cooperation with Shanghai TV to highlight the methodology and achievements of cultural mapping.

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	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?

For more information kindly refer to the mini-monitoring report.



Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

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

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

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

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

Policies

National
Local

Laws

National
Local

Plans

National
Local

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

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

Comments: Please specify how indicator 1.1 addresses the selected sectors

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

Citizens

Total
Urban
Rural

National Public Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total
Urban
Rural

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

National Budget
Local Budget

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

National Budget

Overall
Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

Overall
Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

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 3

Private Sector Institutions

Total 180

Civil Servants

Total 343
Women 95
Men 248

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 8
 Total number of citizens served by the infrastructure created 10000

Tourism infrastructure created

Total 7

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 1
 National
 Local 1

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

Men 7

% From Ethnic Group 70

Tourism Industry

Total

Women

Men

% From Ethnic Groups

Others, specify

Total 5815

School children in pilot schools

Women 2821

School children in pilot schools

Men 2994

School children in pilot schools

% From Ethnic Groups 85

School children in pilot schools

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

Income

% Of total beneficiaries 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
 Women
 Men
 %from Ethnic groups

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

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b. Joint Programme M&E framework

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

CDPF Program Monitoring Framework (revised June 2009 & further modified March 2010²)

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Baseline value of indicators	Value of indicators (as of 31 Dec 2011)
<p>MDG Goals & indicators relevant to the programme:</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>						

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

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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.)						
<p>1. Governance processes made more inclusive of ethnic minorities and sensitive to culturally based development strategies.</p> <p>This component specifically targets MDG 0. Indicators are the number of successful trainings developed and provided.</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>865 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 further adapted and tested based on local feedback</p> <p>Results originally not planned or intended: - Cultural Impact Assessment framework drafted and ready to be proposed to the session of Chinese Political People's Conference in March 2012 by SEAC</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 discuss issues of local community tourism development and strategies of long-term exchange mechanism</p>
<p>2. Strengthened policy and institutional capacity in developing and implementing culturally sensitive and quality basic education for</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 & Tibetan)</p>

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<p>ethnic minority children.</p> <p>This component addresses MDG 2 and 3. The cited indicators specify how these goals will be achieved.</p>	At least 4 sets of local curricula developed for ethnic minority children living in pilot areas	Documents	Collection of documents	UNICEF and Ministry of Education	0	Local curricula outline for ethnic minority children living in pilot areas developed & 3 sets of local curricula finalized
	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	100% of ethnic minority teachers from pilot schools oriented on child friendly and culture-sensitive teaching and learning & 100% of teachers and principals trained on culture-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	All 3 pilot counties developed and began implementing scaling up plan
	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	Documents	Desk review, checklist	UNESCO MoE (NatCom)	0	20 local education officials and administrators trained on formulating and implementing culturally sensitive education policies for ethnic minority children

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	education policies for ethnic minority children					
<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>This component addresses MDG 4 & 5. The detailed</p>	At least 60% of pregnant women in project counties who receive antenatal care at least 4 times (or alternatively ³ 30% increase compared to baseline)	Baseline and end line surveys	Questionnaire	UNICEF UNFPA	Congjiang 39.85% Leishan 43.55% Luxi 71.29% Longchuan 47.06% Gyamda 5.88% Hualong 7.46% Average: 47.9%	Average: 77.7%
	At least hospital delivery rate of 80% in project counties (or alternatively ² 30% increase compared to baseline)	Baseline and end line surveys	Questionnaire	UNICEF UNFPA	Congjiang 53.04% Leishan 37.34% Luxi 76.12% Longchuan 79.87% Gyamda 28.2% Hualong 57.85% Average: 60%	Average: 92.7%
	At least 30% of women undertaking exclusive breast feeding of their baby for 6 months (or alternatively ² 50% increase compared to baseline)	Baseline and end line surveys	Questionnaire	UNICEF UNFPA	Congjiang 15.2% Leishan 30.8% Luxi 18.2% Longchuan 4.3% Gyamda 0% Hualong 18.2% Average: 17.5%	Average: 10.9%
	At least 70% of MCH information staff trained on MCH information management system	Training materials, reports, Adapted guidelines	Training workshops	WHO	45%	45%

