

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Improving nutrition and food safety for China's most vulnerable women and children

Semester: 1-12

Country	China
Thematic Window	Children, Food Security and Nutrition
MDGF Atlas Project	67235
Program title	Improving nutrition and food safety for China's most vulnerable women and children
Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-12
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2009-12-04
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* FAO* ILO* UNDP* UNESCO* UNICEF* UNIDO* WFP* WHO

Implementing Partners

- * Asociación de Organizaciones de Productores Ecológicos de Bolivia (AOPEB)
- * All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU)
- * All-China Women's Federation (ACWF)
- * Capital Institute for Paediaetrics (CIP)
- * Central South University (SPHCSU)
- * China CDC (INFS)
- * China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)
- * China Law Society (CLS)
- * China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS)
- * Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences(CAAS)
- * Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences(CAAS)
- * Foreign Economic Cooperation Center
- * General Administration of Quality Supervision
- * Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ)
- * Institute of Nutrition and Food Safety
- * Ministry Agriculture
- * Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)
- * Ministry of Education
- * Ministry of Health (MOH)
- * National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
- * National Center for Health Inspection and Supervision (NCHIS)
- * National Center for International Cooperation in Work Safety(NCICS)
- * School of Public Health
- * State Administration of Radio
- * State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS)
- * Training Center of State Administration of Radio, Film, and Television (TC-SARFT)

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

FAO	\$1,028,600.00
ILO	\$481,500.00
UNDP	\$587,100.00
UNESCO	\$418,880.00
UNICEF	\$957,650.00

UNIDO	\$581,010.00
WFP	\$209,720.00
WHO	\$1,735,540.00
Total	\$6,000,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

FAO	\$1,040,896.00
ILO	\$477,327.00
UNDP	\$563,890.00
UNESCO	\$416,169.00
UNICEF	\$951,203.00
UNIDO	\$577,383.00
WFP	\$207,120.00
WHO	\$1,766,012.00
Total	\$6,000,000.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

FAO	\$738,882.00
ILO	\$392,572.00
UNDP	\$445,863.81
UNESCO	\$358,117.12
UNICEF	\$952,273.00
UNIDO	\$525,799.18
WFP	\$174,689.00
WHO	\$960,198.00
Total	\$4,548,394.11

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

FAO	\$586,547.00
ILO	\$299,927.00

UNDP	\$403,552.81
UNESCO	\$341,618.18
UNICEF	\$694,150.00
UNIDO	\$399,612.93
WFP	\$133,820.00
WHO	\$730,913.00
Total	\$3,590,140.92

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
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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
Individuals	280	140	Citizens/Men	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Individuals	570	460	Ciudadanas/mujeres	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
Individuals	50	50	Citizens/Men	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
individuals	50	50	Ciudadanas/mujeres	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
individuals	800	3,000	Children Older Than 6/Male	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
individuals	800	3,000	Children Older Than 6/Female	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
organizations	3	3	National Institutions	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
organizations	42	42	Local Institutions	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
organizations	5	5	Food Producers	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
organizations	0	0	Health Centers	Capacity to Collect, Analyze Data and/or Peoduce Analysis
households	1,000	1,121	Families	Homestead Food Production and Diversification
individuals	36	36	Local Institutions	Homestead Food Production and Diversification
individuals	2,252	2,428	Food Producers	Homestead Food Production and Diversification
individual	20	30	Local Institutions	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
individual	1,800	1,900	Ciudadanas/mujeres	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
individual	1,800	1,890	Schools	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
individuals	400	350	Health Workers/Men	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)
individuals	300	300	Food Producers	Behaviour Change Communication Initiatives (Hand Washing, Etc)

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
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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)

1 Policy makers were briefed on the status of food security in sample areas with evidence-based and reliable data from baseline survey. JP supported MOH to publish "National Report on Nutritional Status of Children Aged 0-6 Year (2012)".

2 The JP suggestions on maternity protection were reflected in the newly issued National Regulation on Special Labour Protection for Women Workers, P.R of China.

3 Three food enterprises have attained HACCP certification and one pilot laboratory was accredited to ISO 17025. Expert advice on amending the Food Safety Law was submitted to the Office of the State Council Food Safety Commission.

Progress in outcomes

Outcome 1: The quality baseline survey report was published on the status of food security in sample areas with evidence-based data and the policy makers were briefed accordingly. JP supported MOH to publish "National Report on Nutritional Status of Children Aged 0-6 Year (2012)".

Outcome 2: Trainings conducted on Infant and Young Child Feeding and Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative. Final draft of the revised code is for public comments. The policy recommendations for the breastfeeding at the workplaces fit into the national regulation.

Outcome 3: Various trainings conducted to build the capacity for safer food preparation at the food enterprise level and household level.

Outcome 4: E-journalist group is established. Number of media reports on nutrition, food safety and security increased over 10% in the three pilot provinces

Progress in outputs

Output 1.1.1 WFP/MOA: The data collection started for the evaluation survey on comprehensive food security and vulnerability situation in the pilot counties

Output 1.2.1 WHO/MOH: The national nutrition indicator assessment conducted and data collection tool developed.

Output 2.1.2 WHO/MOH: The local food research conducted and guidelines for daily food intakes based on the local food sources and national guidelines developed. The local food recipes distributed and local health staff training on IYCF conducted.

