



**PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER PAGE**

**UNDEF Project Number:** UDF-CPR-07-176

**Executing Agency Project Number:** 00062414

**Project Title:** Be There and Be Heard

**Country/Region:** China

**Executing Agency:** UNDP China

**Implementing Agency:** China International Centre for Economic & Technical Exchanges (CICETE)

**Implementing Partners:**

1. Center for NPO Law, Peking University
2. School of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing Normal University
3. Beijing Huizeren Human Service Center

**Duration:** 24 months

**Project Start Date:** (to be inserted by UNDEF)

**Project End Date:** (to be inserted by UNDEF)

**Funding Round and Year of Grant:** Second Funding Round, 2007

**Amount of UNDEF Grant in USD:**

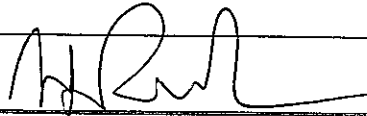
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**Project is Co-financed:** No  Yes  **Co-financing Amount** :  
**Total Project Budget:**

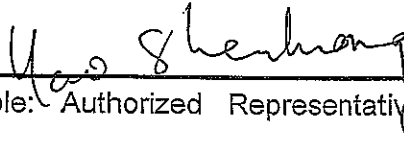
**Project Summary:**

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In order for China to transform its rapid economic growth into balanced and equitable development that benefits all, it is imperative that the development of civil society organizations (CSOs) that provide humanitarian services to the disadvantaged and marginalized, are further promoted and supported. This project is designed to address, on a pilot basis, key challenges that CSOs are facing in China, such as how to be more effectively engaged in the policy-making process concerning their role, and how to generate more support from the public. Through case studies, reports with policy recommendations, dialogue with the government and capacity development of CSOs, this project aims to enhance CSO participation in legislation and policy making process, to highlight CSOs' contributions and positive roles in responding to development issues, and to increase CSO capacities in communicating with the public and dialogue with the government. Ultimately, this project will contribute to creating a more favourable social and legal environment for CSOs and thereby promote democratic values and human rights in China.



\_\_\_\_\_  
(Executing Agency: Authorized Representative's Name, Title & Organization )  
date



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(Implementing Agency, if applicable: Authorized Representative's Name, Title & Organization) date

Roland Rich

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Executive Head of UNDEF)  
date

# Project Document

Country: China

**Project Title**

**Be There and Be Heard**

**UNDAF Outcome**

**Outcome 1:** Social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically based, human centred and sustainable.

**Outcome 3:** Enabling environment for civil society participation and its effective engagement in Xiaokang priority issues supported.

**Expected CP Outcome:**

**Indicator 3.1:** Relevant laws and regulations for registration, funding and participation in consultations revised.

**Indicator 3.2:** Increased participation of civil society in design and implementation of development policies/programmes.

**Expected Output(s):**

1. Report of case studies with policy recommendations is submitted to national legislation process and disseminated to relevant stakeholders
2. Four workshops are organized to facilitate dialogues between CSOs and the government on CSO legislation issues
3. Report with policy recommendations on roles and contributions of CSOs in responding to Sichuan earthquake is submitted to relevant government agencies and disseminated to the general public
4. Four training workshops are organized to enhance CSO capacity of communicating with the public and conducting dialogue with the government

**Implementing Partner:**

China International Centre for Economic & Technical Exchanges (CICETE)