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

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indicators listed show how this will be measured.						
<p>4. Inclusion issues of minorities are better addressed through culture-based economic empowerment and non-discrimination.</p> <p>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.</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	Data on the situation of ethnic minorities institutionalised in 4 counties
	50 labour officials with increased awareness and understanding of international labour standards and national legislation	Training attendance	Regular reporting	ILO	0	177 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	182 stakeholders attended anti-discrimination training
	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	Sustainable mechanism established in 4 counties for information exchange and training.
	10 non-pilot sites are using the training materials	Field visits	Regular reporting	ILO	0	21 non-pilot sites are using the training materials

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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	Baseline survey reports in 2 pilot counties on cultural and linguistic barriers to employment produced; research findings and recommendations disseminated at the final workshop
JP Outcome 2: Ethnic minorities empowered in management of cultural resources and benefiting from cultural-based economic development (The Outputs in JP Outcome 2 primarily address MDG 0, 1 and 3.)						
1. Improved approaches and capacity of ethnic minorities in understanding and protecting cultural (tangible and intangible) capital and ethnic awareness of cultural diversity	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
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	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	A new exhibit installed 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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resulting community museums will bring increased income to the communities.	100 local stakeholders trained on conservation and development				0	80 local stakeholders trained on conservation and development
	6 publications published and at least 2 public information exchange meetings organized advocating agriculture				0	3 publications & 10 articles published; 10 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 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.	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	1,562 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; community-based tourism development initiatives implemented in 7 villages

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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>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.</p>	<p>Number of jobs has increased by 20% in the enterprises supported by the programme, at least 50% of which are held by women</p>	<p>County labour bureau statistics on employment</p>	<p>Included in the annual report</p>	<p>ILO, MOHRSS</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>Number of jobs has increased by 52.3% in the enterprises supported by the programme while women's employment has increased by 63% in these enterprises</p>
	<p>Marketability, quality and design of 2 product categories have been improved</p>	<p>Onsite verification, reports, survey</p>	<p>Field visit, data collection local staff recruited</p>	<p>UNIDO, SEAC</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Training in design for new products in embroidery, brocade, textiles, silverware sectors creating over 65 new product designs; market assessment and test conducted through participation in trade fairs</p>
	<p>Minimum of 40 businesses/artisans have received Entrepreneurship and Business Development Services (BDS) training</p>	<p>Onsite verification, reports</p>	<p>Field visit, meeting and interviews with counterparts and entrepreneurs</p>	<p>UNIDO, SEAC</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Over 60 artisans/small business owners trained on aspects of business development including marketing, quality and business management</p>
	<p>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</p>	<p>Evaluation report, list of participants and training materials of the AWARD of Excellence Training Workshops</p>	<p>Field visit, report and data collection</p>	<p>UNESCO, CACA</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>100 local stakeholders and crafts-workers of ethnic minorities trained on product development with emphasis on the balance of authenticity, innovation and marketing</p>

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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; report on participatory craft survey currently being finalized
	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	2 county-level crafts associations established and strengthened & 1 prefectural-level association currently being established

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c. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

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

Definitions on financial categories

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

JP Outcome 1: The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services										
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			National/Local	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Output 1.1: Governance processes made more inclusive of ethnic minorities 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	87,072	87,072	70,000	80%
	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	5,000	5,000	100%
	1.1.5. Meetings between stakeholders, consultations to check activity progress and effectiveness.	x	x	x	UNESCO	SEAC	28,000	28,000	23,000	82%
	1.1.6. Partnership building and communication	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	3,000	3,000	3000	100%

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	<p>1.1.7.1 Carry out training activities for 50 community and civil society in making and implementing “inclusive policies”</p> <p>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.</p>	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	104,140	104,140	104,140	100%
	1.1.8 Design, establish and test exchange mechanism in one or two pilot counties	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	14,784	14,784	14,784	100%
	1.1.9 Recommendations will be drafted to facilitate the inclusion of cultural minorities in public polices and services.		x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	4,197	4,197	4,197	100%
	1.1.10 Monitoring and evaluation			X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	5,000	5,000	5,000	100%
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	60,000	60,000	100%
	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	157,946	157,946	100%
	1.2.3. Develop local curricula		x	x	UNICEF		63,000	63,000	63,000	100%

