


<b>Total Budget:</b>	<b>USD 6,000,000</b>		
<b>Budget by Agency:</b>	ILO: 485,480 UNFPA: 521,283 UNICEF: 1,235,011 UNESCO: 1,298,140	FAO: 240,750 UNDP: 1,285,226 UNIDO: 437,630 WHO: 496,480	
<b>Participating Gov. Entities:</b>	CHP, CA&CA, CICETE, CNME, CASS, IGSNRR, MOA, MOFCOM, MOE/National Commission for UNESCO, MOH, MOHRSS, NPFPC, SACH, SEAC		
<b>Start Date:</b>	4 November 2008		
<b>End Date:</b>	4 November 2011		
<b>Extension</b>	Not yet requested		
<b>Disbursements:</b>	First Disbursement:	4 November 2008	USD 1,986,739
	Second Disbursement:	21 January 2010	USD 2,375,827
	Third Disbursement:	9 December 2010	USD1,617.434
<b>In Brief:</b>	<p>The programme has two aims: first to support China in designing and implementing policies that promote the rights of its ethnic minority groups (106 million people) in the five provinces in which they are concentrated: Tibet, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Yunnan and Guizhou. This will be achieved by building government capacity to undertake rights and culture-based development, and by building capacity of minority communities to participate. It will also enable ethnic minorities to further exercise their rights in three key areas: education, maternal and child health, and employment. The second aim is to empower ethnic minority groups in the five provinces to better manage their cultural resources and thus to benefit from culture-based economic development. This will be achieved by building capacity to manage minority cultural resources, and by supporting the pro-poor development of culture-based tourism and the arts and crafts and creative industries sectors.</p>		
<b>Outcomes:</b>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The inclusion of ethnic minorities in cultural, socio-economic and political life strengthened through improved public policies and services.</li> <li>Ethnic minorities are empowered in the management of cultural resources and benefiting from cultural-based economic development.</li> </ul>		
			
<b>Regions of Intervention:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tibet, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Yunnan and Guizhou</li> </ul>		
<b>MDGs</b>	MDG1 T1.A & 1.B; MDG2 T2.A; MDG3 T3.A; MDG4 T4.A; MDG5 T5.A & T5.B		
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>No. Institutions</b></li> <li><b>No. Women</b></li> <li><b>No. Men</b></li> <li><b>No. ethnic groups</b></li> </ul>	230 6,209 6,290 11,815	233 145,000 210,730 149,950	
Project coordinator:	Joern Geisselmann		
RCO Focal Point:	Pablo Barrera		

<b>Status</b>	Programme is coming to an end soon and was overall successfully implemented.																									
<b>Estimated financial execution status as of the June 30, 2011 biannual report:</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>Transferred</th> <th>Committed</th> <th>Disbursed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009-2</td> <td>6,000,000.00 (100.00%)</td> <td>0.00 (0.00%)</td> <td>0.00 (0.00%)</td> <td>0.00 (0.00%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010-1</td> <td>6,000,000.00 (100.00%)</td> <td>4,323,624.53 (72.06%)</td> <td>3,202,329.00 (53.37%)</td> <td>2,513,668.17 (41.89%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010-2</td> <td>6,000,000.00 (100.00%)</td> <td>6,000,000.00 (100.00%)</td> <td>4,425,779.00 (73.76%)</td> <td>3,964,423.00 (66.07%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011-1</td> <td>6,000,000.00 (100.00%)</td> <td>6,000,000.00 (100.00%)</td> <td>5,468,463.00 (91.14%)</td> <td>4,904,368.00 (81.74%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	TOTAL	Transferred	Committed	Disbursed	2009-2	6,000,000.00 (100.00%)	0.00 (0.00%)	0.00 (0.00%)	0.00 (0.00%)	2010-1	6,000,000.00 (100.00%)	4,323,624.53 (72.06%)	3,202,329.00 (53.37%)	2,513,668.17 (41.89%)	2010-2	6,000,000.00 (100.00%)	6,000,000.00 (100.00%)	4,425,779.00 (73.76%)	3,964,423.00 (66.07%)	2011-1	6,000,000.00 (100.00%)	6,000,000.00 (100.00%)	5,468,463.00 (91.14%)	4,904,368.00 (81.74%)
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<b>Main Achievements:</b> By outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inclusion of ethnic minorities is progressively being strengthened in the pilot counties through improved quality of and access to health and education services and building awareness about effective participatory and culture-sensitive programming and non-discrimination in employment.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Governance: The promotion of the UNESCO Cultural Diversity Lens Toolkit has led to a shared vision among project partners of promoting culture-based development in ethnic minority areas. As a result, it has been decided to develop cultural impact assessment indicators to be recommended to the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference as a standard assessment exercise for all development projects in minority areas. Minority community organizations have been further strengthened through a national training workshop and on-site capacity building by experts and the project team.</li> <li>○ Education: Institutional capacities in developing and implementing culture-sensitive education for ethnic minority children has been further strengthened through the compilation of a training manual on implementing culturally sensitive education policies, the holding of a training workshop for local education officials, researchers and school administrators as well as the development of 3 sets of local curricula.</li> <li>○ Health: Efforts continued to support culturally sensitive health education, develop intervention packages, integrate MCH services and financing, ensure data accuracy, and strengthen M&amp;E systems. In addition, county-specific interventions allowing for local needs, including installation of maternity waiting rooms, were implemented in project counties.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ethnic minorities are, moreover, empowered in the management of cultural resources and increasingly benefit from culture-based economic development through cultural mapping, the establishment of local crafts and tourism associations, and the strengthening of artisans, entrepreneurs and villagers in producing and marketing ethnic crafts and cultural tourism products.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Employment: Non-discrimination in employment was further promoted through the development of a training manual on non-discrimination, the holding of several anti-discrimination workshops for labour officials, and the dissemination of the manual to pilot sites and 21 non-pilot sites.</li> <li>○ Heritage protection: The Dong minority’s traditional rice-fish-duck agriculture was recognized as a pilot site for FAO’s Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System in June 2011. The community museum integrating outputs from cultural mapping and agricultural heritage conservation is now being prepared.</li> <li>○ Culture-based economic development: Basic infrastructure and tourism facilities have been constructed/ restored by communities in 7 villages, promotional materials for these villages have been prepared and community-based cultural tourism initiatives are now being implemented. The capacities of artisans, entrepreneurs and crafts associations to produce and market ethnic crafts products have been further strengthened.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in the **activities/outputs/outcomes**? Yes