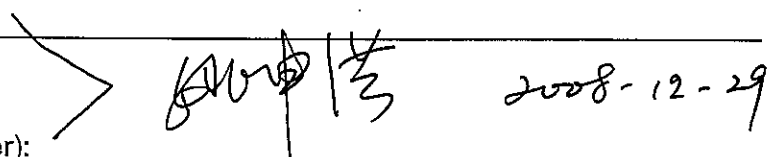
**Narrative**

In order for China to transform its rapid economic growth into balanced and equitable development that benefits everyone in the country, it is imperative that the development of civil society organizations (CSOs) that provide humanitarian services to the disadvantaged and marginalized, are further promoted and supported. This project is designed to address, on a pilot basis, key challenges that CSOs are facing in China, which include how to be more effectively engaged in the policy-making process concerning their role, and how to generate more support from the public. Through case studies, reports with policy recommendations, dialogue with the government and capacity development of CSOs, this project aims to enhance CSO participation in legislation and policy making process, to highlight CSOs' contributions and positive roles in responding to development issues and to increase CSO capacities in communicating with the public and dialogue with the government. Ultimately, this project will contribute to creating a more favourable social and legal environment for CSOs and thereby promoting democratic values and human rights in China.

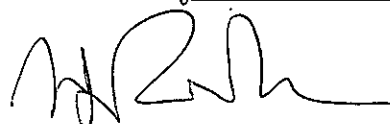
Programme Period: 2006 -2010  
Programme Component: Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty, Fostering democratic governance  
Project Title: Be There and Be Heard  
Atlas Award ID: 00050481  
Project ID: 00062414  
Project Duration: 2008-2009  
Management Arrangement: NEX

Total Budget: \$ 400,000  
Allocated resources: \$400,000  
• Government Nil  
• Regular Nil  
• Other:  
    • Donor UNDEF  
• In kind contributions Nil  
Unfunded budget: Nil

Agreed by (Government)

 2008-12-29

Agreed by (Implementing Partner):



Agreed by (UNDP):



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**Implementing Partners:**

1. Center for NPO Law, Peking University
2. School of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing Normal University
3. Beijing Huizeren Human Service Center

**Duration:** 24 months

**Project Start Date:** 1 March 2009 -

**Project End Date:** 28 February 2011 -

**Funding Round and Year of Grant:** Second Funding Round, 2007

**Amount of UNDEF Grant in USD:** \$400,000

**Project is Co-financed:** No  Yes  **Co-financing Amount** :  
**Total Project Budget:**

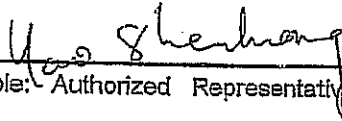
**Project Summary:**

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In order for China to transform its rapid economic growth into balanced and equitable development that benefits all, it is imperative that the development of civil society organizations (CSOs) that provide humanitarian services to the disadvantaged and marginalized, are further promoted and supported. This project is designed to address, on a pilot basis, key challenges that CSOs are facing in China, such as how to be more effectively engaged in the policy-making process concerning their role, and how to generate more support from the public. Through case studies, reports with policy recommendations, dialogue with the government and capacity development of CSOs, this project aims to enhance CSO participation in legislation and policy making process, to highlight CSOs' contributions and positive roles in responding to development issues, and to increase CSO capacities in communicating with the public and dialogue with the government. Ultimately, this project will contribute to creating a more favourable social and legal environment for CSOs and thereby promote democratic values and human rights in China.



(Executing Agency: Authorized Representative's Name, Title & Organization )  
date



(Implementing Agency, if applicable: Authorized Representative's Name, Title & Organization) date

Roland Rich



28-1-09

(Executive Head of UNDEF)  
date

In the past two and half decades, China has seen lasting and rapid economic growth and become the world's fourth largest economy. However, this development is far from a balanced and equitable one. On the one hand, a considerable amount of people, such as laid-off workers, farmers, migrant workers and the disabled are benefiting far less than the regular population; on the other hand, the development of the third sector – the civil society, including the non-profit organizations that have emerged to help these disadvantaged and marginalized groups, is still facing a lot of challenges. International knowledge and support to address these challenges are still plays a critical role in this regard.

More specifically, four major issues hinder CSOs effective participation in pursuing China's development agenda; 1) the need for a more favourable legislation on CSOs, 2) the lack of effective channels for CSOs to communicate with the legislators and government officials, 3) the positive contribution of CSOs is not sufficiently acknowledged by the government and the general public, and 4) the weak capacity of CSOs to conduct dialogue with the government and the public.

