



PROJECT DOCUMENT
UNDP China

Project Title: SDG Pilot Village: Women-focused Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in Yunnan Province, China

Award Number: 00104844

Project Number: 00106222

Implementing Partner: The China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)/Women’s Federation of Yunnan Province/Yongren County Government

Start Date: July, 2017 **End Date:** July, 2020

Brief Description
<p>This project will be the first initiative at village level to demonstrate how the SDGs can be implemented locally in China. It meets the gap how universal SDGs can be better reflected on the ground. UNDP China will adopt the approach that focus on the development partnership between business community, government and local community by using the SDGs framework. This approach will particularly focus on building integrative capacity of local government and community to integrate both developmental and protective investment at village level.</p> <p>The overall objective of this project is to support China’s implementation of the SDGs by exploring the model how the SDGs can be better integrated into local development process, and the share what China will have achieved in implementing the SDGs with other developing countries in order to ensure the realization of the SDGs globally. In that context, this project, aims to build capacity for the poor, particularly women of Yi Minority in Waipula Village, Yijiu Township of Yongren County and also the local government capacity to implement the SDGs in Yunnan Province to enable them to capture the development opportunity to reduce poverty under the SDGs’ framework. It will be done through supporting the community to develop eco-tourism centered sustainable livelihood system that can benefit the poor women and the poor women can take part in actively, and also supporting government to provide inclusive public social services, as well as to enhance the capacity of local government for the implementation of the SDGs.</p> <p>This project will contributes the 12 goals out of 17 directly. This includes that the SDGs’ Goal 1. No poverty; Goal 2. Zero hunger; Goal 3. Good health and well-being; Goal 4. Quality education; Goal 5. Gender equality; 6. Clean water and sanitation; 8. Decent work and economic growth; 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure; 10. Reduced inequality; 15. Life and land; 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions; 17 Partnerships for the goals.</p>

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/UNDP):
UNDAF Outcome 1: More people, particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged, enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development.
Indicative Output 1.1 Targeted poor and most vulnerable have an increased income and better access to financial services;
Indicative Output 1.2 the targeted most marginalized people have an increased access to justice and social services.

Total resources allocated:	UNDP Third Party	420,000 USD
	Government In-Kind:	420,000 USD (in-kind)

Agreed by (signatures)

UNDP	CICETE	Women’s Federation of Yunnan Province	Yongren County Government
Date:	Date: 2017.8.3	Date: On July 24, 2017	Date: 2017.7.24

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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CICETE	China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CWDF	China Women's Development Foundation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOFCOM	Ministry of Commerce
PMO	Programme Management Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSC	South-South Cooperation
YCG	Yongren County Government
YPG	Yunnan Provincial Government
YWF	Yunnan Women's Federation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

I. Development Challenge

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China has experienced a remarkable change since the end of the 1970s. The country has been transformed from agrarian society into present industrialized one. Since the year 2000, China's total GDP expanded over six times, and in 2010, China became the second largest economy in the world. At the same period time, total poverty population decreased from 80 million in 2000 to 57 million in 2015 according to the estimate measured by the new poverty line defined in 2011; The illiteracy dropped from 6.7% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2014; child mortality under 5 year dropped from 61.0/10,000 in 1991 to the 10.7/10,000 in 2015 and maternal mortality decreased from 88.8/100,000 in 1990 to 20.1/100,000. More than 500 million urban and rural residents were covered by basic pension insurance in 2015. Significant progress has been made in curbing epidemic disease such as HIV AIDS. Achievement has also been made in terms of environmental protection and addressing the climate change. Compared with that of 2005, China's carbon dioxide emission per GDP unit decreased by 33.8% in 2014; the proportion of non-fossil fuels in overall primary energy use had reached 11.2%; per GDP unit consumption of major resource products like oil, coal and water had also been cut dramatically; forest coverage had expanded by 32.78 million hectares, and forest reserves had increased by 2.681 billion cubic meters from that of 2005, achieving "zero growth" in land desertification ahead of schedule. Those remarkable progresses have been well acknowledged by international community, particularly by developing countries.

Despite the progresses made in all aspects mentioned above, China still faces a great development challenge under new global and domestic context. Given its largest population in the world and that with over 50% still living in rural area, and particularly with an increasing stratification between rural and urban as well as between developed and underdeveloped region, it is a great challenge for China to develop more inclusive society.

- **Sustainable economic growth:** since last few years, China's economic growth has begun to slow down. The GDP growth rate decreased from 10.45% in 2010 to 6.6% in 2016. This is partly due to global economic recession, but also due to China's internal structural constraint. Sustained adequate level of the growth is essential for China to reaching its development goal of doubling national income by 2020.
- **Poverty reduction:** by 2015, China still had 54 million rural poor people with average annual income of 2,400 RMB per capita (2300RMB in year 2011 constant price). Unlike those suffered starvation before the year of 2000, the remained poor population suffer from multi-dimensional poverty. The poor left are mainly those who lack of proper social protection such as medical assistance, heavy burden of children's education and health-care expenditure and lack of secured income source. It needs to notes that the most of the chronic poverty that has persisted for decades are minority groups, particularly women who are living in mountainous area. Yunnan Province possesses the largest number of those chronic poverty in China. In 2015, the province still had 5.74 million poor and most of them are minority groups.
- **Inequality:** With rapid economic growth and urbanization, disparity between the rich and the poor, between rural and urban has been increasing. Gini coefficient increased from 0.30 in 1990s to close to 0.50 currently. The disparity has become one of the most significant negative consequences of China development and the major source of potential political and social instability. To develop inclusive society remains critical for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **Environmental pollution:** environment pollution has become much more serious since last decade. Despite of progress made from preserving natural resources such forestry, air, water and soil