Addressing specifically the maternal and child health gaps and needs among ethnic minority areas. For instance, research on socio-cultural health and traditional belief practices regarding maternal and child health in the 6 pilot sites has identified and analyzed enabling factors, harmful practices, gender related issues, young peoples’ perspectives and socio-cultural barriers between users and providers. For the first time, gender disaggregated and minority health statistics were produced in the pilot sites which highlighted the health issues related to ethnic minorities, such as the high anemia rate among women of reproductive age.

<b>Observations</b>	
Paris Declaration	Leadership of national and local governmental institutions:

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

Both the Ministry of Commerce (MofCOM) as overall coordinator and the State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC) as lead implementing agency have repeatedly demonstrated their strong commitment to the programme. All other participating ministries are very supportive of the programme. They participate in key programme events and the development of Annual Work Plans and provide support in terms of coordination with local line bureaus and national research institutions as well as engagement of appropriate international and national expertise.

The JP has leveraged co-financing by SEAC and local education authorities. The Ethnic Affairs Commissions of Guizhou and Yunnan Provinces committed substantial matching funding to support tourism pilots (1 million RMB for Guizhou and Yunnan, respectively).

**Involvement of CSOs and citizens:**

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

**Alignment and Harmonization:**

The CDPF was devised in close consultation with the Government of China. As a result all its activities and outputs complement recent government policy, including priorities identified in the 11th Five Year Plan (2006-2010), the Ten Year Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Plan (2001-2010), the Western Development Initiative initiated in 2000, the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan on the Development of Public Affairs for Ethnic Minorities, the Development Plan for Small Ethnic Minorities, the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan on the Development of Public Affairs for Ethnic Minorities and the 11th Five-Year Plan for Prospering the Border Areas and Enriching the Residents Therein.

**Innovative elements in mutual accountability:**

The PMC is co-chaired by the UNESCO Director and Representative in his capacity as Vice Chair of the UN Theme Group on Poverty and Inequality together with the Director of the Finance Department of the State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC).

**Delivering as One**

**Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices:**

Within the UN system, the CDPF falls under the working scope of the Theme Group on Poverty and Inequality (UNTGPI) and is co-chaired by the UNESCO Director and Representative in his capacity as Vice Chair of the UNTGPI.

**Role of the RCO and synergies with other MDG-F JPs:**

UNRCO provides continuous support to JPs, by providing prompt and precise responses to questions regarding joint programme implementation and coordination, organizing regular meetings among JP Coordinators and meetings involving JP UN PMC Co-Chairs and JPCs, as well as participating in important JP events, for example, JP PMC meetings and inter-agency meetings.

In addition, the CDPF is actively joining hands with other ongoing UN programmes, e.g. the MDGF-funded Joint Programme on Youth, Employment and Migration and the UNDP programme "Poverty Reduction for Ethnic Minorities in China".

**Inter-agency coordination:**

UN coordination is commendable considering the large number of UN agencies. Regular inter-agency meetings, mailing lists and the UN intranet are among the key mechanisms to foster joint planning and information sharing. Joint delivery is facilitated by means of joint missions, joint workshops and training courses, joint baseline surveys and publications, and the joint hiring of consultants. Moreover, a Joint Communication Strategy and Communication Guidelines have been developed.