Output 2.1.3 WHO/MOH-CIP: The final draft of the revised code was posted on the website for public comments. The joint UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA comments on the draft Code developed and shared with MOH. The national BFHI re-assessment tool developed and tested. The training workshop on BFHI conducted

Output 2.1.4 ILO/ACFTU: Research Report on Maternity Protection in Wuding County, Yunnan Province was finalized. Capacity building on maternity protection organized for national and local Trade Unions. The ILO Maternity Protection Resource Package has been translated into Chinese and shared with Chinese counterparts as well as other UN agencies. Wuding Trade Unions has developed brochure on maternity protection to be distributed in Wuding enterprises.

Output 2.2.1 FAO/MOA: Agri-techniques training material refinement and farmers training completed. Nutrition education materials developed and training in progress.

Output 3.1.1 UNIDO/CNIS-AQSIQ: Five enterprises have been trained in HACCP process. Three of those have attained HACCP certification with an additional one currently in the application process.

Output 3.1.2 UNIDO/CNIS-AQSIQ: Four pilot laboratories have received ISO 17025 training. Three of them have applied for accreditation, of which one (Dali Inspection Centre) has already been accredited.

Output 3.1.3 UNIDO/CNIS-AQSIQ: Three of four trainings have taken place with 30 thirty total participants.

Output 3.1.4 ILO/SAWS: The Safety Standardization Guide for Food Producing Enterprises was finalized. The Training Manual for Work Safety Inspectors was finalized. Training on work safety was conducted for pilot children's food production enterprises and work safety inspectors. Work safety regulations for the pilot enterprises have been established in four pilot enterprises, and relevant training on how to smoothly operate the regulations was held in the enterprises. Workplace hazards and risks identified in the four factories have been corrected.

Output 3.1.5 UNIDO/CNIS-AQSIQ: Policy advice has been developed and the workshops planned to disseminate this advice.

Output 3.2.1 WHO/MOH-NCHIS: Completed the publicity on food safety knowledge and questionnaire survey for women and children.

Output 3.2.2 UNESCO/MOE: Piloting the integration of nutrition and food safety education in school teaching and learning from November 2011 to July 2012 in 20 primary schools and 10 junior secondary schools in 2 pilot counties. Assessment of the pilot study conducted in both pilot counties. First hand data, information and practices on how to integrate nutrition and food safety education in schools made available to inform policy making.

Output 3.3.1. UNDP/CICETE:

1. 240 senior judges were trained on 'Criminal Regulation of Food Safety Issues' on 6 March 2012.
2. Expert advice on amending the Food Safety Law and recommendation of organizing the Food Safety Awareness Raising Week in June 2012 were submitted to the Office of the State Council Food Safety Commission;
3. The Food Safety Law Research Center supported by the project was entrusted by the Ministry of Health to draft the Implementation Measures of the Food Safety Law.
4. The annual report of China's Food Safety Rule of Law (2011) was compiled and published.
5. A new China Food Safety and Rule of Law Forum was established and the first lecture on food safety and rule of law were organized.
6. Entrusted by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, the Food Safety Law Research Center supported by the project started the drafting of the Supervision System of Manufacturers of Infant Formula Milk Powder and had achieved positive progress.
7. The food safety law journal editions 10, 11, 12 and 13 were compiled and published.
8. The food safety law website was regularly updated.

Output 3.3.2 UNESCO/ACWF: A contract was signed with ACWF to collect best practices on effective ways for promoting food safety at the grass-roots level.

Output 3.3.3 WHO/ MOH-NCHIS: drafted the schemes to improve the food safety emergency response system and food complaint system and preparing for the drill exercise.

Output 3.3.4 WHO/ MOH-NCHIS: printed training manuals for the food safety regulators and food business managers and preparing for pilot training

Output 4.1 UNICEF/MOH

Output 4.2 UNESCO/SARFT: More than 50 news reports from trained journalists collected for a multi-media kit for experience sharing among journalists. A handbook titled "Professional Reporting on Food Safety and Nutrition" being developed based on the project training material. An E-group of journalists created.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

- 1 Work with the local government and institutions to get their buy-in; summarize the intervention model and experience.
- 2 The establishment of the new institution and work mechanism, i.g. "the food safety law research center", an E-group of journalists.
- 3 Several food enterprises received HACCP certification and ISO 17025 accreditation resulted from the trainings.
- 4 Capacity built after various trainings.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Coordination with Government

Coordination within the Government (s)

Administrative / Financial

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

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Other. Please specify

1. *Some national counterpart's staff change/temporary lack of project leadership slightly delays the project implementation. Their busy schedule affected the timely communication.*
2. *The budget for some agency is not enough to conduct the planned activities.*
3. *For some component, multi-agency coordination is challenging.*

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Final evaluation synchronizing with the implementation of some of the programme activities will be a challenge.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

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

1. Strengthen coordination and communication with national counterpart. Report difficulties timely to PMO for help coordination.
2. Well plan, organize and coordinate the final evaluation and on-going activities implementation.
3. Work with local government to help strengthen multi-agency coordination.

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

- regular PMC meetings for information sharing and collective decision making among partners.
- PMC Co-Chairs meeting for discussion on issues concerning joint programme coordination and implementation.
- Regular UN inter-agencies meeting
- A new National Programme Coordinator was assigned in March 2012, which strengthens the regular communication with UN Coordinator to strengthen the communication and coordination between the national counterpart agencies and UN agencies.
- UNRCO provides continuous support to JPs

-ILO and UNIDO have been working together for joint activities.

