**Joint Programme Monitoring Report:**

**Culture and Development**

The **monitoring report** should be submitted to the MDG-F Secretariat on a bi-annual basis. The report is due no later than 20 days following the end of June and December (July 20 and January 20th). The monitoring report will replace the existing quarterly narrative reports which will no longer need to be submitted to the Secretariat. **Please submit to the MDF-G Secretariat at:** [**mdgf.secretariat@undp.org**](mailto:mdgf.secretariat@undp.org)

**Introduction**

The MDG-F defines **monitoring** as a continuous process of collecting and analyzing data and information about the joint programme, especially on substantive indicators (meaning activity, output and outcome indicators). **Joint Programme Monitoring** involves a systematic collection and analysis of data; it is evidence oriented and quality based exercise where specific, measurable, attainable, and reliable and time bound indicators (SMART) show proof of the substantive Joint Program progress.

The MDG-F joint programme monitoring report draws from your usual management tools (financial and substantive) at the programme and national level to minimize the workload for joint programme teams. In addition, it establishes some generic thematic indicators that allow information to be aggregated illustrating how Joint Programmes contribute to MDG achievement, Development Effectiveness and collaborative UN efforts.

The monitoring report is an important management tool Therefore; it must be shared with, and endorsed by the Joint Programme Management Committee. It should also be submitted along with the quarterly colour coded Annual Work Plan.

The monitoring report is divided into 3 sections: 1) identification and joint programme status, 2) joint programme progress, and 3) Millennium Development Goals.

The Secretariat has prepared these guidelines to facilitate the completion of the monitoring report. At the end of this document you will also find examples of some of the subsections for your reference.

Section 1: Identification and Joint Programme Status

This section is designed to provide a short and concise overview of the joint programme and consists of the following subsections:

1. Joint Programme identification and data

In this subsection you should identify the joint programme by filling out the information requested (name, country and thematic window, etc). You also should provide relevant and up to date information on beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and ethnic minorities. Please indicate the MDGs and targets the joint programme intends to impact.

1. Joint Programme M&E framework

This subsection reports on progress to date of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Joint Programme, which was included in the Joint Programme document and possibly reviewed during the inception phase of the programme.

1. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

The subsection asks for up to date information of activities completed based on the Joint Programme’s Results Framework; as well as financial data on planned, committed and disbursed funds. Please note this table refers to ‘information to date’ (cumulative information of joint programme implementation up to the end of the reporting period).

Section 2: Joint Programme Progress

The second section of the report is intended to describe the major advances and difficulties that the Joint Programme has faced during the reporting period. It also aims to collect some important information on two key objectives that all joint programmes are contributing to: 1) UN collaboration/Interagency work (Delivering as One) and, 2) Development effectiveness as described by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Action Agenda.

1. Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency measures

This subsection asks for a brief narrative describing progress on the implementation of activities, generation of outputs and attainment of outcomes. It also asks for a description of major challenges for implementation whether internal or external to the Joint Programme and the contingency actions you will undertake to overcome these constraints.

1. Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

The Office of the Resident Coordinator should complete this subsection. The aim is to collect relevant information on how the joint programme is contributing to inter-agency work and Delivering as One.

You will find a multiple choice question, along with some questions that address the issue of UN collaboration. Your comments should be added in the text box provided. Finally, the subsection includes a set of three indicators on common processes and outputs to measure interagency coordination. These indicators have been taken from those used to measure progress on the One UN pilot countries. Please refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.

1. Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

This subsection seeks to gather relevant information on how the joint programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

You will find some multiple choice questions, text boxes to provide narrative information and two indicators on ownership and alignment. These indicators have been used extensively to measure progress on the Paris Declaration. Please refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the requested information.

1. Communication and Advocacy

This section will highlight ongoing advocacy and communication efforts of joint programmes looking at how these are contributing to the advancement of articulated MDGs and development outcomes.  Special attention is given to reporting results obtained through targeted interventions on policy advocacy, social mobilisation, citizen engagement and partnerships.  These questions will provide relevant information on different methodological approaches to programme implementation, transparency and accountability.

Section 3: MDG-F Millennium Development Goals

The third section of the report strives to obtain aggregated information on the MDG-F’s contribution to the Millennium Development Goals.

1. Millennium Development Goals

The MDG-F’s main objective is to contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals worldwide. This subsection aims to capture data and information on the joint programmes contribution to one or more Millennium Development Goals and their respective targets.

For this purpose the Secretariat has developed a matrix where you should link your joint programme outcomes to one or more Millennium Development Goal(s) and target(s). You should also select the most suitable indicators from your joint programme M&E framework as a measure of the MDG targets selected. Please, refer to the example provided in that section.

Section 4: General Thematic Indicators

**This section on general thematic indicators is an integral part of the monitoring report. Please make sure you have received the appropriate template and you have completed it before sending it to the Secretariat along with the rest of the sections of this monitoring report.** The General Thematic Indicators aim to aggregate information on results for the eight thematic windows of the MDG-F as well as the Millennium Development Goals.

In this subsection, you will find indicators targeted to measure progress towards the most common substantive results of each thematic window. The Secretariat is seeking to capture the information in a cumulative fashion, just as in the all the previous sections of the monitoring report.

The thematic indicators make reference to a variety of concepts and definitions that change depending on elements such as national and joint programme context. The Secretariat acknowledges the complexity this brings to measuring the variables included and advices to use when possible, the most generalized common international standards and definitions. In case this is not possible you can add an explanatory note on what kind of definitions you are using (national, etc) for any of the variables.

The indicators were selected by analyzing all joint M&E frameworks by thematic window (outcomes, outputs, indicators, nature of the beneficiaries, etc). The analysis illustrated that the majority of the joint programmes concentrated on three to four development outcomes. Most of the indicators have been designed to capture progress on those outcomes. Additionally, the Secretariat has articulated other thematic indicators that seek to obtain data on innovative approaches/mechanisms to development that some programmes have embraced.

In this subsection, you will find check, number and text boxes where you can provide the most relevant numerical and narrative information corresponding to your specific joint programme. The template has been designed to easily capture and process information from joint programmes. The Secretariat acknowledges that some of the information requested will not be available at this stage of programme implementation. When this is the case we recommended collecting the necessary information in order to facilitate reporting on impact for the next reporting period.

Please, be mindful that some of the thematic indicators may not be applicable to your specific joint programme. In that case check the “does not apply box “or leave the boxes blank as appropriate.

**Monitoring Report Template**

**Section I: Identification and Joint Programme Status**

a. Joint Programme Identification and basic data

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Date of Submission:Submitted by: Name: Blaise KILIAN  Title: Joint Programme Coordinator  Organization: UNESCO  Contact information: [b.kilian@unesco.org](mailto:b.kilian@unesco.org) |  | Country and Thematic Window Cambodia  Culture & Development |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| MDTF Atlas Project No: MDG-F 1838Title: Creative Industries Support Programme |  | Report Number: 1Reporting Period: January – June 2010 **Programme Duration: 3 years**  **Official starting date: 10 September 2008** |
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| --- | --- | --- |
| Participating UN Organizations UNESCO  ILO  UNDP  FAO |  | **Implementing partners [[1]](#footnote-1)**  **Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MoCFA) and their Provincial Departments (PDoCFA)**  **Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) and their Provincial Departments (PDoMIME)**  **Ministry of Commerce (MoC) and their Provincial Departments (PDMoC)**  **Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and their Provincial Departments (PDoAFF)**  **National Authority for the protection and development of the cultural and natural site of Preah Vihear (ANPV)**  **MODE (community handicraft production)**  **COWS (community handicraft production)**  **FLD (community handicraft production)**  **Ponlok Khmer (PKH - community resin production)**  **My Village International (MVI – community handicraft production)**  **Ponlok Khmer (PKH - community resin production – safeguarding of Indigenous culture)**  **CORD (Cambodian Organization for Research and Development – baseline survey; territorial diagnosis)**  **Village Focus Cambodia (community handicraft production)**  **Artisans Associations of Cambodia (AAC - technical support to the production and commercialization of handicraft)**  **Cambodia Living Arts (safeguarding of performing arts)**  **NOMAD RSI (research and documentation)**  **ICCROM**  **Individual experts and researchers (ethno-linguists; museum experts…)** |
|  |  |  |

The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Budget Summary** | |
| **Total Approved Joint Programme Budget**  **USD 3,300,000.00** | UNESCO: USD 748,604  ILO: USD 941,017  UNDP: USD 818,826  FAO: USD 791,553  Total: USD 3,300,000 |
| **Total Amount of Transferred to date**  **USD 2,352,194** | UNESCO: USD 506,499  ILO: USD 696,200  UNDP: USD 616,596  FAO: USD 532,899  Total : USD 2,352,194 |
| **Total Budget Committed to date** | UNESCO: USD 358,198.24  ILO:USD 664,928.47  UNDP: USD 175,539.96  FAO: USD 367,728  Total: USD 1,566,394.67 |
| **Total Budget Disbursed to date** | UNESCO:USD 274,728.74  ILO: USD 462,120.88  UNDP: USD 92,389.05  FAO: USD 287,642  Total: 1,116,880.67 |

**BENEFICIARIES**

You will notice there are 2 columns for each category of beneficiaries (expected/to date). The column “expected” refers to the target of beneficiaries you planned to reach by the end of the joint programme and the column “to date” refers to the actual number of beneficiaries you have reached up to the end of the reporting period.