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I. Development Challenge

China has experienced a remarkable change since the end of the 1970s. The country has been transformed from agrarian society into present industrialized one. Since the year 2000, China's total GDP expanded over six times, and in 2010, China became the second largest economy in the world. At the same period time, total poverty population decreased from 80 million in 2000 to 57 million in 2015 according to the estimate measured by the new poverty line defined in 2011; The illiteracy dropped from 6.7% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2014; child mortality under 5 year dropped from 61.0/10,000 in 1991 to the 10.7/10,000 in 2015 and maternal mortality decreased from 88.8/100,000 in 1990 to 20.1/100,000. More than 500 million urban and rural residents were covered by basic pension insurance in 2015. Significant progress has been made in curbing epidemic disease such as HIV AIDS. Achievement has also been made in terms of environmental protection and addressing the climate change. Compared with that of 2005, China's carbon dioxide emission per GDP unit decreased by 33.8% in 2014; the proportion of non-fossil fuels in overall primary energy use had reached 11.2%; per GDP unit consumption of major resource products like oil, coal and water had also been cut dramatically; forest coverage had expanded by 32.78 million hectares, and forest reserves had increased by 2.681 billion cubic meters from that of 2005, achieving "zero growth" in land desertification ahead of schedule. Those remarkable progresses have been well acknowledged by international community, particularly by developing countries.

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- **Inequality:** With rapid economic growth and urbanization, disparity between the rich and the poor, between rural and urban has been increasing. Gini coefficient increased from 0.30 in 1990s to close to 0.50 currently. The disparity has become one of the most significant negative consequences of China development and the major source of potential political and social instability. To develop inclusive society remains critical for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals.
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contamination are becoming much more serious than before, notably air pollution in Northern China.

- **Capacity for sustainable development:** China has accumulated rich experiences to promote economic development and developed strong capacity of the state to lead the country's development in the past. This is still essential for the country like China to obtain further development. However, to achieve inclusive development requires more comprehensive and new capacity. The interaction between the state and society under the new context will yield new challenge that needs to be tackled by new capacity. The capacity gap particularly exists at local level from county down to village vertically and also horizontally from sector to sector.

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In spite of rich experiences China has accumulated since its reform, it is still a great challenge for China to tackle those problems under the new context. It is particularly critical for China to transform its previous growth-led development model into inclusiveness-oriented one in order to realize Sustainable Development Goals. In this context, to adopt the SDGs' framework is an important way to guide China's future development process, and thus to provide local level experience to implement the SDGs will be valuable.

- China should be carefully dealing with the role of government and market to inspire the vitality of capital, human resources, technology to ensure sustained quality economic growth in order to provide material base for the successful implementation of the SDGs. This requires addressing new capacity development that Chinese government has articulated in the aspect of governance, role of law and participation.
- As inequality has become more serious than ever, China should take inclusive development as its core strategy. This requires the shift of the development approach from previous growth-based into right-based. It needs to take broad-based right approach including equal right to access public goods, access to land and employment among different gender, ethnic minorities and different groups.
- China should take comprehensive measures to tackle poverty and inequality. This requires deploying both protective and developmental framework and also with strong environmental and gender sensitive.
- To tackle environmental and climate challenge again needs to change completely the path China has followed since last decades. It firstly needs to enforce environmental safeguard standard and to adjust economic structure.

Unless those issues are addressed, it will be difficult to implement the SDGs accordingly. In September 2016, Chinese government issued *The China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals*. This is the first national strategy that China has developed to combine its domestic development and international obligation to implement the SDGs. It sets up the principles of innovation-driven, coordinated-development, green-development, openness and inclusive-development to guide the implementation of the SDGs. The national plan includes 7 strategic policies, such as integrating 17 goals and 169 indicators into national development plan, setting up institutional structure including inter-ministerial coordination mechanism as well as monitoring and evaluation system etc.

In December 2016, Chinese government decided to set up the pilot demonstration of implementation of 2030 agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals. This is the first concrete measure that China has taken to implement its national plan issued in September 2016. The pilot demonstration will be set up under the direct supervision of the State Council of China in different areas in order to explore different model to implement the SDGs with diversified conditions. The aim of the decision is to set up 10 demonstration areas

by taking innovative approach to provide model to lead the successful implementation of the SDGs national-wide, and also to provide experiences for other developing countries. This downward approach to ensure the successful implementation of the SDGs partly derives from China's own development approach that usually starts from experimentation, while also derives from the new context that China has to test in order to find the proper path for national level implementation. However, how this national level pilot can be better seen at local level given China's special administration system that is fully reflected at county level and down to village level. To set up village level demonstration that is administrated by the county government will be of significance for linking this national level initiative.

From the end of the 1970s to the beginning of the 21st century, China had achieved remarkable progress in economic growth and poverty reduction. China was the biggest contributor for achieving the MDGs. The experiences how China had maintained high economic growth and significant level of poverty reduction have been well taken by international development community and other developing countries via various kinds of sharing and leaning programs. UNDP and China have been working together since the year of 2000 to promote this learning. The International Poverty Reduction Center of China (IPRCC) was initiated by UNDP and Chinese Government in 2004. UNDP has provided technical support for IPRCC to develop different programs to share China's development experiences with other developing countries since then. Now IPRCC has become the major international platform to promote South-south Cooperation (SSC), poverty reduction and social economic development among developing partners. UNDP has also worked with other state actors as well as with civil society and private sector in China over last 10 years in the areas of the China and World to promote experiences sharing and lessons taken between China and other developing countries, particularly to ensure that the rise of China can benefit the rest of the other developing countries.

UNDP has also been working with relevant government sectors, civil societies and private sector to support China's poverty reduction course. UNDP has implemented a series of programmes to improve the living conditions of ethnic communities, especially ethnic minority women. The main areas cover ethnic handicrafts, cultural resource protection and management, and livelihood improvement of pilot communities. Self-development of local communities has been strengthened through supporting the development of community organizations. The programmes have promoted industrial development to help local women generate income, improved their social status and role, and effectively advance the local socio-economic development.