The year of 2008 is a significant year for CSO development in China. The government plans to revise the *Regulation of Registration and Management of Non-Profit Organizations*, which make up a major component of CSOs in China. (Three types of CSOs are generally recognised in China; non-profit organisations, foundations and social associations) The Olympic Games in Beijing saw the participation of a large number of volunteers and voluntary organizations. The devastating earthquake in Sichuan Province in May provided the opportunity for CSOs to demonstrate their role and capacity in responding to emergency and development issues.

Taking advantage of this general context, this project is designed to tackle the main issues that CSOs are facing and help them generate more public support and be effectively engaged in legislative and policy-making process that concerns their development. Through case studies, reports with policy recommendations, dialogue with the government and capacity development of CSOs, this project aims to enhance CSO participation in legislation and policy making process, to highlight CSO contribution and positive role in responding to development issues, and to increase CSO capacities in communicating with the public and dialogue with the government. Ultimately, this project will contribute to creating a more favourable social and legal environment for CSOs and thereby promote democratic values and human rights in China.

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## I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

With lasting and rapid economic growth in the past two and half decades, China has also seen the rapid development of CSOs, which is increasingly regarded as essential to promoting equitable and sustainable development. The official estimation indicates that by the end of 2007, over 387,000 CSOs are operating in education, health care, environmental protection, trade, human rights protection and other areas of social economic development. Newly emerging challenges such as rising unemployment, the poorly functioning social security system, environmental degradation and public health issues have stimulated increased public demand for services of civil society organisations. At the same time, the gradual withdrawal of the government from the comprehensive provision of public services and the ensuing reliance on semi- or non-governmental organisations for service delivery have generated more opportunities in favour of a rapid development of civil society.

Meanwhile, CSOs are still facing numerous challenges that hinder their development. These challenges include issues such as lack of a coherent regulatory framework from the government; CSOs not benefiting from tax exemption; low capacity of CSOs in strategic planning, organizational management and service delivery. More significantly, the lack of capacity and opportunity for CSOs to be engaged in legislation and policy making process limits CSOs voice in society. This leads to low effectiveness in advocacy for policy change, even though such changes may concern development of CSOs to a great extent. Meanwhile, in spite of rapid growth of CSOs in China, there is low public awareness of the role of CSOs. This has a strong impact on CSO development regarding staff recruiting, fund raising and policy advocacy through effective participation.

Non-profit organizations (NPO), together with social associations and the foundations, are three main types of civil society organizations in the Chinese context. NPOs are different from foundations and social associations in that they are usually engaged in service provisions to marginalized groups. Since these service-based activities may sometimes generate revenue, through the levying of necessary user fees, NPOs are facing more suspicion from the public than social associations and foundations that are not engaged in revenue-generating activities. They are therefore facing more difficulties in gaining support from the public in financial and human resource terms. Meanwhile, however, NPOs play an important supplementary role and they make huge contributions to society by providing the most marginalized social groups, such as the disabled, the elderly and the poor, with services that would otherwise not be readily available to them. In this aspect, NPOs constitute a significant component of civil society, working towards social equitability and justice.



In 2008, the government plans to revise the Registration and Management of Non-Profit Organizations, which regulated the activities of NPOs. This revision will have important impact on the development of NPOs, and CSOs in general, in China. However, the legislative process in this politically sensitive area typically involves government bodies or government-organized NGOs only, without the involvement of NPOs as the main stakeholder. Their needs are not assessed, their issues are not addressed, and their challenges are not taken into account during the consultation process. In general, their voices are not heard.

More specifically, lack of effective CSO participation in the legislation and policy making processes that concern their rights and development is reflected in three sub-issues.