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guidelines, focusing on user-friendliness, respect for ethnicity and diverse culture and life-skills-oriented; Develop at least 3 kinds of local curricula in culturally appropriate languages, focusing on local arts, safety and emergency preparedness, life skills; Pre-test and evaluate; Print and distribute to pilot schools preparedness, life skills; Pre-test and evaluation; Printing and distribution to pilot schools					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	75,000	75,000	100%	
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	50,000	50,000	100%	
1.2.6. Mobile training facilitates including video projectors and vehicles	X	X	X	UNICEF	MOE, BNU	62,000	62,000	62,000	100%	
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	99,500	99,500	100%	
1.2.9. Analysis of field data vis-a-vis national policies to draw policy		X		UNESCO	MOE	50,000	50,000	50,000	100%	

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	recommendations and identify specific actions for effective implementation of education policies for ethnic minority children									
	1.2.10. A national workshop to share the findings, best practices and policy recommendations with policymakers and practitioners.			X	UNESCO	MOE	68,863	68,863	56,197	82%
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	1.3.1 Baseline and endline survey conducted	X		X	UNICEF	MCH Department at MOH, NCWCH	40,000	40,000	40,000	100%
	1.3.2 Baseline and endline survey conducted	X		X	UNFPA	NCWCH (MOH) and CPDRC (NPFPC)	37,000	37,000	37,000	100%
	1.3.3. Adaptation of nat. MCH guidelines				UNICEF	MCH Department at MOH, NCWCH	42,000	42,940	42,940	100%
	1.3.4 Capacity building of local FP providers on MCH and quality of care	X	X		UNFPA	CPDRC (NPFPC)	42,000	42,000	42,000	100%
	1.3.5. Training of provincial, county and township level health providers on MCH and health communication strategies using a participatory approach and supply provision	X	X	X	UNICEF	MCH Department at MOH, NCWCH	513,270	513,270	513,270	100%
	1.3.6. Baseline and endline cultural study conducted	X			UNFPA	Central University of Minorities	40,000	40,000	37,595	94%
	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)	144,000	144,000	144,000	100%
	1.3.8 Improved household practices	X	X	X	UNICEF	MCH Department at MOH, NCWCH	91,000	91,000	91,000	100%
	1.3.9 Health promotion and client education activities locally designed and involving communities	X	X	X	UNFPA	NCWCH (MOH) and CPDRC (NPFPC)	179,430	179,430	179,430	100%
	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	X	X		WHO	MOH/NCWCH	103,500	103,500	103,500	100%

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that specifically focus on the ethnicity of the providers and beneficiaries.	MCH/FP essential package .									
	1.3.12 Integrating MCH service model in rural areas	X	x		WHO	MOH/HUST	114,000	114,000	114,000	100%
	1.3.13 Quality of MCH data improved.	x	X		WHO	MOH/NMCHSC	135,000	135,000	135,000	100%
	1.3.14 M&E framework for MCH service is available.	x	x		WHO	MOH/NCWCH	111,500	111,500	111,500	100%
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	74,000	74,000	100%
	1.4.3. Assess needs; review and analyse policies and literature on language barriers in China; select pilot sites; first-round consultative meetings, design overall strategies, build project task force and partnership with local governments.	x	x		UNESCO	CASS	19,000	19,000	19,000	100%
	1.4.4. Qualitative research conducted on language and cultural barriers facing ethnic minorities in the workplace; analyse field data; produce policy recommendations; foster dialogues among governments and CSOs and individuals.		x	X	UNESCO	CASS	67,500	67,500	65,400	97%
	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	10,228	10228	10228	100%
JP Outcome 2: Ethnic minorities empowered in management of cultural resources and benefiting from cultural-based economic development										
Output 2.1: Improved approaches and capacity of ethnic minorities in understanding and protecting cultural	2.1.1. Preparation phase: Research and planning; partnership building with local government/stakeholders.	x			UNESCO	SACH, GACH	27,000	27,000	27,000	100%
	2.1.2. Ethnic minority communities production of own cultural maps; Creation of new exhibit incorporating results of community-based mapping;	x	x	X	UNESCO	SACH, GACH, CHP	109,000	109,000	109,000	100%