To implement the SDGs is new challenge for China as well as for the world. As the main UN body to promote global development, UNDP has worked with Chinese government and society from the preparation stage to the launch of the SDGs. UNDP conducted several consultation workshops and dialogues with wide range of stakeholders during the preparation stage of the SDGs to ensure the voice of such a big country heard.

UNDP has also closely worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) and other ministries to explore how China can implement the SDGs successfully. UNDP's country partnership strategy helps UNDP to have its role strategically to promote China's implementation for the SDGs. This is reflected in the partnership with the MOFA to oversight China's global policy, with the MOFCOM to ensure China's global commitment such as helping China prepare its largest SSC Fund ever, and with the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and other ministries to explore how UNDP can bring international experiences and best practices to support China's implementation of the SDGs. UNDP has been also committed to SDG localization at provincial level and below. UNDP has initiated policy consultations and training in cooperation with local governments on SDGs, integrating SDGs

with local development strategies, and exploring solutions to address poverty alleviation, environmental protection, disaster management, gender equality, etc. UNDP has also produced and rolled out a pioneering Massive Open Online Course on SDGs (SDGs MOOC). The MOOC has 19 courses specify the SDGs background and targets, China's development gaps against each SDG and how SDGs can be integrated into the implementation of China's 13th Five-year Plan. The MOOC serves as a baseline, which also helps identify further capacity building and intervention needs UNDP can assist with.

It is of significant importance to explore the appropriate approach at local level as Chinese government planned. It is critical to explore how to translate 17 goals and 165 indicators into the bottom level that can be best referenced to the large scale implementation. Therefore, to assist Chinese government's commitment and plan via setting up village-level demonstration of implementing the SDGs is the further value-added approach to provide support either to China's on-going plan by taking in the experiences from broad or taking out the experiences from China to the rest via UNDP's comparative advantages.

II. Strategy

This project will be the first initiative at village level to demonstrate how the SDGs can be implemented locally in China. It meets the gap how universal SDGs can be better reflected on the ground. The project aligns to both UN and Chinese government's agenda. It will be a challenge to take this demonstration because it requires both institutional and technical innovation. Thus therefore, UNDP China will adopt the approach that focus on the development partnership between business community, government and local community by using the SDGs framework. This approach will particularly focus on building integrative capacity of local government and community to integrate both developmental and protective investment at village.

The overall objective of this project is to support China's implementation of the SDGs through exploring the model how the SDGs can be better integrated into local development process, and share what China will have achieved in implementing the SDGs with other developing countries in order to ensure the realization of the SDGs globally. In that context, this project, aims to build capacity for the poor, particularly women of Yi Minority in Waipula Village, Yijiu Township of Yongren County, Yunnan Province to enable them to capture the development opportunity to reduce poverty in a sustainable way. The project aims to integrate the efforts from all stakeholders to ensure all activities from corporate philanthropic contribution, government investment and input from the community into the SDGs's framework at village level to explore how the SDGs can be implemented locally, and how that can be shared with other part of China as well as with other developing countries. It will be done through supporting the community to develop eco-tourism centred sustainable livelihood system that can benefit the poor women and the poor women can take part in actively, and also supporting government to provide inclusive public social services, as well as to enhance the capacity of local government for the implementation of the SDGs.

The project will be undertaken at Waipula Village of Yijiu Township of Yongren County, Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The village has 15 sub-groups and total 418 households with the population of 1,406. No.1-6 sub-groups are selected for the project intervention while others will be the dissemination groups to benefit from the project activities such as training and follow the exercises of the project activities, thus therefore to anticipate immediate impact.

The project's direct target group are Yi Minority Group. 30% of the rural residents in the project village are living under 800 USD per capita annually. Their income is mainly from tobacco farming and livestock as well as wage labour. The annual income per capita was around 800USD\$ in 2015. There were 89 registered poor household with the poor population of 310. The livelihood has been restricted by lack of sustainable

and high income sources. To develop income alternative while can preserve natural resources is critical to reduce poverty in sustainable way in the project area. Yongren County Government has developed the plan to explore eco-tourist business because the village is categorized as the traditional rural settlement that will be preserved. This investment will likely to create new income sources for the poor particularly for women. Therefore it help this plan to develop sustainable livelihood system and build new capacity for the poor will lead to effective poverty reduction. The project will aim to support the implementation of the plan through building capacities for the poor, particularly women, for the community and government as well to achieve social and economic development at local level in a sustainable way.

Overall, this project will address those challenges and particularly will focus on:

- Strengthening the alignment between local development strategy to the SDGs;
- Enhancing local government's capacity to integrate their resources into the activities guided by the SDGs framework;
- Supporting local community to develop gender sensitive and sustainable livelihood system for poverty reduction;

III. Results and Partnerships

1. Expected Results

Project outputs and key activities

The project aims at exploring the model how the SDGs can be implemented at village level in order to provide practical experiences of implementing the SDGs for China to take in its national level implementation and for the other developing countries as the reference to their country wide implementation. In pursuit of the objective with special focus on women, the project is designed with achieving the following outcomes through the implementation of key project activities.

Output 1: Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, support Waipula Village to develop eco-tourism based sustainable livelihood system to increase poor's income to reduce poverty in a sustained and environmental friend way.

Key activities:

- To provide technical support for developing village-based household managed eco-tourism business plan.
- To build Waipula Rural Tourist Training and Information Services Centre to serve as the training and information services. The centre will be also served as the Yipula Yi Traditional Cultural Centre.
- To provide support for developing training curriculum and training to enhance the capacity building for poor farmers particularly women in Waipula Village to obtain the skills to undertake tourist activities. All poor farmers particularly all poor women designated as Registered Poor Household (RPH) will be trained in eco-tourism skills.
- To organize study tour for poor farmers to visit successful eco-tourism sites in Yunnan Province.
- To improve household conditions eco-tourist business.
- To develop Yi-embroider business for Yi women in the project village.
- To develop farmers' association and provide the fund for the farmers to manage tourism and the embroidery activities.