**1. Needs of grassroots CSOs are not sufficiently fed into the legislation process**

In the legal framework of China, the government usually plays the role of the main legislator. For CSO related issues, in particular, where a general law is absent, the Ministry of Civil Affairs - the line ministry that is in charge of CSO registration and management issues, takes the leading role in legislation and policy-making on such issues. Although the government in general tries to make the legislation and policy making process more open and participatory, MOCA takes a rather cautious approach. Issues concerning civil society development in China are still politically sensitive, which makes that legislation and policy-making process concerning CSO development quite a closed one that involves mainly relevant government bodies, government organized NGOs and academia. Participation of real grassroots CSOs, which account for the majority of CSOs and represent the purpose of civil society, is very limited. Due to their own constraints, academia that do join the legislative and policy-making process do not always include grassroots CSOs in their work, which contributes to the feasibility studies stage of such processes. At the same time, needs and challenges of government-organized NGOs (GONGO), who are included in the consultation stage, are very much different from the real and grassroots CSOs. From the NGOs perspective, even if they want to participate in the legislation and policy-making process, there is usually no possibilities to do so. The lack of input of grassroots CSOs in the legislation and policy-making process directly leads to unfavourable legislation for CSOs as products of such processes.

**2. CSOs' capacity to communicate with the government and the general public is low.**

Limited capacity is regarded as a major constraint to CSO development in China. In particular, lack of incentives and skills to communicate with the media and government have been recognized as an increasingly important issues faced by CSOs, while lack of capacity in other areas such as governance and strategic planning were already recognized by CSOs and eventually addressed. Many CSOs have a confronting attitude toward the

government due to the latter's suspicion and over-regulatory role. Others have quite a low awareness of the importance of capacity to handle PR and government relations, or they tend to focus more on more immediate needs such as fund raising or internal issues such as programme management, and therefore put communication issues at very low priority. Such misperception has contributed to the consequences that CSOs' needs and voice are not effectively communicated to the government and the general public. Lack of capacity and opportunities for CSOs to effectively communicate with the government and the public has severely handicapped their leverage to legislation and policy making issues.

### **3. CSOs' role and contribution are not sufficiently acknowledged by the government and the public in general**

In spite of the rapid growth of CSOs in China, there is low public awareness and government recognition of the role of CSOs. The general public usually have some rather ambiguous knowledge about what CSOs do and how they contribute to society. The awareness, acceptance of and participation in CSOs is still quite low among the general public. Statistics show that the public's contribution to CSOs is considerably lower than that in many other countries at the same development level as that of China. "Voluntary" activities are in many cases organized rather than spontaneous. Genuine participation in CSO activities is often limited to certain groups such as university students. Negative media coverage of CSO-related corruption scandals and the lack of a robust accountability system among some CSOs are among the major causes of this problem. On the other hand, the government has not fully recognized the roles played by CSOs, but rather tends to regard them as poorly regulated social organizations, feeding into the general suspicion towards CSOs. For instance, CSOs have played a significant role in responding to the recent earthquake in May 2008 Sichuan Province. However, recognition from the government and the state media is still quite limited compared to CSOs' actual contribution. The earthquake also created an opportunity to observe the interaction between the government and CSOs. Experience and lessons learnt are also worth being documented for future policy implications.

The year of 2008 is a significant year for CSO development in China. The government plans to revise the *Regulation of Registration and Management of Non-Profit Organizations*, which make up a major component of CSOs in China. (Three types of CSOs are generally recognised in China; non-profit organisations, foundations and social associations) The Olympic Games in Beijing saw the participation of a large number of volunteers and voluntary organizations. The devastating earthquake in Sichuan Province in May provided the opportunity for CSOs to demonstrate their role and capacity in responding to emergency and development issues. The impact of these events and incidents on China's CSO policy are expected to be significant, but the direction of change is still not obvious. Therefore, a timely intervention in this area can be of great value.