Output2.1.4

The ILO reports, such as the baseline report on maternity protection at enterprises in Wuding County, Yunnan Province, and the Chinese version of the Maternity Protection Resource Package, have both been shared with UN counterparts including UNICEF and WHO.

Output3.1.4

ILO and UNIDO who provide technical support for the same pilot enterprises, regularly have inter-discussions to ensure smooth project implementation. They also tried to conduct joint factory visits and training for the sake of enterprises' convenience. ILO and UNIDO also planned to hold a joint wrap-up at the end of the project.

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	0		
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	0		
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	0		

JPMC meeting was held on 2 May 2012

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: service provision
 Management: other, specify

-Project design and planning.

-Implement the project, like running trainings and other activities.

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

WHO as the UN Co-Chair
MOH as the National Co-Chair

Number of meetings with PMC chair

two

Is civil society 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 civil society involved?

Management: service provision

Comments to the Secretariat: Civil society's involvement differs among different agencies

Are the citizens 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 are the citizens involved?

Management: other, specify

Under 3.3.2 citizen beneficiaries are involved in determining effective ways for promoting food safety, as well as providing feedback on the project which will contribute to the design of future works

Comments to the Secretariat: Citizen's involvement differs among different agencies

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

The National Center for Health Inspection and Supervision hosts the programme management office.

Current situation

A new National Programme Coordinator was assigned in March 2012, which strengthens the programme coordination and communication.

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

Coordinated with the other Spanish JPs in China, the joint programme Communication Guidelines was developed for the following objectives:

- Ensure the uniformity of documents and publications
- Brand the joint programme with uniformed and distinctive image;
- Facilitate the promotion of MDG-F and its programmes;
- Facilitate the documentation of results achieved and managing publications under CFSN.

The Guidelines covers key elements in JP communication, including:

- Naming of the JP, including full name and name in short of the JP both in English and Chinese;
- Use of unified MDG-F in China logo;
- Communication management principles;
- Editing and formatting guidelines;
- Unified product cover page;
- Template of product recording page.

The target audience of this strategy covers the public, women and children in the poor rural area, mass media at national and local level, national and local government and other stakeholder, such as technical agencies, research institutions, academic bodies, etc.

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

Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to 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
Private sector
Academic institutions 1
Media groups and journalist 1
Other 2 (Governmental organization)

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
Others

Others: use of local county television



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 Integrated approaches for reducing child hunger and under-nutrition promoted

1.1 Number of individuals suffering from under-nutrition and/or food insecurity in the areas of intervention

Children under 2

Total No.	8060
No. Urban	
No. Rural	8060
No. Girls	3708
No. boys	4352

Children from 2 to 5

Total No.	
No. Urban	
No. Rural	
No. Girls	
No. Boys	

Children older than 5

Total	
No. Urban	
No. Rural	
No. Girls	
No. boys	

Women

Total	
No. Urban	
No. Rural	
No. Pregnant	

1.2 Number of individuals supported by the joint programme who receive treatment against under-nutrition and/or services supporting their food security in the areas of intervention

Children under 2

Total	12000
No. Urban	
No. Rural	12000
No. Girls	5550
No. Boys	6450

Children from 2 to 5

Total	
No. Urban	
No. Rural	
No. Girls	
No. Boys	

Children older than 5

Total	
No. Urban	
No. Rural	
No. Girls	
No. Boys	

Women

Total	
No. Urban	
No. Rural	
No. pregnant	

Men

Total	
No. Urban	
No. Rural	

1.3 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age

National % 6.9
Targeted Area % 8.8

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

% National
% Targeted Area

Stunting prevalence

% National 10.5
% Targeted Area 18.2

Anemia prevalence

% National 16.9
% Targeted Area 19.2

Comments

1.4 Type of interventions and/or strategies scaled up with the support the joint programme and number of citizens affected

Homestead food production and diversification

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

Food fortification

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women

Boys

School feeding programmes

National

Local

Urban

Rural

Girls

Pregnant women

Boys

Behavioural change communication

National

Local thousands of local citizen

Urban

Rural

Girls

Pregnant women

Boys

Gender specific approaches

National

Local

Urban

Local

Girls

Pregnant Women

Boys

Interventions targeting population living with HIV

National

Local

Urban

Rural

Girls

Pregnant Women

Boys

Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding



National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

Therapeutic feeding programmes

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

Vaccinations

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

Other, specify

National
Local
Urban
Rural
Girls
Pregnant Women
Boys

2 Advocacy and mainstreaming of access to food and child nutrition into relevant policies

2.1 Number of laws, policies and plans related to food security and child nutrition developed or revised with the support of the programme

Policies

National

Local

Laws

National 1

Local

Plans

National

Local

3 Assessment, monitoring and evaluation

3.1 Number of information systems supported by the joint programme that provide disaggregated data on food security and nutrition