Output 2: Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, to support Yongren County Government to deliver public goods in Waipula Village to make full coverage of minimum living allowance for the poor, full coverage of the New Rural Cooperative Health Care Insurance and rural pension. Support deliver all measures to ensure full coverage of compulsory education and other activities envisaged.

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Key activities:

- Undertake baseline survey of provision of social protection, provide recommendation for meeting the gap based on the analysis of local development plan with reference with the SDGs indicators.
- Provide training for the government officials on sustainable development goals, and how to deliver the services efficiently.
- Provision of safe living conditions for each poor household. Provision of safe living houses for those single aged
- Provision of basic health care for all (particularly for women), set up the village health clinics and improve farmers' health knowledge, and provision of health check regularly for all, particularly for women.
- Support deliver all measures to ensure full coverage of compulsory education, and set up kindergarten in the project core villages.
- Provision of village kindergarten, village clinic
- Explore new rural elderly care model in the project core villages.
- Implementation of full coverage of Minimum Living Allowance for the poor.

Output 3: Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, to assist Yongren County Government to improve cultural heritage preservation plan while developing eco-tourism based development model to promote sustainable development, and develop Waipula as climate adapted eco-production system and eco-health village.

Key activities:

- Provide technical support for improving the plan of preserving Waipula cultural heritage.
- Provide training for villages to preserve the sites.
- Develop hygiene system in the village including village garbage collection and treatment, drainage system and lavatory system.
- Develop infrastructure for water use and reduce soil erosion, and demonstrate organic agriculture technology

Output 4: share and dissemination of the project results.

Key activities:

- Undertake baseline and impact study, set up data base and develop dissemination materials based on the project results.
- Training for all departments of the county as well as township government for the implementation of the SDGs in the area of e-commerce and eco-tourism etc.
- Develop video materials and other materials to disseminate the project results through TV, social medium etc.
- Disseminate the project results through UNDP's international network.
- Share the experiences and model of the project with international community by using opportunities such as high level visit and platforms.
- Develop partnership with 1-2 national and global medium to report the project.

- Organize national and international conference.
- Produce knowledge products, the project report “The Poor Women and the Implementation of the SDGs: China’s Experiences-Waipula Village Project”, and the policy report “the Common Future: Action of China’s Implementation of the SDGs (combined with Hainan Maonao case report).
- Develop a SDGs pilot village manual to take stock the methodology and prepare for scale up.

2. Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

2.1 Project Budget

The project will be co-financed by the contribution by to UNDP China and Yunnan Provincial Government. The /UNDP contributes 420,000 US\$ and Yunnan Provincial Government contributes 420,000 US\$. The /UNDP’s contribution will be managed by the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), and Chinese contribution will be managed by Yunnan Women’s Federation.

2.2 Resource Mobilization Strategy

Mary Kay has agreed to finance the project. The fund will be transferred to UNDP China. Yunnan Provincial Government is expected to provide matching fund with equal amount to the fund provided by Mary Kay /UNDP. The contribution of Yunnan Provincial Government needs to be in cash envisaged in order to ensure the project implementation. Due to the similar nature between this project and the Hainan Maonao Village Project, the cost of the output 4 for dissemination and share will be shared jointly to reduce the cost of the this project, and also the expert for technical service including chief technical advisor and to undertake the surveys for two projects will be combined.

2.3 Partnership and Stakeholder Engagement

The project will build a partnership among, UNDP, Chinese government and local community. The aim of this partnership is to work together to explore the model how the SDGs can be best implemented at local level in order to offer live experiences for the wider implementation in other part of China as well as the world. Meanwhile, this project will produce multiple benefits for all stakeholders directly and indirectly.

● China Women’s Development Foundation (CWDF)

China Women's Development Foundation (CWDF) was established in December 1988 and is a nation-wide non-profit social welfare organization registered with the Ministry of Civil Affairs and approved by People's Bank of China. China Women's Development Foundation, as an independent corporate legal representative, has been dedicated to improving women's overall quality, maintaining women's legal rights, promoting the development of women and women undertakings, and collecting funds and materials from the domestic and international enterprises and public sector undertakings, social organizations and individuals in over a decade. The foundation actively participates in many social welfare activities including women education, training, poverty alleviation and disaster rescue, and has brought its special social function into full play. The foundation has done countless good and practical jobs that are widely recognized by all the corners in society.

● Mary Kay (China) Cosmetics Co., LTD

To fulfil the mission of “enriching women’s lives”, Mary Kay has been committed to creating career opportunities for Chinese women so that they can achieve success. In addition, Mary Kay has been

vigorously implementing public welfare programs to enable each potential female entrepreneur to access resources and opportunities. In 2001, Mary Kay China established Women's Small Business Fund in collaboration with China Women's Development Foundation, to provide interest-free revolving loan of principal RMB 10 million to help more than 70,000 women in 23 provinces start up their business. In 2011, UNDP joined the partnership with Mary Kay and CWDF to provide international experience in women empowerment. Through community organization and cultivation, capability building and financial support, the first project helped 2,385 local women in Yunnan Province use the traditional Yi embroidery to increase income by 73% and attracted the mothers of 558 kids to return home.