However, the differing administrative procedures of UN Agencies occasionally impede joint implementation. Partners usually need to sign a contract with each Agency, each with different budgeting and reporting requirements. In addition, different budgeting systems and requirements of UN Agencies and the MDG Achievement Fund overburden UN staff in budget reporting exercises. Multiple trainings organised by different agencies can overburden receiving local governments and sometimes even beneficiaries.

<p><b>Sustainability</b> (concrete actions and strategic partnerships)</p>	<p><b>Sustainability Plan in place?</b> Not yet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability of programme interventions at the local level is being achieved by building capacity of local stakeholders and by ensuring local ownership through alignment with local and national development strategies and the use of participatory approaches. In some cases, e.g. in Linzhi Prefecture in Tibet, the local government has already decided to use its own resources to replicate certain programme interventions. The programme has further strengthened the sustainability of interventions by building local capacity through training, incl. Training of Trainers, and by producing various manuals and toolkits (see examples above). Several workshops are now being prepared to share programme lessons and policy recommendations with decision makers and other key stakeholders.</li> <li>• Sustainability at the national level is similarly being achieved by closely aligning the programme with national plans and strategies and by strengthening the capacity of national partners through joint programme delivery. In addition, a workshop will be held this year to summarize initial experiences and put forward policy recommendations that will feed into China's 12th Five-Year-Plan (2011-2015) and the next 10-Year Poverty Alleviation Strategy (2011-2020). Culture-based development for ethnic minorities has, moreover, been included among the outputs of the new UNDAF in China (2011-2015) and in some Agency country plans and strategies (e.g. UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO) reflecting the intention of UN Agencies to continue the efforts initiated by the CDPF. UNFPA has allocated an extra budget of 30,000\$ from its own resources to mobilize an additional non-governmental partner (an NGO based in Yunnan), the objective being to expose government counterparts to the experience of the non-governmental sector in community-based intervention. Other UN agencies and national partners expressed their intention to continue working on ethnic minority development and support programme interventions beyond the end-date of the CDPF (e.g. the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security indicated that it will continue to support Start-Your-Business activities in the pilot counties and UNDP will continue its work to promote sustainable development of ethnic minorities' cultural industries through a public-private partnership with Jala Group).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Innovation and Scale-up</b></p>	<p>The JP has also identified clear indicators of commitment to replicability and scale up by the government of certain components (including education, health and VCA of specific sectors). See sustainability section above.</p>	
<p><b>External Factors and mitigation</b></p>	<p>Poor road conditions, particularly in Guizhou, and the existence of several minority languages in the various pilot sites pose a larger challenge than originally envisaged; as such a number of outputs decided to concentrate their resources in selected pilot sites or implement one set of activities in one county and another set in another county to allow for maximum impact.</p> <p>The large distance between Beijing (where UN Agencies and their national partners are located) and the pilot sites complicates the communication, monitoring and supervision work.</p> <p>A programming approach that is sensitive to culture and tradition and that regards diverse cultures as valuable resources needs time to take root. The JP organizes learning events on culture-based development for UN staff and partner agencies. In addition, UN agencies and their national partners exert considerable efforts to sensitize JP stakeholders about the added value of cultural programming and strengthen relevant capacity.</p>	
<p><b>Communication and Advocacy</b></p>	<p><b>C&amp;A plan in place?</b> Yes</p> <p>The strategic goal of the CDPF Communication Strategy is to “accelerate progress on the MDGs by raising awareness, strengthening broad-based support and action and increasing citizen engagement in MDG related policy and practice”. Expected key outcomes are: i) Increased awareness and support for the MDGs and the MDG-F both at policy and general public level; ii) Programmes are leveraged for increased MDG results and citizen engagement in MDG-F and MDG processes are strengthened and iii) Improved accountability and transparency towards all partners. To achieve these outcomes, the Strategy targets the following audiences: local governments; media; the public; civil society; academia; and the private sector.</p>	
<p><b>M&amp;E</b></p>	<p>M&amp;E framework is comprehensive with clear targets and indicators. End line surveys will be conducted. Capacity development/ training initiatives could benefit from qualitative indicators that can help assess the efficiency of such initiatives,</p>	
<p><b>Missions from MDG-F Secretariat:</b></p>	<p><b>Date:</b> April 2009 <b>Date:</b> May 2011</p>	<p><b>Members:</b> Sophie de Caen, Paula Pelaez, Sara Ferrer <b>Members:</b> Sophie de Caen, Paula Pelaez</p>
<p><b>Mid Term Evaluation:</b></p>	<p><b>Evaluator:</b> Bob Boase <b>Period:</b> June- August 2010</p>	