National

Local

Total

Joint Programme M&E framework –Update for the 1st half year 2012

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
JP Outcome 1 Policy decisions and targeting are informed by reliable and up-to-date evidence on the magnitude, distribution and causes of undernutrition in China								
1.1 Food Security Situation in pilot counties understood by policymakers	1.1.1 Comprehensive food security indicators. Completed survey and a briefing workshop held	N/A Pls refer to the baseline report.	The baseline survey report published Evaluation report completed and policy makers informed	The activity is completed. The questionnaire has been developed by broad consultation with national experts. The data collection in the field started.	Publish of survey report and briefing workshop held Questionnaire developed	Report presented Updated every month	WFP CAAS-MOA WFP CAAS-MOA	None. Completed finished There is no major weather disasters to impede the data collection.
	1.1.2 Nutritional status information on women and children in 3 intervention counties reported to policy makers	information not available.	The information on micronutrients deficiency of women and children	Samples randomly chosen. Information on Dietary intake and IYCF collected. Veins blood of women and children collected for laboratory test of micronutrients deficiency. . The	Questionnaire interview and laboratory test results.	Nutrition status survey analysing anthropometric, micronutrients status and IYCF and	UNICEF Institute of Nutrition and Food Safety, China CDC	The laboratory tests have not good quality control

			collected.	laboratory result is finished. The baseline survey report is in finalizing.		basic child health indicators in August 2010 and August 2011 Questionnaires Vein blood collection to have laboratory tests of the nutrients,		
1.2.Targeting and monitoring improved through availability of improved national database on nutritional status of women and children	Nutrition and child feeding data available for the six pilot counties and incorporated into national surveillance systems.	No data available	Data available and incorporated	Baseline was survey conducted in November 2010. Baseline household survey data and report developed and shared with government The national nutrition data base improving is on going the national nutrition indicator assessment conducted and data collection tool developed	Baseline coverage survey implemented . Indicators of national nutrition database compared with standard WHO indicators. The MOH national report on child nutrition launched,	Baseline and end line household surveys (2010 and 2012)	WHO – support standardisation and conduct of survey in 3 control counties; support indicator comparison. UNICEF – support conduct of survey in 3 intervention counties.	<u>Assumption:</u> WHO and UNICEF, CIP and CDC, agree on a common survey instrument. INFS agrees to adjust national database <u>Risk:</u> Use of different survey instruments. Parallel systems keep existing

JP Outcome2 Undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies reduced among poor women and children in selected demonstration counties								
2.1 Exclusive breastfeeding increased and quality of complementary food and micronutrient supplementation improved	2.1.1 Complementary food supplements(CFS) in 3 counties reaching 9000 children aged 6-24 months by Year 3. The coverage of CFS The compliance of CFS. Quality of product	To be assessed	At least 95% of the target children receive CFS one time. At least 80% of children who received CFS consume CFS more than 3 times per week.	Project launched, Plans for assessment developed , Procurement of supplements finished, training materials developed. Ying Yang Bao and communication materials have been delivered to households with children aged 6-23 months. Around 9000 children benefiting – 3.7 mn sachets delivered. Communication campaigns at county, township and village levels are conducted.	Regular report from provincial level	Report form and telephone interview the collected parents Every 6 months	UNICEF	Rumours on fortified complementary food will impact coverage and compliance of complementary food supplement
	2.1.2 Data on infant food availability and on infant feeding preferences, knowledge and practice coverage available.	No data available	Data available	Baseline coverage survey conducted in November 2010. Feeding preference survey conducted in November 2010. Data on infant feeding preference available and analysis report developed	Baseline coverage survey implemented . Feeding preference studies conducted. Survey report	Baseline and endline household surveys (2010 and 2012) Feeding preference studies conducted by	WHO – support standardisation and conduct of survey in 3 control counties; support local food studies.	<u>Assumption:</u> Necessary tools and external technical support can be made available. <u>Risks:</u> Tools and

				<p>The local food research conducted and guidelines for daily food intakes based on the local food sources and national guidelines developed</p> <p>The local food recipes distributed and local health staff training on IYCF conducted</p>	<p>developed</p> <p>The local food research conducted</p> <p>The local food recipes and calendars available</p>	<p>Q4 2010</p> <p>Conducted in Q4 2011</p> <p>End line survey proposal developed</p>		<p>support cannot be made available.</p>
	2.1.3 National Code of marketing of breast milk substitutes revised	No data available	National Code revised	<p>The draft of the revised code available and sent to the relevant Ministries and WHO/CO and WPRO for comment</p> <p>The final draft posted on the website for public comments. The joint UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA comments on the draft Code developed and shared with MOH.</p> <p>The national BFHI re assessment tool developed and tested.</p> <p>The training workshop on BFHI conducted, and the media workshop</p>	<p>The final version will be available</p> <p>The revised final version is available.</p> <p>The report will be available by the end of Aug</p> <p>The media report on BF will be available.</p>	<p>By the end of 2011</p> <p>By March 2012</p> <p>By the end of 2011</p>	WHO MOH, CIP	<p><u>The revised code will be approved by the government ministries</u></p>