● **Chinese Government**

Chinese government has issued the *China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. This plan provides clear framework, strategy and policy towards the implementation of the SDGs. According to the plan, China has integrated the SDGs' goals and indicators into its national development plan. This will lead to the actions for local governments to follow in a similar way. This implies that Yunnan provincial government as well as Yongren County government also follow this plan to incorporate the SDGs into their local development plan. More recently, Chinese government also decided to set up 10 demonstration projects at national level to pilot how to implement the SDGs in different conditions. Those policies provide favourable environment for UNDP to assist Chinese government to explore concrete model at even lower level. UNDP's pursuit of village-level demonstration aligns to Chinese national strategy and complement to Chinese national policy. Yunnan Provincial Government has identified Waipula both one of the major supported villages for poverty reduction and for the cultural heritage preservation. Yongren County has further developed the comprehensive poverty reduction plan and village cultural heritage protection plan. The Yunnan Women's Federation has been assigned by the provincial government to assist the county's poverty reduction activities. The liaison officer was sent to the county to coordinate the activities. The UNDP's initiative fits the programmes' strategy and can assist the programmes in a comparative advantage manner.

● **Local community**

Waipula Village of Yijiu Township of Yongren County was as the project village based on the criterion of poverty. No.1-6 sub-groups among 15 sub-groups were selected further to implement the project due to the imitation of the fund. They are all located in the remote mountainous area and identified as the one of the poorest regions in China. Waipula Village has 418 households and 1406 population. The village has 89 the officially registered poor households with 310 poor population. The average annual income per capita was 800US\$. 6 sub-groups have 167 households with 456 population. Their income is mainly generated through tobacco farming and wage labour. The village has tradition of embroidering exercise, but not developed as business. Two natural villages have a total population of 213 with 65 households. Most are Yi Minority Ethnicity. The villagers are positive about the government plan. However, their capacity to manage eco-tourism is limited.

3. Risks and Assumptions

The potential risk this project may derive from availability of counterpart financial contribution. It often happens that the commitment can be passed on downward from higher level and lead to eventually lack of resource to co-finance project. To mitigate this risk, to help local government to exercise resources mapping and integration as well as the confirmation of the financial commitment from provincial government during the preparation stage before signing the MOU. It can also be indicated in the agreement that the Mary Kay/UNDP's contribution will only take effect if the counterpart fund is available.

4. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

This project will provide live demonstration on how to implement the SDGs at local level. The project will provide the demonstration on how to integrate the SDGs into local development, how to develop sustained livelihood system for the poor, how to combine developmental and protective approach to reduce poverty and implement inclusive development strategy and also to engage private sector through developing inclusive business. Those are essential for the success of the SDGs implementation. The project directly aims to provide the experiences and lessons for other developing countries in pursuit of the SDGs, thus the project is highly relevant to South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC).

5. Knowledge

- *The project report: The Experiences and Practices from the Field: China's Implementation of the SDGs at Village-level.*
- *The policy report: Towards Common Future: China's Action on the Implementation of the SDGs.*
- *Other media products, op-eds, etc. related to the implementation of the SDGs.*

6. Sustainability and Scaling-up

The project is designed to scale up the results during the project process by having 5 sub-groups as the dissemination groups of 15 sub-groups around 6 project groups. The CICETE and UNDP will consult with the agency in charge of China's SDGs implementation demonstration program to make the project as the part of this demonstration. UNDP and MOFCOM will take the project into their on-going cooperation program to promote SSS/TrC in other developing countries. Those set up both institutional and technical foundation for scaling up and sustainability of the project.

IV. Project Management

1. Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project will be implemented based on the finance from the Mary Kay's donation through CWDF to UNDP and the matching funding contribution of Yongren County government. All project activities will be financed by the project budget.

2. Project Management

The project will be supervised by the leading group composed of representatives from CWDF, UNDP, CICETE, Yunnan Women's Federation and Yongren County Government. UNDP and CICETE will be responsible for overall implementation and coordination. Yunnan Women's Federation and Yongren County Government will be responsible for local implementation. The local PMO will be located at at Yongren Women's Federation.

V. Results Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:							
Outcome 1: A great proportion of the population enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development.							
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:							
Indicator 1.3.1: Number of new jobs created for ethnic minority women and rural residents through poverty reduction programmes. Baseline (2015): 0 Target (2020): 5,000 ethnic women, 35,000 rural residents							
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.1: Targeted poor and most vulnerable have an increased income and better access to financial services.							
Project title and Atlas Project Number: The Demonstration of the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals: China Yunnan Waipula Village Women-focused Livelihood Development Project, Yunnan Province, the People's Republic of China (PRC)							
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	Corresponding SDGs and targets	Indicative Activities	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
				Value	Year	TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)	
Output 1 Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, support Waipula Village to develop eco-tourism based sustainable livelihood system to increase poor's income to reduce poverty in a sustained and environmental friend	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable	1.1 Develop household-based eco-tourist business plan 1.2 Build training centre 1.3 Training curriculum for inclusive business developed. 1.4 3 training courses conducted. 1.5 3 study tour	Strategy and plan document, Physical site Curriculum materials, Training program document Study tour report,	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Methods: training needs assessment will be undertaken. Questionnaire and interview will be used. Risks: Commitment of fund from the government
				0	1		
				0	1		
				0	1/150	1/200	
				0	1/150	1/200	

way.	<p>agriculture</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p> <p>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>4.5 Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situation.</p> <p>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p> <p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p> <p>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p> <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation,</p>	organised in Yunnan and China	<p>1.6 Improve household conditions for tourism.</p> <p>1.7 Develop Yi-embroider business</p> <p>1.8 Develop farmers' association and revolving fund</p> <p>1.9 The poor's income increase%</p>	<p><i>Evaluation report</i></p> <p><i>Report</i></p> <p><i>Certificate</i></p> <p><i>Evaluation report</i></p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>1/10</p> <p>50</p> <p>20</p> <p>1</p> <p>10%</p>	<p>1/10</p> <p>50</p> <p>30</p> <p>15%</p>	<p>1/10</p> <p>50</p> <p>50</p> <p>20%</p>
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including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