For the purpose of reporting we will take into consideration the definition of beneficiary adopted by OECD/DAC. *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, whether targeted or not, that benefit, directly or indirectly, from the development intervention”.*

The beneficiaries must be counted on a cumulative basis. You most probably have a target of beneficiaries to reach during the life of the joint programme. In the previous reporting period you reported a number of beneficiaries on which you will add on to the ones reached in the current reporting period.

As an example, let’s say the joint programme is expected to reach 2,505 urban women as direct beneficiaries, you already reported as direct beneficiaries 235 urban women in (July-December) reporting period and now you have reached 402 urban women as direct beneficiary in this reporting period (January-June). This would mean you have to report now urban 637 women who are direct beneficiaries to date. The number of individuals from any ethnic group and/or afro descendants refers to individual beneficiaries not ethnic groups.

**Direct Beneficiaries:** *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, targeted, that benefit, directly, from the development intervention”.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicate Beneficiary type** | **Expected number of Institutions** | **Number of Institutions to date** | **Expected**  **Number of**  **Women** | **Number of**  **Women**  **[[2]](#footnote-2)To date** | **Expected number of Men** | **Number of men to date** | **Expected number of individuals**  **from Ethnic Groups** | **number of individuals**  **from Ethnic Groups to date** |
| National Institutions |  | 9 (4 partner Ministries and their Provincial Departments; ANPV; AAC; CCC; CLA; CEDAC) | 60% of total beneficiaries | 16 civil servants (trained on UNESCO 2003 Convention and Museum technique; MIME Focal Point trained during 2 weeks at the ILO International Training Centre) | 20 | 44 civil servants (trained on UNESCO 2003 Convention and Museum techniques; daily involved) | NA (few civil servants are of Indigenous descent) | NA |
| Local Institutions | 52 (by end of the year) | 45 (MODE; COWS; FLD; PKH; MVI; VFC ; Kompong Chheu Teal High School; Yeak Lom Arts Group; Kuoy Yike group; 36 producer groups in 4 provinces) | 450 | 410 (10 BDS providers (NGO) staff ; 356 members of producer groups; 24 students of classical dance (Kompong Chheu Teal high school); 1 trained teacher of classical dance (Kompong Chheu Teal high school); 16 Indigenous artists from Ratanakiri(Yeak Lom Artists Group); 3 Indigenous artists from Preah Vihear (Kuoy Yike group)) | 250 | 251 (12 BDS providers (NGO) staff; 193 members of producer groups; 16 students of classical dance; 1 trained teacher of classical dance; 10 Indigenous artists from Ratanakiri; 19 Indigenous artists from Preah Vihear) | 500 (Kuoy, Phnong, Tampuon, Lao) | 464 (Kuoy, Phnong, Tampuon, Lao) |
| Urban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 52 | 45 (all rural) | All members of producer groups | All members of producer groups | All members of producer groups | All members of producer groups |  |  |
| **Total** | **52** | **54** |  | **426** |  | **295** | 500 | 464 |

**Indirect Beneficiaries:** *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, not targeted, that benefit, indirectly, from the development intervention”*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicate Beneficiary type** | **Expected number of Institutions** | **Number of Institutions to date[[3]](#footnote-3)** | **Expected**  **Number of**  **Women** | **Number of**  **Women**  **To date** | **Expected number of Men** | **Number of men to date[[4]](#footnote-4)** | **Expected number of individuals**  **from Ethnic Groups** | **number of individuals**  **from Ethnic Groups to date** |
| National Institutions | 2 (Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Women Affairs were planned to join the PMC as guests in the project document) | 6 (Ministry of Tourism; Ministry of Women Affairs; National Commission for UNESCO; Council of Jurists; Council of Ministers; Ministry of Economy and Finance) |  | 20 (1 NGO member involved in LHT[[5]](#footnote-5) consultation; 3 high level civil servants involved in PMC; 16 civil servants involved in LHT) |  | 184 (150 civil servants involved in LHT consultation; 24 civil servants from provincial Departments of partner ministries involved in programme design/activities follow up; 3 ANPV officials; 7 high level representatives involved in PMC or related activities) | NA | NA |
| Local Institutions | NA | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |
| Urban |  | All |  | All |  | All |  |  |
| Rural |  |  |  | 20 Indigenous women exposed to trade fair in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **2** | **6** |  | **40** |  | **184** |  |  |