				and national celebration event on CODE/BF and WBW are planned from 1-3 Aug 2012				
	2.1.4 Increase by 25% the number of businesses providing the right to and capacity for continuing breastfeeding upon return to work in the pilot counties by Year 3.	No data available	National policies and legislation, and enterprise practices on maternity protection reviewed and improved.	<p>Research Report on Maternity Protection in Wuding County, Yunnan Province was finalized. Publication of the report will be available in August;</p> <p>Some suggestions of the enterprise study have been reflected in the newly issued National Regulation on Special Labour Protection for Women Workers, P.R of China;</p> <p>Capacity building on maternity protection organized for national and local Trade Unions;</p> <p>The ILO Maternity Protection Resource Package has been translated into Chinese and shared with Chinese counterparts, as well as other UN</p>	<p>The study report both in English and Chinese are available.</p> <p>The Chinese version of <i>the ILO Maternity Protection Resource Package</i> will be published and uploaded onto the internet at the end of August.</p> <p>The brochure on maternity protection will be distributed to enterprises in Nov-Dec 2012.</p>	Questionnaires and interviews; progress report by local unions.	<p>ILO provides technical guidance, advice, training and advocacy materials to all project activities.</p> <p>ACFTU and local trade unions implement project activities in accordance with local context.</p>	<p>Assumption: More initiatives on promotion of maternity protection will be developed by the ACFTU and local trade unions.</p> <p>Risks: Workers organisation lack skills in collective bargaining for improving enterprise facilities and conditions for support of breastfeeding at work.</p>

				<p>agencies. The Package will be printed out and published in August;</p> <p>Wuding Trade Unions has developed brochure on maternity protection to be distributed in Wuding enterprises. There are 50 questions and answers regarding maternity issues in the brochure.</p> <p>Wuding Trade Unions is producing a video to advocate maternity protection at work.</p>	Video will be available in Oct-Nov 2012.			
<p>2.2 Household dietary intake of micronutrient-rich, locally-available food increased in 3 pilot counties</p>	<p>Proportion of diet made up by locally available micronutrient rich foods in pilot areas.</p>	<p>As per baseline survey reports</p>	<p>Target: increase 30% by Year 3.</p>	<p>The baseline survey and supplementary baseline survey completed;</p> <p>Supply of agri-inputs to local farmers in the project counties completed;</p> <p>Agri-techniques training material refinement and training finished, reporting in progress;</p> <p>Nutrition education</p>	<p>Survey reports;</p> <p>Published training materials and guidelines;</p> <p>Project progress reports;</p> <p>M&E protocols.</p>	<p>Household /individual questionnaires;</p> <p>Field visits and M&E missions;</p> <p>Project activity report at the end of the assignment;</p>	<p>FAO FECC/MOA China CDC</p>	<p>The project end-line survey has to be implemented right after the completion of 1 cycle of intensive nutrition education at community level, the impact of nutritional</p>

				materials development finished and training in progress.				intervention in terms of improving dietary diversity may not be fully captured in survey results.
2.3 National plan for food fortification in place and implemented	2.3.1 In-home food fortification plan developed and approved. Plan developed	There is currently no plan on food fortification	A plan for addressing micronutrients in high risk groups developed and costed	One working group meeting held, to be expanded to include relevant sectors. The nutrition intervention technical guidelines are in preparation.	Working group notes for record	As and when meetings are held	UNICEF	Agreement by key sectors to attend these meetings and develop the plan
JP Outcome 3 Food-related illness reduced through safer food production and preparation for children								
3.1 Food production for children made safer in pilot areas	3.1.1 Pilot enterprises trained in HACCP process by Year 3	0 Enterprises Trained	5 Enterprises Trained	Training materials have been compiled 100% HACCP training completed in coordination with ILO and SAWS. 4 of 5 enterprises have received HACCP certification.	Monitoring reports from CNIS and UNIDO evaluations on the project sites.	Monitoring reports/spot evaluations carried out by project team; list of training participants	UNIDO CNIS-AQSIQ	Assumed long-term benefits of HACCP hard to measure as project ends in the fall.

	3.1.2 Increase in the capacity of pilot laboratories to perform food safety monitoring via ISO 17025 accreditation training by Year 3.	0 Laboratories	4 Laboratories	<p>Training materials compiled</p> <p>100% trainings complete. 2 of 4 inspection centres in accreditation application process. Dali has received accreditation. Yuxi will not apply because the centre is moving facilities next year.</p>	Monitoring reports from CNIS and UNIDO evaluations on the project sites.	Monitoring reports/spot evaluations carried out by project team; list of training participants	UNIDO CNIS-AQSIQ	Yuxi plans to apply for accreditation next year after moving to new facilities. The centre will not have the support of CNIS and UNIDO at that time. Centres in application may not receive accreditation, or need to make minor changes before receiving.
	3.1.3 Increase in the capacity of food safety/quality inspectors to carry out food safety monitoring by Year 2	0 Inspectors trained	30 Inspectors trained	<p>Training materials compiled</p> <p>75% training complete. Final training will be held this summer.</p>	Monitoring and evaluation reports from CNIS;	Monitoring reports after each training is completed. List of training participants.	UNIDO CNIS-AQSIQ	Only aspect of programme implementation that has not been monitored first-hand by UNIDO.