<p>Output 2</p> <p>Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, to support Yongren County Government to deliver public goods in Waipula Village to make full coverage of minimum living allowance for the poor, full coverage of the New Rural Cooperative Health Care Insurance and rural pension. Support deliver all measures to ensure full coverage of compulsory education and other activities envisaged.</p>	<p>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the Vulnerable</p> <p>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p> <p>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p> <p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</p> <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p>	<p>2.1 undertake baseline survey</p> <p>2.2 training government officials</p> <p>Develop business plan for eco-tourism management</p> <p>2.3 safe living for poor</p> <p>2.4 set up health clinics and kindergarten</p> <p>2.5 health check for women</p> <p>2.6 compulsory education coverage</p> <p>2.7 minimum living coverage</p> <p>2.8. village elderly care</p>	<p>Survey report</p> <p>Training report</p> <p>Physical site</p> <p>Physical site</p> <p>Check report</p> <p>Baseline and final report</p> <p>Baseline and final report</p> <p>Physical site</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>70%</p> <p>80%</p> <p>0</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1/20</p> <p>30</p> <p>30</p> <p>89</p> <p>85%</p> <p>90%</p> <p>1</p>	<p>1/20</p> <p>1/20</p> <p>30</p> <p>1/1</p> <p>150</p> <p>95%</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>1/20</p> <p>30</p> <p>400</p> <p>100%</p>	<p>Methods: technical support for business plan survey, participatory assessment, questionnaire and interview and focused group interview.</p> <p>Risks: Commitment of local government and women's awareness</p>
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<p>Output 3 Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, to assist Yongren County Government to improve cultural heritage preservation plan while developing eco-tourism based development model to promote sustainable development, and develop Waipua as</p>	<p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p>	<p>house 2.9. safe drinking water 2.10 Conduct pilot research on Universal Basic Income</p>	<p>Survey report Study Report</p>	<p>0 0</p>	<p>50 1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Review existing plan, workshop, participatory assessment and preservation Risk: farmer's awareness</p>
	<p>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the</p>	<p>3.1 review the cultural heritage preservation plan. 3.2 training for farmers on preservation 3.3 village garbage collection and treatment system 3.4 household lavatory</p>	<p>report training report physical site physical site</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	<p>100 100 6 20</p>	<p>100 80</p>	<p>100 165</p>

eco-health village.	<p>Knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p> <p>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p> <p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainably use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p>	3.5 organic farming demonstration	<i>demonstration report</i>	0	5	5	5	
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<p>Output 4 Share and dissemination of the project results</p>	<p>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p>	<p>4.1 set up data base 4.2 undertake surveys 4.3 develop video materials and broadcast in local and CCTV 4.4 develop video materials for global share 4.5 conference 4.6 produce knowledge product 4.7 Wechat program</p>	<p>Survey report Survey report Demonstration report Video program Conference report Report Wechat platform</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p>	<p>1 1 1 1 1/50 2 1</p>	<p>1 1</p>	<p>Methods: impact assessment Risk: Commitment of gov't</p>
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VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Annually, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learning	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	Annually, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		

<p>Review and Make Course Corrections</p>	<p>Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.</p>	<p>Annually, or in the frequency required for each indicator.</p>	<p>Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.</p>		
<p>Project Report</p>	<p>A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.</p>	<p>Annually, or as per the requirement of the cooperating partners</p>			
<p>Project Review (Project Board)</p>	<p>The project's governance mechanism (i.e., Project Board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.</p>	<p>Biannually</p>	<p>Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the Project Board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.</p>		

VII. Multi-Year Work Plan

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET (USD)		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		Budget Description	UNDP Third Party	Matching fund of YCG
Output 1 Sub-Total								
Output 1 Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, support Waipula Village to develop eco-tourism based sustainable livelihood system to increase poor's income to reduce poverty in a sustained and environmental friend way.	1.1 To develop household-based tourism plan	5,000	0	0	YWF/YCG	Consultancy	5,000	
	1.2.1 To build training center	10,000	17,000	5000	YCG	Expert, equipment, information system and other material cost	32,000	
	1.2.2 To build training center	20,000	40,000	0	YCG	Construction		60,000
	1.3 To develop training material	3,000	0	0	CICETE/UNDP	Consultancy	3,000	

1.4 Undertake training	4,000	6,000	5,000	YWF/YCG	Venue and consultancy	15,000	
1.5 Undertake study tours	4,000	6,000	5,000	YWF/YCG	Travel and boarding for 5 farmer representative for 3 days in each time in China	15,000	
1.6.1 Support improvement of household-based tourism facilities in the project village	5,000	10,000	5,000	YCG	Technical design, material subsidies for improving household and community physical conditions for tourism business development	20,000	
1.6.2 Support improvement of household-based tourism facilities in the project village	25,000	25,000	20,000	YCG	Materials		70,000
1.7. Training for women for embroidering	2,000	4,000	4,000	YWF/YCG	Venture and expert and skill sharing	10,000	

Output 2 Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, to support Yongren County Government to deliver public goods in Yipula Village to make full coverage of minimum living allowance for the poor, full coverage of the New Rural Cooperative Health Care Insurance and rural pension.	1.8 To set up Association and community revolving fund	19,800	5100	5100	5100	YWF/YCG	All poor women members of the project village can access to 500-800USDS\$ per term per household	30,000	0	
	MONITORING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
	Output 1 Sub-Total									
	2.1 Provision of safe drinking water for all households in the project village	20,000	0	0	0	YCG	Materials, water quality monitoring equipment and other facilities		20,000	
	2.2 Provision of safe housing for the poor	10,000	20,000	15,000	0	YCG	Materials and subsidies for all poor households		45,000	
	2.3.1 Build health clinics and kindergarten	20,000	20,000				Material and expert design	40,000		
	2.3.2 Build health clinics and kindergarten	20,000	30,000	25,000	0	YCG	Construction		75,000	
	2.4.1 Elderly care house	10,000				YCG	Expert, material and training	10,000		
	2.4.2 Elderly care house	20,000				YCG	Construction		20,000	