1. **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.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Outcome 1 [[6]](#footnote-6)*** | ***Indicators*** | ***Baseline*** | ***Overall JP Expected target*** | ***Achievement of Target to date*** | ***Means of verification*** | ***Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)*** | ***Responsibilities*** | ***Risks & assumptions*** |
| Cambodia’s heritage, cultural diversity and living arts are preserved and developed to promote their social and economic potential  *Implementing Agency UNESCO*  *Implementing Partners MoCFA, Civil Society* | Programmes related to the convention on the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage developed and implemented  Programmes on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions developed and implemented | Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the joint programme | The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the reporting period | The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period | How is it to be obtained? | Programme documents  MoCFA documents and policy (proposals, reports, reviews, evaluations) |  | Human and financial resources will be made available  Stable government  The Tourist industry in Cambodia remains buoyant |
| 1.1 Government and civil society capacity to develop and implement policies and programmes will be developed to strengthen the cultural sector | At least 20 national and provincial government staff (at least 50% women) have increased their knowledge and skills on safeguarding intangible heritage and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions  Inscription of intangible elements on 2003 Unesco Convention heritage list has progressed  Safeguarding activities carried out  Living Human Treasure (LHT) criteria established and adopted and at least 5 LHTs recognised  At least 2 cultural centres conceptualised, constructed/established and operational | NA: qualitative and not quantitative  Two intangible elements are presently listed  Considered 0  0 (no LHT system in Cambodia)  0 cultural centres in province | Trainings and consultations organized with regards to the 2003 and the LHT system; training on the 2005 Convention triggered  MoCFA works on elaborating nomination files to list new elements on the Intangible Heritage Lists  Safeguarding activities have started in at least two provinces    Finalization of the draft Royal Decree on LHT and submission to the Council of Ministers  Cultural Centres are designed (concept and architectural) and cultural centre in one province is kick-started | 1 Training on 2003 Convention organized; 1 national consultation on LHT organized; 5 trips to the province to disseminate about LHT principles    MoCFA has decided to propose more elements to listed and is preparing nomination files.  One classical dance class has been revived in Kompong Thom. Two Indigenous groups of artist (1 in Ratanakiri and 1 in Preah Vihear )are encouraged to perform and record their music  The Royal Decree for the establishment of a LHT system has been drafted and discussed. It has been approved by the Council of Ministers and officially adopted on 16 February 2010 with the signature of H. M. the King of Cambodia  Concepts and architectural designs approved but contract for the centre in Mondulkiri not yet finalized. | Skills audit  Training materials/reports  Nomination files prepared by MoCFA  Cambodian intangible heritage items inscribed on Unesco list  Progress reports; auditions  LHT documentation (training tools, report on national consultation, official texts ratified)  Cultural centres plans/documentation | Before and after trainings (materials; reports) + long term impact (improved quality of nomination files; design and implementation of LHT system)  In line with UNESCO nominations (once a year)  Regular progress reports sent by partners (contract based); performances and recordings  From the Royal Government  Submitted to PMC |  | The political will and resources to develop and implement a programme  Sufficient numbers of women working in the ministries to train  A sufficient number of local authorities will be available and committed to the programme  Availability of experts to ensure training on recent conventions  Continued RGC and development partners support to cultural centres  Availability of funds (cost of establishment of cultural centres have obviously been well underestimated |
| 1.2 Awareness raised about cultural diversity and indigenous peoples specificity in collaboration with national counterparts and development partners, through research and publications | At least 2 research projects completed  Dissemination of at least 2 publications | One publication existing in French | After the publication of the Khmer version of the existing French publication (2009) two more researches are initiated for future publication | The existing publication has been translated in Khmer; two research contracts have been signed with renowned ethno-linguists | Research documents  Books review | Books review |  | Availability of experts; ability to conduct researches in a limited time frame |
| 1.3 Traditional skills are transferred to communities by development partners and artisan techniques are used by communities | At least 10 producer groups (at least 60% women) have retrieved/refined their traditional products | 0 | 10 groups of artisans are in the process to learn/improve traditional skills with 1 per group learning to transmit their knowledge in the future | 9 groups have been trained (141 people including114 women) | Training reports  Focus group discussions/Interviews | Reports reading; field trips |  | Crafts people interested in and have time to attend training |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Outcome 2*** | ***Indicators*** | ***Baseline*** | ***Overall JP Expected target*** | ***Achievement of Target to date*** | ***Means of verification*** | ***Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)*** | ***Responsibilities*** | ***Risks & assumptions*** |
| Enhanced creative industries lead to improvements in livelihoods, particularly for indigenous groups and women  *Implementing Agency ILO, FAO*  *Implementing Partners MIME, MAFF* | ***Increased income generated from creative industries by targeted communities***  Targeted women have increased decision making power relating to the production and sales of cultural products | Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the joint programme | The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the reporting period  Enhanced creative industries lead to improvements in livelihoods, particularly for indigenous groups and women (From new LogFrame)  Group leaders facilitate business activities of the groups. | The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period  Group leaders/representatives  ( 2 persons/ group/) are aware of small business management skill | How is it to be obtained?  Focus group discussions & Interviews | Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results) | Focus group discussions & Interviews  Focus group discussions & Interviews | Global economy improves  Government policies continue to be supportive of creative industries  RGC policies successfully promote tourism  Compatibility of traditional life styles with increased entrepreneurial activities  Continued support for programme outcomes and strategies beyond its lifespan by other stakeholders  Positive collaboration with stakeholders in the value chains |
| 2.1 Fair and effective marketing networks established | Targeted communities have improved access to market information  Increased sales by targeted communities  Targeted women producers access marketing networks | 0  0 | 150 producers have observed local markets and the group leaders/representatives built networks with traders  320 producers have improved their small business management skills | 141 producers ( 75 women) representatives have taken study tours to observe local markets and share market information  311 producers  (190 women) have been trained on small business management | Training reports  Training reports and focus group discussions /interviews | Field trips  Report reviewed | FAO | There is a significant niche market for new and improved cultural products |
| 2.2 Organisational capacity of business development service providers is increased | Demonstrated organisational development |  | CISP partner organizations able to manage creative industries projects to achieve 2.1 and 2.3 | 8 NGOs have continued to received practical training regarding how to management creative industries projects, as well as related BDS services | CISP contract progress reports and field missions. |  | Organisational assessments  Review of organisational documents (strategic plan, action plan, board meetings  Steps taken towards accreditation by Cambodian Cooperation Committee (CCC) | Partners are willing and able to allocate time and resources to programme outcomes.  Adequate business development service providers/ NGOs exist |
| 2.3  Improved technical skills and effective business development service delivery that respect the cultural practices of entrepreneurs and other stakeholders and promote better practice of natural resource management | Gender considerations taken into account in the planning, and delivery of all business development services  Development of products that draw upon cultural techniques/designs and/or natural resources  Increased marketability and commercialisation  At least 500 producers (60% women) benefit from services | 0  0  65 producers | A systematic approach to the development of new and improved marketable products has been achieved.  3 production workshops built in 3 provinces  7 producer group representatives have improved technical skills and supply to high value markets  600 producers (60% women) have been selected | The first samples of new and improved products in the textile weaving, basket weaving and other handicrafts have been produced.  On-going training and mentoring occuring in a 4 target provinces  Financial literacy trainings have been given to 291 producers and potential producers  2 production workshops built ( 1 in Ratanakiri and the other one in Mondulkiri)  4 producer group representative have received training in an exporting company  549 producers (356 women) have been selected | CISP contract progress reports and field missions  Contractor reports  Focus group discussions/interviews  Partner NGO reports and field visit | Field trips  Field trips  Report reviewed | Focus group discussions/interviews  Baseline/Review (focus group discussions/interviews/progress reports)  Focus group discussions/ Interviews, progress reports  Progress reports, training reports, focus group discussions | Existing micro finance products are appropriate for indigenous communities  Adequate business development service providers/ NGOs exist  Community forest land is not taken by private companies |

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| ***Outcome 3*** | ***Indicators*** | ***Baseline*** | ***Overall JP Expected target*** | ***Achievement of Target to date*** | ***Means of verification*** | ***Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)*** | ***Responsibilities*** | ***Risks & assumptions*** |
| Improved commercialisation of selected cultural products and services in domestic markets  *Implementing agency: UNDP, UNESCO*  *Implementing partner: MoC, MoCFA* | Domestic s sales of selected cultural products increased | Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the joint programme | The desired level of improvement to be reached at the end of the reporting period | The actual level of performance reached at the end of the reporting period | Focus group discussions/interviews | How is it to be obtained? | Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results) | Selected local products are produced to the quality and quantity required by market demand  Targeted localities will be accessible year round or during most of the year  Continued good security allowing easy travel and transportation of goods |
| 3.1 Recommendations for trade related legislation and implementation procedures presented to MoC to support the commercialisation of selected cultural products of the target group | Analysis of trade legislation and implementation completed and recommendations submitted  Trade related training provided to both local authorities and relevant civil society | N/A | 1- Improved relevant trade related legislation and implementation in supporting to commercialisation of cultural products at grassroots level  2- Relevant trade related legislations and procedures training programme delivered to target beneficiaries | Assessment of trade related legislation and procedures for selected cultural products is under progress by a short-term Legal Consultant, Series of consultation with relevant government authorities at national and provincial level, Civil Society Organisations, and target communities are under progress. Assessment report and recommendation to be submitted to the Programme Management Committee by the end of September for endorsement  A legal training institution will have been recruited in early July; training related work to be kicked off from July and will continue till Q4. A simplified and customised legal training will be conducted to partner civil society organisations, targeted beneficiaries, with presence of relevant provincial departments (approx. 180 people from all the 4 targeted provinces) | Trade legislation report with recommendations  Training reports | report | UNDP | RGC is receptive and responsive to programme recommendations |
| 3.2 Guidelines established and piloted to enable provincial public-private sector consultation to improve commercialisation of cultural products | Provincial public - private consultation guidelines developed reflecting local needs  Consultation guidelines piloted in at least 1 province |  | Provincial Public Private Consultation guidelines established and piloted in target provinces | Fieldwork will be kicked off within July and August to identify customised concepts of Provincial Public Private Consultation in the four provinces | Consultation process reports  Provincial public- private guidelines  Provincial public-private consultation minutes/report | Report | UNDP | A productive relationship exists between the MoC and the CISP programme  CISP programme can meet the expectations of the MoC |
| 3.3 Sales and promotion/ market access activities implemented for selected cultural products and services | Strategy to strengthen links between tourism and selected cultural products developed and implemented  Sales and promotion strategies developed and implemented by partner NGOS  Selected cultural products promoted |  | Strategy developed to strengthen links and enhance commercialisation between tourism and selected cultural products  At the end of 24 months Quick win competitiveness strategies for selected cultural products developed and embedded into relevant NGO's implementation of product strategies | Scoping study to identify linkages of promotion of the selected products through tourism was completed, Khmer translation has been completed for relevant dissemination  Handicraft development strategy is under development, upon completion, handicraft sales & marketing plan will be embedded into local NGOs partner’s marketing plan  Design competition concept to further improve market access and generate creativity of selected handicraft products is under development  Two trade fair exposures were conducted in year 1; year 2 trade fair exposure is under development aiming for implementation in Q4 2010.  Contracts with resin specialised NGO at national level is going to be signed off within July-August, implementation of local value creation and commercialisation improvement of resin will be kicked off within August  Commercialization improvement of handicraft will be implemented within July-August for 6 months’ period. | Strategy document, progress reports  Strategy documents, NGO progress reports  Reports | Report, contracts | UNDP | Supply can meet market demand  Trade legislation weaknesses addressed punctually |
| 3.4 Official certification introduced to promote cultural products/services | Consultations initiated with government and handicraft sector partners  Certification system jointly developed and adopted based upon defined criteria  Certification system implemented | Some regulation exist but are not implemented; a One Village One Product framework has been created but there is no progress | Establishment and utilization of an official certification system | Consultations have been initiated with handicraft sector and with MoCFA | Consultation report  Seal of Excellence documentation with criteria  Reports |  |  | Willingness and commitment of the national institutions  Productive collaboration between national institutions and development partners  Time frame is adequate |