								CNIS reports the trainings are on schedule and have gone well.
	<p>3.1.4 Guidelines on safety and health at work including the safe use of chemicals in industries producing child nutrition products developed and 8 businesses applying them by Year 3.</p> <p>50 OSH inspectors trained to provide quality services to the businesses</p>	0	4	<p>The Safety Standardization Guide for Food Producing Enterprises has been finalized and shared with OSH officials, inspectors, and pilot enterprises;</p> <p>The Training Manual for Work Safety Inspectors has been finalized and shared with OSH inspectors in pilot provinces;</p> <p>Training on work safety has been conducted for pilot children’s food production enterprises;</p> <p>Training workshop for work safety inspectors have been held in Guizhou and Yunnan Provinces;</p> <p>Work safety regulations</p>	<p>Published training materials and the guideline.</p> <p>Established regulations on work safety in four pilot enterprises.</p> <p>Factory visit will be carried out to check the improvements of workplace practices.</p>	<p>Training reports, enterprise regulations, training guide books were submitted.</p>	<p>ILO</p> <p>SAWS</p>	<p>The enterprises are willing to cooperate on improvement of OSH management.</p>

				<p>for the pilot enterprises have been established in four pilot enterprises, and relevant training on how to smoothly operate the regulations has been held in the enterprises;</p> <p>Workplace hazards and risks identified in the four factories have been corrected under the direction of the OSH specialist.</p>				
	3.1.5 Management plans and policy advice developed for target sectors in pilot areas in Year 3	No such management plans or policy advice.	Create management plans and disseminate policy advice for two pilot provinces	No management plans have been created. Policy advice from participating organizations and CNIS and UNIDO has been developed.	Policy advice from participating enterprises attained. Policy discussions with CNIS held. Policy advice dissemination workshops are planned for the fall.	Reports from enterprises after they finished HACCP training.	UNIDO CNIS-AQSIQ	Governments are willing and committed to developing management plans; management plans do not overlap with any other current policy developments. Good relations with

								counterparts will be key.
3.2 Handling and preparation of food for infants and children made safer	3.2.1 Selected primary and secondary schools, hospitals/departments of gynaecology obstetrics and paediatrics, and women's association in the six counties trained or made aware of WHO's Five Keys to Safer Food, by Year 3.	0	primary and secondary schools, hospitals and women's association groups in the six counties trained by Year 3.	The publicity/IEC activities and survey for women and children completed	Report from project activities ,survey report and baseline data	questionnaire , on site visit and seminar	WHO	MOE, MOH, UNESCO and WHO coordinate closely by holding regular meetings. Revive Working Group on Food Safety and Schools. Make use of WHO's role coordinating agency on food safety in China. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The sample village are all accessible ■ The local authority support the survey
	3.2.2 At least 15 schools in each selected target counties will	Nutrition and food safety education not	1 To train principals and science/health teachers	Policy analysis and needs assessment on nutrition and food safety education conducted,	Annual progress report, policy analysis and field study	Site visits, school data provided by pilot schools	UNESCO	The capacity of local practitioners might be a challenge for

	<p>integrate nutrition and food safety into school health education curriculum with 100% of their science and health education teachers as well as head teachers in pilot schools trained in the use of newly developed supplementary materials in classrooms by Year 3</p> <p>(This target is under revision)</p>	<p>systematically planned and included in school teaching and learning activities.</p>	<p>from 50 schools of each project counties in the use of supplementary materials in classroom; 2 To support 15 schools of each county to pilot integration of nutrition and food safety education in school teaching and learning activities</p>	<p>supplementary teaching and learning materials being developed</p>	<p>report, supplementary learning materials prepared and used, teacher training reports available</p>			<p>integrating nutrition and food safety education in school teaching and learning. Training workshops for teachers will help ensure they understand and adopt the materials.</p>
<p>3.3 New national food safety law successfully implemented</p>	<p>3.3.1 300 government officials, 500 legal personnel and 500 employees will be trained in the new food safety law.</p>	<p>N.A.</p>	<p>1) To promote the improvement of China's food safety law and its supportive regulations, rules and judicial interpretation</p>	<p>Research Center for China Food Safety Law was launched in Aug. 2010. Expert consultation seminar on food safety law was convened and suggestions of adding two crimes endangering food safety were incorporated to the 8th</p>	<p>Annual progress report, on site visit, training evaluation. Tripartite program review of the progress and lessons learned.</p>	<p>Progress reports and monitoring visits</p>	<p>UNDP NPC China Law Society</p>	<p>The government's willingness to accept policy recommendations is the key. The China Law Society intends to leverage its high standing and access to</p>

			ns. 2) To strengthen legal awareness, legal knowledge and the ability of applying laws of the food safety law enforcement agencies, operators and consumers as well.	Amendments to the Criminal Law; Training on food safety law is in process; China Food Safety Law website(www.foodlaw.cn)was established and regularly updated; China's Food Safety Law magazine (bi-monthly) was launched and published 13 editions. New English table of contents and executive summary for each paper published have been added; the first national knowledge contest for Food Safety law was organized; The food safety supervision mechanism and food safety innovation was piloted in Shangluo City of Shaanxi Province. ; The first China Food Safety Law Summit was organized in December 2011, the NPC Secretary General Mr. Li Jianguo and over 10 Vice Ministers in food safety regulation in China attended and delivered speech. In the first half	Monitoring missions			leaders to encourage adoption. High level officials will be engaged from the earliest research stages and in piloting and training to ensure their interest and acceptance.
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				<p>of 2012, the following was achieved.</p> <p>(1) 240 senior judges were trained on 'Criminal Regulation of Food Safety Issues' on 6 March. Judge Miao Youshui, the Presiding Judge and the Director-General of the Second Criminal Adjudication Tribunal of the Supreme People's Court were invited to give lectures at the training;</p> <p>(2). Expert advice on amending the Food Safety Law and recommendation of organizing the Food Safety Awareness Raising Week in June 2012 were submitted to the National Food Safety Office of the State Council;</p> <p>(3). The Food Safety Law Research Center supported by the project was entrusted by the Ministry of Health to draft the Implementation</p>				
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				<p>Measures of the Food Safety Law.</p> <p>(4). The annual report of China's Food Safety Rule of Law (2011) was compiled and published.</p> <p>(5). A new China Food Safety and Rule of Law Forum was established and the first lecture on food safety and rule of law were organized.</p> <p>(6). Entrusted by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, the Food Safety Law Research Center supported by the project started the drafting of the Supervision System of Manufacturers of Infant Formula Milk Powder and had achieved positive progress.</p>				
	3.3.2 New food safety law promoted and disseminated in partnership with civil society, especially to women's groups	0	Women's groups (100 female cadres) will be trained and awareness on food	Needs assessment conducted to examine women's awareness about the new food safety law, knowledge about nutrition and their need for food safety services/support	baseline reports , training manual	Training reports	UNESCO ACWF	National counterparts are able and have capacity to organise training in the geographical, cultural and