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(tangible and intangible) capital and ethnic awareness of cultural diversity	Production of museum catalogue.									
	2.1.3. Training/capacity-building of 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.	x	x	x	UNESCO	SACH, GACH, CNME	54,008	54,008	50,000	93%
	2.1.4. Monitoring and Reporting		x	x	UNESCO	SACH, GACH	28,500	28,500	28,500	100%
	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	117,700	99,408	84%
	2.1.6 Local workshop on dynamic conservation and development and the stakeholder training	x	x	x	FAO	CAS	64,200	64,200	64,200	100%
	2.1.7 Publication and propaganda on agricultural systems, such as media publication, information exchange, etc.	x	x	x	FAO	CAS	37,450	37,450	37,450	100%
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			UNESCO	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	102,116	102,116	102,116	100%
	2.2.4. Discuss with local stakeholders their concerns and development plans.			X	UNESCO	SEAC	31,000	31,000	31,000	100%
	2.2.5. Monitoring and Evaluation	x	x	x	UNESCO	SEAC	28,000	28,000	28,000	100%
	2.2.6 Partnership building and communication	X	X	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	3,000	3,000	3,000	100%
	2.2.7 Carry out a training activity which will be focused on tourism development and resource management	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	31,911	31,911	31,911	100%
	2.2.8 Recommendations to improve	x	x	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	5,000	5,000	5,000	100%

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	the provincial and local tourism strategies will be drafted as an 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	108,198	108,198	108,198	100%
	2.2.10 Monitoring & Evaluation	X		X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	5,000	5,000	3,259	65%
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	136,660	136,660	136,660	100%
	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	130,000	130,000	130,000	100%
	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	64,720	63,291	98%
	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	4,000	4,000	100%
	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	37,500	37,500	37,500	100%
	2.3.12 Support/create local non-government minority crafts associations and artisan networks	X	X	X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	36,284	36,284	36,284	100%
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	15,000	15,000	100%	

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2.3.14 Monitoring and evaluation			X	UNDP	SEAC, CICETE	5,000	5,000	5,000	100%
2.3.15. Coordinate with local stakeholders, form work team.	x			UNESCO	CACA	18,000	18,000	18,000	100%
2.3.16. Provide cultural expert to assist in producing the Baseline study results.	X			UNESCO	CACA	10,000	10,000	10,000	100%
2.3.17. Provide cultural expert to assist in producing the Market assessment results.	x			UNESCO	CACA	12,000	12,000	12,000	100%
2.3.18. Organize 1 training workshop (for 3 counties/prefectures) to introduce the SEAL programme.	x	x	X	UNESCO	CACA	71,000	71,000	71,000	100%
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	42,000	42,000	100%
2.3.20. Publish survey results.	x	x	X	UNESCO	CACA	33,863	33,863	33,863	100%
2.3.21. Organize 1 consultation workshop to discuss plans, progress and concerns.		x	X	UNESCO	CACA	15,000	15,000	15,000	100%
2.3.22. Provide cultural expert to assist in the testing		x	X	UNESCO	CACA	19,000	19,000	19,000	100%
2.3.23. Discuss among stakeholders on the progress and effectiveness of the activities, produce report.	x	x	x	UNESCO	CACA	48,000	48,000	46,720	97%
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	27,820	27,820	100%
2.3.26. Market and Product analysis conducted and disseminated	X	X		UNIDO	SEAC	121,980	121,980	121,980	100%
2.3.27. Design and local adaptation including translation		X		UNIDO	SEAC	53,500	53,500	53,500	100%
2.3.28. Training of trainers		X		UNIDO	SEAC	57,780	57,780	57,780	100%
2.3.29. Capacity building for business support services	X	X	X	UNIDO	SEAC	117,440	110,896	40,842	35%
2.3.30. Dissemination of results			X	UNIDO	SEAC	19,600	4,457	4,457	23%
2.3.31. Monitoring and evaluation	X	X	X	UNIDO	SEAC	21,641	21,641	18,687	86%