1. 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.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **JP output: 1.1** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **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** | **Estimated**  **% Delivery rate of budget** |
| **1.1 National capacity to design, implement and monitor policies will be enhanced and programs to realize the social and economic potential of the cultural sector will be developed** | | 1.1.1 Establish a PMC, chaired by the MoCFA which includes representatives from Joint UN Agencies, the MoWA, MAFF, MoC, MoT, and MIME | X | X | X | UNESCO | MOCFA  MIME  MAFF  MOC  MOWA  MOT | 3,000 | 2,000 | 1,845 | 61.5% |
| 1.1.2 Identify officials within the participating Ministries for on-the-job training and capacity building | X | X | X | UNESCO | MOCFA | 7,200 | 5,600 | 4,600 | 63.8% |
| 1.1.3 Identify potential partners in selected localities (NGOs, member-based groups) | X | X |  | UNESCO | MOCFA | 7,500 | 7,500 | 6,500 | 86.6% |
| 1.1.4 On-the-job training of officers of the MoCFA during the implementation, fine-tuning, and monitoring of the program. | X | X | X | UNESCO | MOCFA | 65,000 | 32,500 | 25,000 | 38.5% |
| 1.1.5 Design training materials in Khmer language and training on the “Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.” | X | X |  | UNESCO | MOCFA  Experts | 42,000 | 36,517 | 36,000 | 85.7% |
| 1.1.6 Deliver training on the relevant UNESCO Conventions in strategic locations with special reference to areas where indigenous minorities are prevalent (UNESCO) | X | X | X | UNESCO | MOCFA  Experts | 65,000 | 33,000 | 15,000 | 23.1% |
| **Output 1.2 Mentorship program established to support artists and producers in strategic locations to refine their products/ services** | | 1.2.1 Develop criteria specific to Cambodia based on UNESCO LHT criteria and a recognition process for LHTs that’s pluralistic in terms of ethnic diversity. | X |  |  | UNESCO | MOCFA  National Commission for UNESCO  Council of Ministers  Council of Jurist  Ministry of Economy and Finances  Experts  Civil Society | 21,501 | 21,501 | 21,501 | 100% |
| 1.2.2 Identify DPs and mentors in these agencies for the preservation of the unique “savoir faire” in different cultural disciplines. (using for example resources such as ‘Start your own cultural or artistic business, ILO manual). | X |  |  | UNESCO | MOCFA  MODE  COWS  CEDAC  CCC  PKH  CLA | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 100% |
| 1.2.3 Develop training materials (using for example resources such as ‘Start your own cultural or artistic business, ILO manual). | X | X |  | UNESCO | MOCFA  MODE  COWS  CEDAC  CCC  PKH  CLA | 42,000 | 42,000 | 37,953 | 90.4% |
| 1.2.4 Train mentors for the preservation of the unique “savoir faire” in different cultural disciplines. | X | X | X | UNESCO | MOCFA  MODE  COWS  CEDAC  CCC  PKH  CLA | 65,999 | 40,975 | 35,000 | 53% |
| 1.2.5 Implement mentorship program to the benefit of artists and producers at the grass-roots level (at least 60% women), including indigenous minority communities. Mentors will train entrepreneurs in communities at the beneficiary level (UNESCO) |  | X | X | UNESCO | MOCFA  MODE  COWS  CEDAC  CCC  PKH  CLA | 92,000 | 68,953 | 35,000 | 38% |
|  | |  | | | | |  |  |  |  |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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** | **Estimated**  **% Delivery rate of budget** |
| **2.1 Fair and effective marketing networks established by groups and associations or artists and producers including ethnic/indigenous minorities** | 2.1.1. Identify existing and potential groups and associations of artists and producers | X | |  | | |  | ILO | MIME  VF, CANDO,CEDAC, FLD, MODE,COWS | 31,200 | 31,100 | 31,000 | 99.36 |
| 2.1.2. Undertake a needs and problem analysis amongst groups and associations of artists and producers (ILO) | X | |  | | |  | ILO | MIME  VF, CANDO(?),CEDAC, FLD, MODE,COWS | 38,300 | 38,000 | 37,000 | 96.61 |
| 2.1.3 Develop and test training materials for group formation and association building (based on existing ILO materials “Group Formation” and “Managing Small Business Associations” | X | | X | | |  | ILO | MIME  VF, CANDO(?),CEDAC, FLD, MODE,COWS | 76,200 | 72,000 | 55,000 | 72.18 |
| 2.1.4 Strengthen the voice and representation of artists and producers through training on group formation and association building | X | | X | | | X | ILO | MIME  VF, CANDO(?),CEDAC, FLD, MODE,COWS | 112,000 | 90,000 | 70,000 | 62.50 |
| 2.1.5 Deliver direct support services to groups and associations of artists and producers based on the needs and problem analysis | X | | X | | | X | ILO | MIME  VF, CANDO(?),CEDAC, FLD, MODE,COWS | 123,269 | 79,850 | 46,000 | 37.32 |
| 2.1.6 Identify groups of artists and producers in ethnic minority areas (at least 60% women) and indentify their needs | X | |  | | |  | FAO | MAFF, MODE, COWS, PKH, MVI, CEDAC, PDoAFF, PDoCFA, PDoMIME, PDoC | 36,000 | 32,760 | 26,280 | 73% |
| 2.1.7 Facilitate formation of producer groups and provide support in organization and management | X | | X | | | X | FAO | MAFF, MODE, COWS, PKH, MVI, CEDAC, PDoAFF, PDoCFA, PDoMIME, PDoC | 143,016 | 105,655 | 75,823 | 53.02% |
| 2.1.8 Organize study tour of producer groups to observe market and start networking | X | | X | | | X | FAO | MAFF, MODE, COWS, PKHHh, MVI, CEDAC | 38,737 | 13,200 | 12,980 | 33.51% |
| 2.1.9 Support the groups by providing training on production skill, accounting, management and follow-up their activities. | X | | X | | | X | FAO | MAFF, MODE, COWS, PKH, MVI, CEDAC, PDoAFF, PDoCFA, PDoMIME, PDoC | 113,000 | 50,220 | 46,170 | 40.86% |
|  | 2.1.10 Support fair market linkages through trade fairs | X | | X | | X | | ILO |  | 30,000 | 19,000 | 10,000 | 33.33 |
| **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** | **Estimated**  **% Delivery rate of budget** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2.2 Improved business development service delivery to cultural entrepreneurs by member-based organizations and business development service providers** | 2.2.1 Identify DBS providers and MBOs to participate in program implementation | X |  |  | ILO | MIME  AAC | 14,400 | 13,000 | 12,000 | 83.33 |
| 2.2.2 Support BDS providers to identify and develop appropriate business development services for artists and producers | X |  |  | ILO | MIME  AAC | 24,000 | 23,000 | 15,000 | 62.50 |
| 2.2.3 Design business management training materials, based on existing ILO business management programmes | X | X | X | ILO | MIME  AAC | 60,000 | 50,000 | 40,000 | 66.67 |
| 2.2.4 Create training infrastructure on business management by training trainers of BDS providers and MBOs. | X | X | X | ILO | MIME  AAC | 130,000 | 120,000 | 56,100 | 43.15 |
| 2.2.5 Provide follow-up support to BDS and MBOs in the delivery of trainings and support to artists and producers |  | X | X | ILO |  | 160,000 | 62,000 | 34,000 | 21.25 |
| 2.2.6 Identify potential products based on available natural resources and existing skills and conduct a market survey | X | X | X | FAO | MAFF, CEDAC | 65,000 | 41,400 | 28,060 | 43.17% |
| 2.2.7 Design technical training materials for product development using available natural resources | X | X | X | FAO | MAFF, MODE, COWS, PKH, MVI, CEDAC | 55,000 | 25,488 | 22,656 | 41.19% |
|  | 2.2.8 Undertake a survey of supply and demand for financial services amongst members of groups and associations of artists and producers |  | x |  | ILO |  | 22,000 | 20,000 | 13,926.90 | 63.30 |
|  | 2.2.9 Facilitate access to finance of the producers through savings groups support activities and set linkages to microfinance institutions (at least 60% women) |  | X | X | ILO |  | 43,000 | 7,000 | 2,500 | 5.81 |
|  | 2.2.10 Support setting up of production workshops which can be used for meetings, training, storage, and information exchange. | X | X | X | FAO | MAFF | 111,800 | 39,725 | 28,960 | 25.9% |
| 2.2.11 Deliver technical training for product development using available natural resources, and training on accounting and group management (FAO) | X | X | X | FAO | MAFF, MODE, COWS, PKH, MVI, CEDAC | 194,000 | 59,280 | 46,713 | 24.08 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Programme**  **Outputs** | **Activity** | **YEAR** | | | **UN AGENCY** | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | | | **Estimated Implementation Progress** | | | | | |
| **Y1** | **Y2** | **Y3** |  | | **NATIONAL/LOCAL** | | | **Total amount**  **Planned for the JP**  **(Ref. Atlas)** | **Estimated Total amount**  **Committed** | **Estimated Total**  **Amount**  **Disbursed**  **(Ref. Atlas)** | **Estimated**  **% Delivery rate of budget**  Actual disbursement Vs. plan | | |
| 3.1-Recommendations for trade related legislation and implementation procedures presented to MoC to support the commercialisation of selected cultural products of the target group[[7]](#footnote-7) | Identify promising cultural products/services with high participation of women for improved commercialization in domestic | X |  |  | UNDP | | UNDP-MoC/PDoC (completed in 2009) | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Identify and recommend improvement in relevant trade related laws and implementation in support to commercialisation of selected cultural products at grassroot level   * Improve trade related legislation/procedures and implementation enabling better facilitation of selected cultural product promotion   Provincial government counterparts capacity development in the areas of trade and commercialization relevant to CISP |  | X | X | UNDP | | UNDP-MoC/PDoC | | | 32,474.67 | 8,655.83 | 574.33 | **1.8%** | | |
| Support Producer groups and assiciations to address bottlenecks and inefficiencies  Support Trade related legislation & procedure training to Producers and relevant Civil Society Organizations in the field |  | X |  | UNDP | | UNDP-MoC/PDoC | | | 28,462.00 | 130.91 | 130.91 | **0.46%** | | |
| Project Management & Running cost  (including budget support to Joint Programme M&E establishment, Joint Programme Communication Strategy establishment, Joint Programme Communication implementation support) |  | X | X | UNDP | | UNDP | | | 184,731.70 | 129,795.03 | 83,140.54 | **45%** | | |
| 3.2- Guidelines established and piloted to enable provincial public-private sector consultation to improve commercialisation of cultural products  3.3 Sales and promotion/ market access activities implemented for selected cultural products and services | Establish Provincial Public Private Consultation guidelines |  | X | X | UNDP | | UNDP-MoC/PDoC | | | 34,133.00 | 3,938.79 | 193.79 | **0.56%** | | |
| Develop and support implementation of value chain analysis on identified cultural products   * Scoping study to identify linkage of selected handicraft promotion with tourism industries * Market demand assessment * Formulate and embed handicraft sales & promotion strategy into local partner NGO’s marketing plan   Contract with national level NGO to improve commercialisation and local value creation of resin within Cambodia (quick win & medium to long term strategy) |  | x | x | UNDP | | UNDP-MoC/PDoC | | | 127,634.70 | 28,045.24 | 3,375.32 | **2.6%** | | |
| Support promotion of cultural products in domestic markets   * Design competition * Trade Fair programme   Contract with local NGOs to improve commercialization of selected handicraft at grass-root level (short term- immediate support needed) |  | x | x | UNDP | | UNDP-MoC/ PDoC | | | 108,272.27 | 4,974.16 | 4,974.16 | **4.59%** | | |
| **3.3 Infrastructure created to promote cultural products/services through certification and quality control** | 3.3.1 Identify cultural products/ services and develop Seal of Excellence criteria (work with the Royal Palace to approve a ‘By Appointment to His Majesty the King’ Seal of Excellence), based on UNESCO Seal of Excellence for these products/ services. | X | X |  | UNESCO | | MoCFA  MIME  MoC  AAC | | | 32,000 | 31,500 | 31,430 | 98,2% | | |
| 3.3.2 Register and promote Seal of Excellence system with the appropriate Ministries and the Royal Palace. Identify technical needs for quality improvement and incorporate it into mentoring program |  | X |  | UNESO | |  | | | 4,000 | 600 | 500 | 12.5% | | |
| 3.3.3 Further improve marketing of Seal of Excellence (System) |  | X | X | UNESCO | |  | | | 42,000 | 500 | 500 | 1.2% | | |
| 3.3.4. Identify appropriate locations for a cultural centre for the display and promotion of products/services | x |  |  | UNESCO | | MoCFA  NOMAD  Bill Herod | | | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 100% | | |
| 3.3.5 Construct cultural centres (UNESCO) |  | X |  | UNESCO | |  | | | 75,000 | 16,152 | 5,000 | 6.7% | | |
| **Other** |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | |  |  |  |  | | |
|  | 4.1 Formulate joint programme | X |  |  | ILO | |  | | | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 100.00 | | |
|  | 4.2. Undertake baseline survey (ILO) | X |  |  | ILO | |  | | | 20,000 | 20,000 | 19,610 | 98.05 | | |
|  | 4.3 Undertake mid-term evaluation[[8]](#footnote-8) |  | X |  | UNDP | |  | | | 10,000 | NA | NA | NA | | |
| **Total** | | | | | | | | **3,300,000.00 USD (including 20,000 USD programme formulation costs)** | | | | | |