Output 3 Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, to assist Yongren County Government to improve cultural heritage preservation plan while developing eco-tourism based development model to promote sustainable development, and develop Waipula as eco-health village	2.5 Conduct pilot research on Universal Basic Income		20,000						20,000	Expert fees/allowance to poverty households	20,000	
	MONITORING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	
	Output 2 Sub-Total											
	3.1 Nature resource assessment	5,000					YCG			Expert	5,000	
	3.2 Training farmer		4,000		4,000		YWF/YCG			Expert	8,000	
	3.3.1 Village garbage collection and treatment system	3,000		3,000		3,000	YWF			Expert and materials	9,000	
	3.3.2 Village garbage collection and treatment system	10,000		15,000		15,000	YCG			Construction		40,000
	3.4. Agricultural production condition improvement	15,000		37,500		37,500	YCG			Construction		90,000
	3.5 Organic farming demonstration	1,000		5,000		4,000	YCG			Expert/training	10,000	
	3.6 Conduct promotion and prepare relevant materials including video, micro movies, folk music, dance and songs of Yi minority	10000		10000		10000	YWF/YCG			Material collection, surveys and production	30,000	
MONITORING	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	0	
Output 5 Sub-Total												
											62,000	130,000

VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements

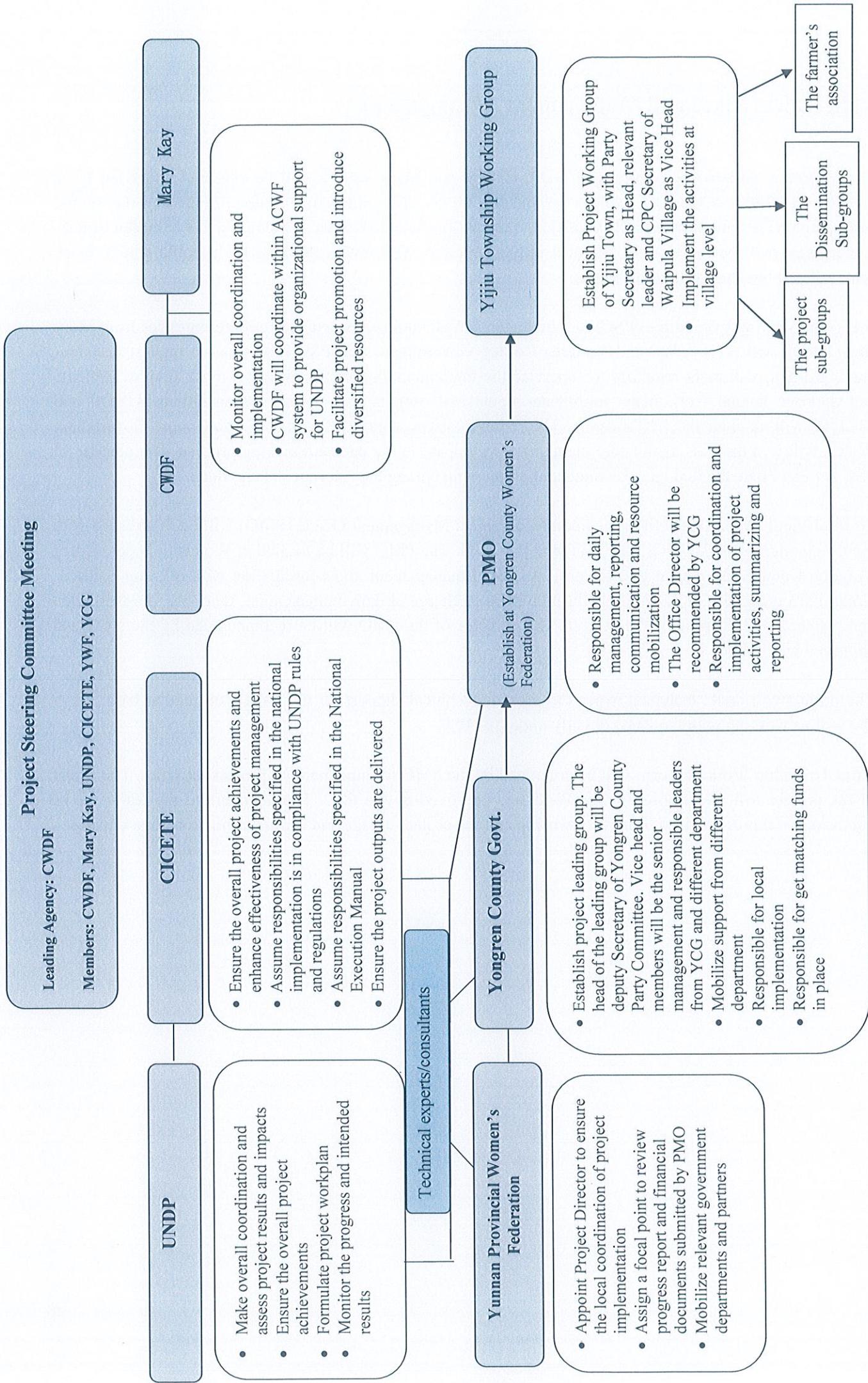
The project is initiated by jointly by UNDP, CWDF and Mary Kay. It will be executed under the NEX modality. UNDP and CICETE will be responsible for engaging different parties, formulating the annual work plan (AWP), monitoring and evaluation. Yunnan Provincial Women's Federation and Yongren County Government will be responsible for local implementation. The AWP's describe the specific results to be achieved and the allocation of resources.