	and local communities in pilot counties by Year 3		safety raised among at least 1000 residents in the selected communities by year 3	, a training manual on provision of rights-based services for women against food safety disputes developed for local social workers and women's federation staff				societal contact of the pilot counties
	3.3.3 The establishment and testing of a documented food emergency response system and a food complaints system that are operational at county-level by Year 3	0	Target: Systems in place and operational at county-level by Year 3.	The schemes to improve the food safety emergency response system and food complaint drafted and the drill exercise being prepared.	Model draft available.	Literature search, Workshops and seminars.	WHO	All participating counties have the capacity to participate in the trial because their systems are adequately developed by the same time in Year 3. To ensure this, work with China CDC who have a food surveillance system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local government support

	3.3.4 Training of trainers targeting regulators and food producers and traders on the new food safety law conducted at county-level by Year 3.	0	Training of trainers conducted at provincial-level by Year 1 and at county level by Year 3.	Training manuals printed and pilot training being prepared.	from project activities Survey report and baseline data reports available.	questionnaire, on site visits and local seminars	WHO	Ensure collaboration occurs between counterparts. Use Working group on food safety. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The sample village are all accessible ■ The local authority support the survey
JP Outcome 4 National child nutrition and food safety policies, guidelines, regulations and standards are revised according to results of the pilots and lessons learned are scaled up nation-wide								
4.1 Development and printing of advocacy package for in-home food fortification	The advocacy package for in-home food fortification developed.	None	Advocacy package for food fortification especially covering high risk groups	advocacy package for in-home food fortification developed	Finalised versions of advocacy package	N/A	UNICEF	Continued interest by current working group
4.2 Media training of at least 100 journalists in pilot counties	At least 10% increase in articles on food security, safety and nutrition in target areas by Year 3 (Baseline: Media	Baseline assessment and training needs analysis conducted,	100 journalists from target areas trained and the impact assessed.	Baseline survey on media situation conducted, analysis of journalists' needs for training on reporting issues related to nutrition, food safety	Baseline survey report, needs assessment report, training manual and	Site visits, media survey, training workshops, progress and assessment	UNESCO Training centre of SARFT	Journalist professionalism to be improved Ensure the sustainability

	review through sampling in selected pilot counties)			and security conducted, a journalist manual developed with information on nutrition, food safety and security as well as reporting skills. 100 journalists from six pilot counties and provincial capitals in Guizhou, Yunnan and Shaanxi provinces trained. News reports on food safety and nutrition being collected and final assessment being developed.	training reports	reports by national counterpart		of the training
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Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information – Update for the 1st half year 2012

Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total Amount Planned	Estimated Total Amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % of Delivery Rate of Budget
JP Outcome 1 Policy decisions and targeting are informed by reliable and up-to-date evidence on the magnitude, distribution and causes of undernutrition in China										
1.1 Food security situation in pilot counties understood by policymakers	1.1.1 Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis completed in each of the six counties by Year 1	X			WFP	MoA and CAAS	79,595	79,595	68,115	40%
	1.1.2 Data on anaemia, iron, vitamin A, zinc, folic acid, vitamin B12 deficiencies for children and women available from a micronutrient survey of the six pilot counties documented and available by Year 1	X	X		UNICEF	MOH	192,000	96,000	147,057	153.2
1.2 Targeting and monitoring improved through availability of an improved national database on nutritional status of women and children	1.2.1 Nutrition and child feeding data incorporated into maternal and child health information systems by Year 2	X	X	X	WHO	MOH	101,250	32,936	32,936	100
JP Outcome2 Undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies reduced among poor women and children in selected demonstration counties										
2.1 Exclusive breastfeeding increased and improved quality of complementary food with micronutrient supplements	2.1.1 Complementary food supplements in 3 counties reaching 9000 children aged 6-24 months and prenatal supplements reach 9000 women of child bearing age respectively by Year 3	X	X		UNICEF	MOH	412,150	372,150	372,150	100
	2.1.2 (A) Community based	X	X	X	WHO	MOH	281,250	94,415	62,069	65.7