* **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.

**SECTION II: Joint Programme Progress**

The second section of the report is intended to shed light on the major advances and difficulties of the Joint Programme. It also aims to collect information on two important objectives that all joint programmes are contributing towards (interagency work, delivering as One and Development effectiveness as described by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Action Agenda).

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

**Progress in outcomes:**

Progress towards outcome has been steadier since the beginning of Year 2 as most activities are now ongoing. There is however a general feeling in the JP team and amongst partners (whether Royal Government of NGOs) that although most outputs can be reached within the Joint Programme time frame, follow up activities would be needed to ensure that *outcomes* can be sustainably reached in the long run.

**Progress in Outputs**:

Progress towards the achievement of outputs has accelerated since the beginning of Year 2, for instance with the adoption of the Royal Decree on Living Human Treasures in February 2010 and the systematization of support to the JP partner NGOs playing the role of BDS providers in all four target provinces. The accent is now being put on commercialization of cultural products as one of the top priorities (outputs 3.1 to 3.4).

**Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme:**

The strengthening of government and civil society partners’ capacity, along with the promotion of their ownership of the Joint Programme’s activities has been part of the sustainability strategy since the beginning of the Joint Programme’s implementation. For instance, the programme has been rolling out relevant trainings to critical staff of local partner NGOs and supporting development of their strategic plan. By strengthening and expanding existing projects, the Joint Programme ensures that promoted activities won’t come to a stop when the MDG-F shuts down. Furthermore, possibilities to support these partners’ capacity to design proposals and request more funds are also being looked into as well as opportunities for supplementary financial support within each Agency. Also, Part of the communication strategy encourages advocacy for external fund to support follow up activities.

**Are there difficulties in the implementation? What are the causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option**

b.

UN agency Coordination

Coordination with Government

Coordination within the Government (s)

Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)

Management: 1. Activity and output management 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC) 4. Accountability

Joint Programme design

c.

External to the Joint Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest, etc)

Other. Please specify:

1. Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing. Refer only to progress in relation to the planned in the Joint Program Document. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

The Joint Programme has faced internal coordination issues during its first year and the beginning of its second year but there have been important improvements on this side since early 2010 to the point that UN coordination, although remaining sensitive, is no longer a major issue. Coordination at the field level needs to be strengthened as the large number of partners and the wide range of activities are sometimes difficult to handle in a synchronized way.

The Joint Programme is still facing issues due to the programme’s conceptual and financial design as well as due to its very short time frame when compared with its ambitious objectives. The unrealistic financial design of the Joint Programme implies constant readjustment of planned budgets to ensure that the planned activities can be carried out.

Distances are another issue as the target provinces are sometimes very far (up to 8 hours by car) which weighs on the time management of implementation as well as on the follow up of activities on field.

The structure of the Joint Programme whereby, although being joint, the implementation has to rely on 4 different administrative systems and higher authority approvals diminish the effectiveness of the decision making mechanism at the JP level and at the same time generates confusion amongst the partners who have to deal with different contracts (one per Agency) while implementing a single project.

It is generally understood amongst partners that the long term effect of the Joint Programme would only be maximized if follow up activities could be ensured after the MDG-F shuts down.

1. Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current external difficulties (not caused by the joint programme) that delay implementation. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

Please, briefly explain (250 words) the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties (internal and external referred B+C) described in the previous **text boxes b and c**. Try to be specific in your answer.

Administrative rules proper to each Agency often hamper a smooth implementation of a One UN programme, as each decision (selection and assessment of partners, approval of budgets, time necessary to process contracts versus tight timeframe of the JP…) needs to be re-assessed at the internal Agency level.

Successful implementation often depends on the reliability of partners in the field. However, available partners in the selected target province are often institutionally weak (it’s one of the objectives of the JP to build their capacity) which implies that contractual relationships take longer than usual. For some other important activities, it is also sometimes difficult to find partners willing to work in the said provinces (for instance regarding the construction of the planned cultural center) and this sometimes leads to delays in implementation.