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be led by CWDF and composed by the representatives from Mary Kay, UNDP, CICETE, YWF and Yongren County Government. The PSC serves as the highest decision-making organ, will meet regularly to supervise the implementation of the overall project, review, evaluate and approve annual work plan, coordinate inputs and outputs with related organizations. UNDP and CICETE will co-chair the PSC meeting. The representatives from YWF and Yongren County Government (YCG) will join the PSC as the core member to participate in the decision making process. The purpose of PSC is to facilitate the dialogue, research and partnership among the relevant stakeholders.

To implement the project activities smoothly, a Project Management Office (PMO) will be established with the designation from CICETE, the YWF and the YCG. The PMO will be located at Women's Federation of Yongren County and responsible for project overall management and coordination with relevant partners. Under the supervision of the PSC, the PMO will be in charge of daily management, reporting, dissemination and resource mobilization of the project. The Director of the PMO will be recommended by the YCG and approved by the PSC.

The project will invite technical experts to provide technical support for the project on regular base. He or she will be working with the PMO directly under the PSC.

Yijiu Township Working Team will be organized by the PMO to implement all project activities. The leader of the project will be proposed by the PMO and approved by the PSC. The members of the team will be composed of representatives from the township and the project village and the dissemination zone villages.



Output 4 share and dissemination of the project results	4.1 Database and survey	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	CICETE/UNDP/YWF/YCG	Surveys and database (to combine with Hainan project)	15,000	
	4.2 Develop video material and other material					UNDP/CICETE/YCG	Consultancy to combine with Hainan project		
	4.3 Develop video material and other material in English					UNDP	Consultancy and translation to combine with Hainan project		
	4.3 Organize conference		10000	18400		CICETE/UNDP	International conference to emerge with Hainan project	28,400	
	MONITORING	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
	Output 4 Sub-Total							43,400	
Technical Support								36,000	
Project M&E								45,000	
GMS (8%)								33,600	
TOTAL								420,000	420,000

Workplan 2017

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET (USD)		
				Budget Description	UNDP Third Party	Matching fund of YCG
Output 1 Sub-Total						
Output 1 Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, support Waipula Village to develop eco-tourism based sustainable livelihood system to increase poor's income to reduce poverty in a sustained and environmental friend way.	1.1 To develop household-based tourism plan	5,000	YWF/YCG	Consultancy	5,000	
	1.2.1 To build training center	5,000	YCG	Expert, equipment, information system and other material cost	5,000	
	1.2.2 To build training center	20,000	YCG	Construction		20,000
	1.3 To develop training material	3,000	CICETE/UNDP	Consultancy	3,000	
	1.4 To undertake training	4,000	YWF/YCG	Venue and consultancy	4,000	
	1.5 Undertake study tours	4,000	YWF/YCG	Travel and boarding for 5 farmer representative for 3 days in each time in China	4,000	
	1.6.1 Support improvement of household-based tourism facilities in the project village	5,000	YCG	Technical design, material subsidies for improving household and community physical conditions for tourism business development	5,000	
	1.6.2 Support improvement of household-based tourism facilities in the project village	25,000	YCG	Materials		25,000
	1.7. Training for women for embroidering	2,000	YWF/YCG	Venture and expert and skill sharing	2,000	

1.8 Set up Association and community revolving fund	19,800	YWF/YCG	All poor women members of the project village can access to 500-800USD\$ per term per household	19,800	
	MONITORING	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Output 1 Sub-Total					
Output 2 Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, to support Yongren County Government to deliver public goods in Yipula Village to make full coverage of minimum living allowance for the poor, full coverage of the New Rural Cooperative Health Care Insurance and rural pension.	2.1 Provision of safe drinking water for all households in the project village	20,000	YCG	Materials, water quality monitoring equipment and other facilities	20,000
	2.2 Provision of safe housing for the poor	10,000	YCG	Materials and subsidies for all poor households	10,000
	2.3.1 Build health clinics and kindergarten	20,000		Material and expert design	20,000
	2.3.2 Build health clinics and kindergarten	20,000	YCG	construction	20,000
	2.4.1 Elderly care house	10,000	YCG	Expert, material and training	10,000
	2.4.2 Elderly care house	20,000	YCG	construction	20,000
	2.5 Conduct pilot research on Universal Basic Income			Expert fees/allowance to poverty households	
Output 2 Sub-Total					
Output 3 Based on the relevant targets and indicators of the UN SDGs, to assist Yongren County Government to improve cultural	3.1 Nature resource assessment	5,000	YCG	Expert	5,000
	3.2 Training farmer				
	3.3.1 Village garbage collection and treatment system	3,000	YCG	Expert and materials	3,000
	3.3.2 Village garbage collection and treatment system	10,000	YCG	construction	10,000
Output 3 Sub-Total					
30,000					
70,000					

heritage preservation plan while developing eco-tourism based development model to promote sustainable development, and develop Waipula as eco-health village	3.4. Agricultural production condition improvement	15,000	YCG	Construction	15,000
	3.5 Organic farming demonstration	1,000	YCG	Expert/training	1,000
	3.6 Conduct promotion and prepare relevant materials including video, micro movies, folk music, dance and songs of Yi minority	10,000	YWF/YCG/UND P/CICETE	Material collection, surveys and production	10,000
	MONITORING	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Output 5 Sub-Total					
Output 4 share and dissemination of the project results	4.1 Database and survey	5,000	CICETE/UNDP/Y WF/YCG	Surveys and database (to combine with Hainan project)	5,000
	MONITORING	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Output 4 Sub-Total					
Technical Support					5,000
Project M&E					12,000
GMS (8%)					15,000
TOTAL					11,200
					140,000
					140,000

IX. Legal Context and Risk Management

1. Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of China and UNDP, signed on (29TH June, 1979). All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

2. Risk Management

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document.
4. Consistent with UNDP’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
5. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