	breastfeeding support model available (B) 30-50% increase in exclusive breastfeeding for six months (baseline to be determined by initial survey). (C) 30% of women's groups begin campaigns (baseline is no groups currently campaigning)									
	2.1.3 (A) A national plan on the Code on Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes is documented by Year 3 (baseline is that it is not currently included in a national plan). (B) The code has been the basis of training on breastfeeding in 100% of those hospitals taking up the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative nation-wide.	X	X	X	WHO	MOH	75,000	53,795	53,795	71.7
	2.1.4 Increase by 25% the number of businesses providing the right to and capacity for continuing breastfeeding upon return to work in the pilot counties by Year 3	X	X	X	ILO	ACFTU	136,490	100,797	72,030	52
2.2 Household dietary intake of micronutrient-rich, locally-available food increased in 3 pilot counties	2.2.1 Increasing by 30% proportion of diet made up by locally-available, micronutrient-rich foods in pilot areas by Year 3 (Baseline will be determined from joint survey)	X	X	X	FAO	MOA	1,040,896	738,882	586,547	79.4
2.3 National plan for food fortification in place and implemented	2.3.1 Food fortification plan developed and approved. Baseline: there is currently no plan; Indicator: approved plan by Year 3	X	X	X	UNICEF	MOH	155,000	127,150	112,093	88.2
JP Outcome 3 Food-related illness reduced through safer food production and preparation for children										
3.1 Food production for children made safer in pilot areas	3.1.1 4-6 enterprises in 2 provinces trained in HACCP trained by year 3	X	X	X	UNIDO	CNIS-AQSIQ	539,610.28	525,799.18	399,612.93	74
	3.1.2 Four laboratories trained in	X	X	X						

	standardization and management capacity related to food safety and quality by Year 3									
	3.1.3 Thirty inspectors trained in standardization and management capacity related to food safety and quality by Year 3	X	X	X						
	3.1.5 Management plans and policies advise developed/ formulated for target sectors in pilot areas by Year 3	X	X	X						
	3.1.4 Guidelines on safe and healthy work processes including chemical safety in industries producing child nutrition products developed, applied in 8 businesses and used and enforced by 50 OSH inspectors by Year 3.	X			ILO	SAWS	309,610	273,701	210,822	68.1
3.2 Handling and preparation of food for infants and children made safer	3.2.1 Selected primary and secondary schools, hospitals/departments of gynaecology obstetrics and paediatrics, and women's association in the six counties trained or made aware of WHO's Five Keys to Safer Food, by Year 3.	X			WHO	MOH	360,000	173,029.1	148,339.67	85.7
	3.2.2 Collection of national policy documents and curriculum materials; needs analysis of rapid assessment of teaching and learning methods and materials in health and nutrition education in schools; consultation meetings with experts, teachers, parents and community members and development of outline for supplementary materials	X	X	X	UNESCO	MoE School of Public Health of China Central South University	211,477	130,112	112,112	67.1
3.3 New national food safety law successfully implemented	3.3.1 300 government officials, 500 legal personnel and 500 employees will be trained in the new food safety law. Formation of industry CSR association.	X	X	X	UNDP	CICETE	450,000	445863.81	403552.81	90.5

	Government implements suggested policy changes.									
	3.3.2 Taking into account the results and findings from the survey, form expert teams, develop training materials, and organize training of trainers. Raising awareness through rights-based training for women's groups and local communities on the new food safety law.		X		UNESCO	ACWF	90,000	48,000	39,300	60.1
	3.3.3 The establishment and testing of a documented food emergency response system and a food complaints system that are operational at county-level by Year 3	X	X	X	WHO	MOH	200,000	103,807.81	82,621.67	79.6
	3.3.4 Training of trainers targeting regulators and food producers and traders on the new food safety law conducted at county-level by Year 3.	X	X	X	WHO	MOH	70,000	182,775.54	141,116.67	77.2
JP Outcome 4 National child nutrition and food safety policies, guidelines, regulations and standards are revised according to results of the pilots and lessons learned are scaled up nation-wide										
4.1 Advocacy package to convince of need to scale up to higher level	10,000 copies of an advocacy package produced and meetings held at national and participating provincial and county levels by Year 3	X	X	X	UNICEF	INFS, China CDC	135,850	98,850	62,850	63.6
4.2 Media training of at least 100 journalists in pilot counties.	Drawing on conclusions from other components of the program and in consultation with other agencies, develop media training curriculum. Survey existing media reports through sampling in selected pilot counties. Conduct a planning meeting, identify how to engage media in relation to those advocacy issues previously determined. In cooperation with	X	X		UNESCO	UNESCO SARFT Training Center	90,000	74,200	58,320	72.9

	UNICEF, conduct media trainings and assess the impact of training.								
WFP management fee						13,720	8,050	7,460	92.7
FAO management fee						68,096	68,096	42,546	62.5
ILO management fee						31,227	18074	18074	100
UNDP management fee						29,439	29439	27076	92.0
UNICEF management fee						62,650	48,590	35,707	73.5
UNESCO management fee						27,403	21,490	14,681	68.3
UNIDO management fee						37,772.72	37,772.72	37,772.72	100
WHO management fee						113,540	113,540	113,540	100
Project preparation / formulation (funds administered by UNDP)						20,000	20,000	20,000	100
Programme Coordinator (funds administered by WHO)						240,000	206,335	206,335	100
PMO budget (funds administered by WHO)						90,000	66,843	36,712	54.9
RC Office (funds administered by UNDP)						60,000	40,000	40,000	100
Total Planned Budget without management fee						5,340,178	4,085,036	3,468,487	84.9
Management fee for MDGF (7%)						383,848	345,052	296,857	86.0
Total						6,000,000	4,430,088	3,765,343	85.0