* Coordination: more discussions are held at the central level (to have a Joint Office has been extremely helpful) and more information on all JP components and activities are sent to the Field Coordinators. An M&E consultant hired in the first quarter of 2010 helped design joint monitoring tools and framework.
* JP concept: the M&E framework was revised with the support of the above mentioned consultant in order to make it smoother and more realistic while not changing the nature of its outcomes and outputs. It was approved by the PMC after consultation with the MDG-F Secretariat
* Distance: Team members share the missions (joint missions are organized as much as possible). When a team member goes to the field he visits not only the component of his agency but all ongoing activities. Field Coordinators are more and more involved with partners to facilitate activities monitoring and field trips.
* Confusion with regard to One UN: joint monitoring tools are given to partners to allow them as much as possible filling one report that can be used by all Agencies (therefore one report for all contracts and not one report per contract). A communication strategy has been designed and a Communication is hired.
* Decision making: at the team level, decision making has been smoothened as much as possible resulting in more and more consensus being reached. However, this success remains limited in the sense that each consensus reached by the project team is still subject to every single Agency’s internal executive and administrative approval.
* Follow up activities: Capacity building of partners is a top priority (along with commercialization of handicraft); each Agency is looking for ways to further support present activities; partners are supported to write proposals
* Administration: It is suggested that respective HQs should send instructions to Field Offices AOs to be more flexible when dealing with MDG-F contracts

1. Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

The MDG-F Secretariat asks the office of the Resident Coordinator complete this subsection, briefly commenting on the joint programme, providing its perspective from within the broader country context. The aim is to collect relevant information on how the joint programme is contributing to inter-agency work and Delivering as One.

You will find some multiple choice questions where you can select the most appropriate to the case, text boxes to provide narrative information and 2 indicators on common processes and outputs to measure interagency coordination. These indicators have been already used to measure progress on the One UN pilot countries. Please, refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.

* Is the Joint Programme still in line with the UNDAF? Please check the relevant answer

Yes No

* If not, does the Joint Programme fit into the national strategies?

Yes No

If not, please explain:

What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery?

Are different joint programmes in the country coordinating among themselves? Please reflect on these questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary:

* The JP UN team is sitting together in a Joint Office provided by the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts which allows permanent consultation and close cooperation amongst its members;
* Recruitment are increasingly done on a joint basis by the JP Team (whenever possible);
* Whenever one output/activity concerns more than one UN Agency, close collaboration is ensured to share tasks and avoid overlaps;
* Joint missions to field and joint meetings with potential partners are undertaken as often as possible;
* A Joint Communication Strategy has been developed for an effective communication with stakeholders and the general public in order to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the Creative Industries Support Programme and Joint UN’s  programmes funded by MDG-F
* NSC and PMC have been established and operate smoothly.
* The Joint Programme Outcomes are part of the UNDAF 2011-2015;
* The UN Country Team bi-monthly meetings assure information sharing and joint decision making;
* Thematic UN groups (HIV, Gender, Communications) contribute to the coordination at different levels and areas;
* The M&E reformulation approved by the 3rd PMC contributes to improving joint delivery through streamlining of the outputs and activities amongst agencies and joint working sessions

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Current Value** | **Means of Verification** | **Collection methods** |
| Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | NA | Joint approach to potential partners and joint drafting of contracts as often as possible. Official joint juries to select partners for the following activities: VCA; baseline survey; communication consultant; communication officer; handicraft consultant; design competition; territorial diagnosis; trade facilitator; grant proposals for commercialization.  Regular official JP Team meetings and meetings with external partners. **Having been provided a Joint Office by the MoCFA, the JP Team is sitting together on a permanent basis**. | Jury minutes; meetings minutes | JP or individual agency archives |
| Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | NA | 4 PMCs (ongoing, on a quarterly basis)  5 partner NGOS have or have had joint contracts with 2 or 3 UN Agencies (CORD; MODE; COWS; CCC; CEDAC); Elaboration of the JP communication strategy; | PMC minutes; contracts |  |
| Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | NA | 12 in2009  10 in 2010 (first semester) | Mission reports |  |

Please provide additional information to substantiate the indicators value (150 words). Try to describe qualitative and quantitative facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

1. Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

This subsection seeks to gather relevant information on how the joint programme is fostering the principles for aid effectiveness by having appropriate ownership, alignment, harmonization and mutual accountability in the last 6 months of implementation.

You will find some multiple choice questions where you can select the most appropriate to the case, text boxes to provide narrative information and 2 indicators on ownership ad alignment. These indicators have been used extensively to measure progress on the Paris Declaration. Please, refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.

**Ownership**: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions

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

Not involved

Slightly involved

Fairly involved

Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved? Please check the relevant answer**

Policy/decision making

Management:  budget  procurement  service provision  other, specify

**Who leads and/or chair the PMC and how many times have they met?**

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC \_UNRC\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Number of meetings.4 (ongoing on a quarterly basis)

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

Not involved

Slightly involved

Fairly involved

Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved? Please check the relevant answer**

Policy/decision making

Management:  budget  procurement  service provision  other, specify

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

Not involved

Slightly involved

Fairly involved

Fully involved

**In what kind of decisions and activities are citizens involved? Please check the relevant answer**

Policy/decision making

Management:  budget  procurement  service provision  other, specify

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

National Government  Local Government  UN Agency  By itself  other, specify

Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government, civil society, private sector and citizens in relation of ownership, alignment and mutual accountability of the joint programmes, please, provide some examples. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

Government and Civil Society Organization are involved in the JP implementation: government mostly at the management (mainly PMC) and policy level (design of national policies) and sometimes at the implementation level (co-organization of trainings, establishment of cultural centers, elaboration of the work plans and discussion about its implementation on a regular basis – especially regarding the commercialization component with the Ministry of Commerce and its provincial departments), civil society mostly at the management (design of technical activities) and implementation level (playing the role of BDS provider) and sometimes at the policy level (involved in national consultations on legal texts) with the view that by the end of the programme, most of the JP activities will be fully taken over by them.

However, a major achievement of the JP until now is to play the role of a bridge between the government and the civil society organizations, by bringing them together either to exchange ideas (national consultations on legal texts such as the LHT Royal Decree, exchanges about issues in production and promotion of selected cultural products) or to implement programme activities (safeguarding activities, trainings…).

The citizens are the ultimate beneficiaries of the JP activities and are therefore involved in the implementation through trainings and mentorship programmes. Their sense of ownership is exercised either through participation to national consultations (legal texts) or through the formation of producer groups and involvement in the entrepreneurship and related training activities.

1. Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?  Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy, if relevant, please attach (max. 250 words).

Yes No

The Communication and Advocacy Strategy aims to

* Improve internal communications to provide greater transparency, accountability and understanding of Creative Industries Support Programme (CISP), MDG-F and One UN.
* Broaden outreach and impact of field training and mentorship programs across IP communities
* Increase awareness and support for IP and the revival and preservation of cultural heritage practices

The primary target audiences have been identified as:

* Internal stakeholders (UN agencies, donor, government ministries)
* Beneficiaries (producer groups, wider IP communities, implementing NGOs)
* External audiences (select civil society groups, international community and new potential donors)

The implementation work plan and resources are structured around 3 strategic pillars and associated activities

1. Corporate communication → Building a CISP identity, communication toolkit and network
2. Integrated field operation support → Community Radio Program and trade related events
3. Advocacy seeding strategy → Media engagement, PR activities and strategic partnership building

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

Others (use box below)

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? Please explain.

Faith-based organizations   Number

Social networks/coalitions   Number   NA

Local citizen groups               Number

Private sector Number

Academic institutions Number   NA

Media groups and journalist Number   NA

Others (use box below) Number   NA

Others include NGOs (mainly JP partners) in the target provinces.

Remark: As the strategy has been finalized in the second quarter, and since the Communication Officer’s recruitment has only recently been finalized, implementation is just about to start. However, the devised strategy (adopted by the 4th PMC in June 2010) has plans partnerships with the above mentioned sectors of society. However the number of partnerships will also depend on the available budget. More information will be provided in the next monitoring report.

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 as radio, theatre groups, newpapers, etc

Open forum meetings

Capacity building/trainings

Others

Remark: parts of these activities (focus groups discussions, trainings…) already take place while others (use of community radio) should take place as part of the communication and advocacy strategy implementation.

**Section III: Millennium Development Goals**

1. **Millennium Development Goals**

The MDG-F main objective is to contribute to progress to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals worldwide. This subsection aims to capture data and information on the joint programmes contribution to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and targets.

For this purpose the Secretariat has developed a matrix where you should link your joint programme outcomes to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and Targets. This matrix should be interpreted from left to right. As a first step you should reflect on the contributions that each of the JP outcomes is making to one or more MDGs. Once this linked is established, it needs to be further developed by connecting each joint programme outcome to one or more MDG targets. As a third step you should estimate the number of beneficiaries the JP is reaching in each of the specifics outcomes. Finally you should select the most suitable indicators from your joint programme’s M&E framework as a measure of the Millennium targets selected. Please, refer to the example provided below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MDG 1** | **Joint Programme Outcome 1** | **MDG Target 1** | **# Beneficiaries reached** | **MDG Indicators** | **JP Indicator** |
| **Goal 1**  **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger** | Cambodia’s heritage, cultural diversity and living arts are preserved and developed to promote their social and economic potential | Proportion of people below poverty line reduced from 31% in 2005 to 19.5% by 2015 | * 60 civil servants trained on cultural policies with a potential long term impact on poverty reduction * 15 institutions (government or non government) trained or supported to promote mentorship/safeguarding activities including through legal provisions (Adoption of the Royal Decree on the LHT system) * 9 producer groups (141 artisans/artists) supported through mentorship programmes to transfer their traditional knowledge and earn a living with it. * 2 cultural centers designed to promote Indigenous culture and products | Indicator 1.1 Proportion of people whose income is less than the national poverty line | At least 20 national and provincial government staff (at least 50% women) have increased their knowledge and skills on safeguarding intangible heritage and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions  Safeguarding activities carried out  Living Human Treasure (LHT) criteria established and adopted and at least 5 LHTs recognised  At least 10 producer groups (at least 60% women) have retrieved/refined their traditional products |
| **Joint Programme Outcome 2** | **MDG Target** | **# Beneficiaries reached** | **MDG Indicator** | **JP Indicator** |
| Enhanced creative industries lead to improvements in livelihoods, particularly for indigenous groups and women | Proportion of people below poverty line reduced from 31% in 2005 to 19.5% by 2015 | 10 leaders of producers groups initiated training in basics of creative industries business development services (ILO)  Initiation of process of strengthening 8 NGO business development service providers institutionally including approximately 25 technical staff (ILO)  1 senior Ministerial staff member from MIME trained on Green Jobs (ILO)  549 producer group members and 107 stakeholders trained in basic business skills | Indicator 1.1 Proportion of people whose income is less than the national poverty line | Targeted communities have improved access to market information  Increased sales by targeted communities  Targeted women producers access marketing networks  Demonstrated organisational development  Gender considerations taken into account in the planning, and delivery of all business development services  Development of products that draw upon cultural techniques/designs and/or natural resources  Increased marketability and commercialisation  At least 500 producers[[9]](#footnote-9) (60% women) benefit from services |
| **Joint Programme Outcome 3** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries reached** | **MDG Indicator** | **JP Indicator** |
| Improved commercialisation of selected cultural products and services in domestic markets | Proportion of people below poverty line reduced from 31% in 2005 to 19.5% by 2015 | Commercialization strategies designed for the 36 producer groups and their 8 supporting NGOs (playing the role of BDS providers) | Indicator 1.1 Proportion of people whose income is less than the national poverty line | Increased marketability and commercialisation  Gender considerations taken into account  Increased sales by targeted communities  Targeted women producers access marketing networks |

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| **MDG 3** | **Joint Programme Outcome 1** | **MDG Target 5** | **# Beneficiaries reached** | **MDG Indicators** | **JP Indicator** |
| **Goal 3**  **Promote gender equality and empower women** | Cambodia’s heritage, cultural diversity and living arts are preserved and developed to promote their social and economic potential | Female share in wage employment increased to 50% by 2015 (benchmark 50% in industry, 50% in agriculture and 30% in services) | * 15 female civil servants trained on cultural policies with a potential impact on poverty reduction * 114 female producers | Indicator 3.5, 3.6, 3.7Female share in wage employment increased to 50% by 2015 (benchmark 50% in industry, 50% in agriculture and 30% in services) ( MDGs Cambodia Report) | At least 20 national and provincial government staff (at least 50% women) have increased their knowledge and skills on safeguarding intangible heritage and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions  At least 10 producer groups (at least 60% women) have retrieved/refined their traditional products |
| **Joint Programme Outcome 2** | **MDG Target 5** | **# Beneficiaries reached** | **MDG Indicator** | **JP Indicator** |
| Enhanced creative industries lead to improvements in livelihoods, particularly for indigenous groups and women | Female share in wage employment increased to 50% by 2015 (benchmark 50% in industry, 50% in agriculture and 30% in services) | Majority of target producers are women  Operationalizing gender in the creative industries report now actively used in proposal development.  Women are targeted due to the value chains selected and their high levels of participation in those value chains. | Indicator 3.5, 3.6, 3.7Female share in wage employment increased to 50% by 2015 (benchmark 50% in industry, 50% in agriculture and 30% in services) ( MDGs Cambodia Report) | Targeted women producers access marketing networks  Gender considerations taken into account in the planning, and delivery of all business development services  At least 500 producers (60% women) benefit from services |
| **Joint Programme Outcome 3** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries reached** | **MDG Indicator** | **JP Indicator** |
| Improved commercialisation of local cultural products and services in domestic and international markets | Female share in wage employment increased to 50% by 2015 (benchmark 50% in industry, 50% in agriculture and 30% in services) | All 356 female members of producer groups should benefit from the commercialization strategies, along with the other group members. | Indicator 3.5, 3.6, 3.7Female share in wage employment increased to 50% by 2015 (benchmark 50% in industry, 50% in agriculture and 30% in services) ( MDGs Cambodia Report) | At least 50% of local authorities and civil society attending the training are women  Gender mainstreaming in Consultations guidelines  Sales & Marketing  Strategies highlight roles of women in promoting cultural products |

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| **MDG 8** | **Joint Programme Outcome 1** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries reached** | **MDG Indicators** | **JP Indicator** |
| **Goal 8**  **Develop a global partnership for development** | Cambodia’s heritage, cultural diversity and living arts are preserved and developed to promote their social and economic potential |  | Indigenous communities in the province and their local BDS providers (NGOs) to be involved in the Cultural centres’ activities (no figures yet) | No indicator | At least 2 cultural centres conceptualised, constructed/established and operational |
| **Joint Programme Outcome 2** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries reached** | **MDG Indicator** | **JP Indicator** |
| Improved employment opportunities and income generation in the creative industries through enhanced cultural entrepreneurial skills, improved business development services and market access | Does not apply | Does not apply | Does not apply | Does not apply |
| **Joint Programme Outcome 3** | **MDG Target #** | **# Beneficiaries reached** | **MDG Indicator** | **JP Indicator** |
| Improved commercialisation of local cultural products and services in domestic and international markets |  | Potentially all group members and partner institutions along with MoC | (no indicator) | Analysis of trade legislation and implementation completed and recommendations submitted  Trade related training provided to both local authorities and relevant civil society  Provincial public - private consultation guidelines developed reflecting local needs  Consultation guidelines piloted in at least 1 province  Strategy to strengthen links between tourism and selected cultural products developed and implemented  Sales and promotion strategies developed and implemented by partner NGOS  Selected cultural products promoted  Consultations initiated with government and handicraft sector partners  Certification system jointly developed and adopted based upon defined criteria  Certification system implemented |

**Additional Narrative comments**

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

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

**Some activities will have a long term impact on the MDGs which therefore cannot be quantitatively measured within the time frame of the Joint Programme but which impact will be felt in the long run.**

Section 4: 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**

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| * 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.**   Applies  Does not apply, if so please move to section 2 | | | | | | |
| Policies  Laws  Plans | No. National 3  No. National 1  No. National | | | No. Local  No. Local  No. Local | | |
| * 1. **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,): * **The UNESCO 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was ratified by the Kingdom of Cambodia in 1992 and translates in to the design and implementation of safeguarding policies in 2 World Heritages sites, one of which is located in one of the target provinces of the JP (Preah Vihear). The JP provides technical support to the Government with regards to the elaboration of a local museum.** * **The UNESCO 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage was ratified by the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2006 and translates in the design and implementation of safeguarding activities. The JP has provides support to the civil society and to Government’s attempts at listing further items on the Intangible Heritage Lists as well as for local safeguarding policies (support to performing arts in one target province; recording of Indigenous endangered songs in another one; support to an Indigenous performing arts in a third province). The JP has also organized a training session on the Convention to which both Government officials and Civil Society members (including from the target provinces) were invited to attend)** * **The UNESCO 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions was ratified by the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2007 and translates in the design and implementation of activities related to cultural diversity. The JP provides support to research and publication activities in the field of cultural diversity (1 translation in Khmer of a French publication; 2 more research underway and 2 more publications to be supported before the end of the JP) as well as the establishment of 2 cultural centers exclusively dedicated to the promotion of Indigenous culture, located in 2 of the target provinces. The JP plans to organize a training session on the Convention in the near future.** * **The recently approved (with the support of the JP) Royal Decree on the establishment of a national Living Human Treasures (LHT) system in Cambodia will allow to provide official recognition and incentives to Masters in endangered cultural disciplines in exchange of which these Masters will commit to document their knowledge and transfer it to the new generation. The JP has been instrumental in securing the approval of the Royal Decree (which was signed by His Majesty the King of Cambodia on 16 February 2010) thanks to close cooperation with the MoCFA and the joint-organization of a national consultation on the then-draft decree in August 2009 which gathered concerned officials from the Royal Government (4 partner Ministries, Council of Jurists, Council of Ministers, Ministry of Economy and Finance) along with representatives of the civil society and artists. The JP will support the organization of workshops throughout the target provinces to present and explain the Royal Decree to local officials and civil society organizations.** * **Analysis of gaps of facilitation of trade legislation and procedures to promotion of selected cultural products at grass-root level is being implemented. Upon gaps identification and recommendation endorsed by relevant Ministries and departments, facilitation of the policy with production and promotion of the selected cultural products will be supported.** * **Institutionalization of provincial public private consultation forum at provincial-district level in supporting to production and promotion of local products are going to be assessed in the coming weeks. Potential linkages to the national Government Private Sector forum will be further assessed upon readiness of the said provincial forum. As an impact of the forum, access to networks and solutions for relevant production and promotion issues will be facilitated in a sustainable manner.** | | | | | | |
| * 1. **Sector in which the law, policy or plan is focused**   Management and conservation of natural and cultural heritage  Tourism infrastructure  Ethnic minorities and inter-culturalism  Cultural industries  Statistics and information systems on natural and cultural heritage  Other Specify: Trade related legislation and procedures | | | | | **Comments: Please specify how indicator 1.1 addresses the selected sectors.**   * **Cultural Centers** * **Museum** * **Promotion of a World Heritage Site** * **Awareness raising about Indigenous People cultural specificities** * **Commercialization of cultural products with a link to the tourism industry as a potential market** | |
| * 1. **Number of citizens and/or institutions directly affected by the law, policy or plan**  Apply  Does not apply | | | | | | |
| Citizens  National Public Institutions  Local Public Institutions  Private Sector Institutions | | Total No.  Total No.  Total No  Total No. | No. Urban  No. Urban  No. Urban | | | No. Rural  No. Rural  No. Rural |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. **[[10]](#footnote-10)Government budget allocated to cultural and tourism policies or programmes before the implementation of the Joint Programme (annual)** | **Comments** |
| Nationalbudget:       $ USD  Local budget :       $ USD  *(in localities of intervention of the JP)* |  |
| * 1. **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 | **Comments**  **The impact is more about awareness-raising.**  **Although some policies and measures will have been designed and implemented thanks to the JP technical and financial support (e.g. the Royal Decree on LHT or the running of one of the two cultural centres) the case is more often that of the Government requesting training, advise or technical support for the design and/or implementation of policies which have already been decided or are already implemented: support to the establishment of a museum nearby the World Heritage Site of Preah Vihear; training on the 2003 and 2005 Conventions; technical support to the elaboration of nomination files for the Intangible Heritage Lists. This would not translate in higher public expenses but in already decided policies being more efficiently designed and/or implemented (or rather more efficient public spending).** |
| Local budget:      % Overall        % Triggered by the Joint Programme |

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

1. **Building the capacity of the cultural and tourism sector**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2.1.Number of institutions and/or individuals with improved capacities through training, equipment and /or knowledge transferred**  Applies  Does not apply, if so please move to section 3 | | | | | |
| Public Institutions  NGOs playing the role of BDS providers  Civil servants  Citizens | Total No. 7  Total No. 10  Total No. 60  Total No. 639 | | Women     NA  % from ethnic group  Women   400    % from ethnic group    72.5% (average without gender breakdown) | | Men     NA  % from ethnic group  Men  239    % from ethnic group   72.5% (average without gender breakdown) |
| **2.2 Number of actions/events implemented that promote culture and/or tourism** | | | | | |
| Cultural events (fairs, etc)  Cultural Infrastructure renovated or built  Tourism infrastructure created  Other, Specify: All the JP activities are designed to promote Indigenous culture whether through policy or entrepreneurship/commercialization strengthening | | Total Number  Total Number  Total Number  Total Number  Total Number | | Number of participants  Total Number of citizens served by the infrastructures created | |
| **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  Statistics  Information systems  Cultural heritage inventories  Other, Specify: (field trips with MoCFA to promote cultural survey in target provinces by MoCFA provincial officials) | | Total Number  Total Number  Total Number  Total Number 3  Total Number 5 | | Number of participants       Women       Men  National       Local  National       Local  National 1      Local 2  National       Local 5 | |

**3. Cultural and tourism potential leveraged for poverty reduction and development**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * 1. **Number of individuals with improved access to new markets where they can offer cultural and/or touristic services or products.**   Applies  Does not apply | | | | | | | |
| Citizens  Tourism service providers  Culture professionals  Artists  Artisans  Others, specify: | | Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  12 institutions (supporting artists and artisans)  Total No.   90  Total No.   549  Total No. | | Women  Women  Women    Women   44  Women    356  Women | | Men  Men  Men  Men   46  Men    193  Men | %from Ethnic groups  % from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups   53.3%  % from Ethnic groups  84.5%  %from Ethnic groups  % from Ethnic groups |
| * 1. **[[11]](#footnote-11)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**: NA   Applies  Does not apply | | | | | | | |
| Citizens  Culture professionals  Artists  Cultural industries  Artisans  Entrepreneurs  Tourism Industry  Others, specify: | Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  Total No. | | Women  Women  Women  Women  Women  Women  Women  Women | | Men  Men  Men  Men  Men  Men  Men  Men | | %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3.3. Percentage of the above mentioned beneficiaries that have improved their livelihoods in the following aspects:** | | | | | |
| Income  Basic social services (health, education, etc)  Security  Others, specify: \_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | % of the total of the beneficiaries       % of the total of the beneficiaries       % of the total of the beneficiaries       % of the total of the beneficiaries | | |
| * 1. **Number of individuals with improved access to cultural services, products and/or infrastructure**   Applies  Does not apply Policy design is supposed to provide a general improvement. | | | | | |
| Citizens  Culture professionals  Artists  Cultural industries  Artisans  Entrepreneurs  Tourism Industry  Others, specify: | Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  Total No.  Total No. | Women  Women  Women  Women  Women  Women  Women  Women | | Men  Men  Men  Men  Men  Men  Men  Men | %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups  %from Ethnic groups |

1. Please list all the partners actually working in the joint’s programme implementation, NGOs, Universities, etc [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. It is sometimes difficult to measure the impact in terms of people when an organization is institutionally supported. AAC for instance is receiving institutional and technical support to become a major BDS provider in Cambodia and is therefore included in the number of institutions trained but it is difficult to measure this in terms of people or one would have to include all the staff in the figures (something which was done in the previous report but does not seem to be really satisfying from the methodology point of view) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. With regard to indirect beneficiaries, it is conventionally understood that each direct beneficiary would contribute to the spill over of his own benefits (whether financial or intellectual) to his direct environment which should be calculated with an average number per direct beneficiary. It is however understood that such calculation should be kept for the end of the JP implementation (although some spill over might already have happened especially from the strictly non financial point of view – cultural awareness raising for instance). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. These figures are due to the overwhelming majority of men amongst civil servants and high level officials [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. LHT: Living Human Treasures (cf. Programme document) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. This log frame is the revised log frame, approved by the PMC in early June 2010 after having been endorsed by the Secretariat. There is no major difference with the former one in terms of outcomes and outputs but it’s rather a reorganization with adaptation to field reality. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. For outputs 3.1 and 3.2, financial information reflects the new M&E log frame as it has already been recorded in UNDP system. This has not yet been done for the other outputs and Agencies. Although it is not much of a problem given the similarities between both log frame it should be complete and submitted soon. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The amount allocated to the mid-term evaluation in the initial project document has been reallocated to the M&E consultancy. The mid-term evaluation has been supported by the MDG-F Secretariat. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. For programme definition of producers see programme glossary at the end of the document [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. For indicators 1.5 and 1.6 the Secretariat acknowledges the potential difficulties in obtaining the requested information. Therefore, if not available, please provide the best estimate available. The information required refers to the budgetary year the monitoring report is covering. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. This indicator requires the use of baseline information from which a variation can be observed. If this data is not available the Secretariat recommends collecting it in order to complete this impact indicator for next reporting period. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)