UNDP is also implementing another programme on civil society development in China jointly with the European Commission. This programme entitled Governance for Equitable Development (GED) includes a comprehensive component on civil society development, with expected results including positive publicity for CSOs, enhanced legal environment for CSOs, capacity development for CSOs and government officials, and enhanced communication between the government and CSOs. Whilst this project's main partner is the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA) but also involving CSOs, this UNDEF project is implemented by grassroots CSOs and academic institutions, supplementing the GED programme through a bottom-up approach. The GED programme however, can provide a significant platform for policy channels and for disseminating the results achieved by this project.

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## **II. STRATEGY**

To better support development of CSOs in China, this project is designed to tackle the three main issues stated above and support NPOs and CSOs to be effectively engaged in the legislation and policy-making process concerning their institutional set-up and development. Through case studies and research, dialogue with the government, policy reports and capacity development of CSOs in targeted areas, this project aims to support CSOs in China to demonstrate to the public and communicate to the government about their positive roles in the society and their needs for enabling legislation. Through this process, capacity of CSOs to communicate with the government and the public is strengthened; dialogue between CSOs and the government on legislation and policy issues is enhanced; government and public perception of CSO roles and contributions are improved. Overall, this project will contribute to creating a more favourable social and legal environment to support the development of CSO in China.

This project will contribute to the following UNDAF outcome and CPD outcome in China:

**UNDAF Outcome:**

**Outcome 1:** Social and economic policies are developed and improved to be more scientifically based, human centred and sustainable.

**CPD Outcome:**

**Outcome 3:** Enabling environment for civil society participation and its effective engagement in Xiaokang priority issues supported.

**Indicator 3.1:** Relevant laws and regulations for registration, funding and participation in consultations revised.

**Indicator 3.2:** Increased participation of civil society in design and implementation of development policies/programmes.

## **Project Results**

### **Purpose**

To create a more favourable social and legal environment for civil society organizations in China through empowering CSOs with enhanced publicity and strengthened capacity of communicating with the public and dialogue with the government, so that CSO voice is heard in the legislation process and their participation in policy-making is strengthened.

### **Outcomes**

- Legislation process concerning CSO development is positively influenced through enhanced participation of CSOs
- Contribution and positive role of CSOs in responding to development issues are better publicized and recognized by the public and the government
- CSO capacities to communicate with the public and to conduct dialogue with the government are strengthened

### **Outputs**

- Report of case studies with policy recommendations is submitted to national legislation process and disseminated to relevant stakeholders
- Four workshops organized to facilitate dialogues between CSOs and the government on CSO legislation issues held
- Report with policy recommendations on roles and contributions of CSOs in responding to Sichuan earthquake is submitted to relevant government agencies and disseminated to the general public
- Four training workshops to enhance CSO capacity of communicating with the public and conducting dialogue with the government held

### **Key Activities**

The following activities will be implemented to deliver the outputs that contribute to the project results.

1. Submit a policy report based on case studies of grassroots CSOs to the national legislation process

The Center for Non-profit Organization Law of Peking University, a research institution specialized in CSO legislation is selected to conduct 6 case studies of grassroots CSOs working in the areas of women's rights, poverty reduction, disadvantaged children, HIV/AIDS, environment protection and disabled people. The targets of these studies will be selected through deliberation on the feature of their beneficiaries and their services as well as their geographic distribution. More importantly, the selected CSOs must be

working at the grassroots level and be representative of their groups. The case studies will be documenting these grassroots CSOs' roles in bridging the gaps left by limitations of government service delivery and the challenges they are facing. The case studies will particularly focus on these CSOs as grassroots organizations and the restraints caused to them by the current legal framework. A report based on these case studies will be drafted and submitted to the government taskforce working on the revision of the NPO Regulation. Policy recommendations will be included in this report with regard to how to improve the Regulation to help meet the needs of the grassroots CSOs so that they are better able to mobilize resources and deliver better services. Since The Center for Non-profit Organization Law enjoys a key consultative role to the government regulation revision taskforce, this report is expected to have an important impact on the revision process.

2. Organize four national workshops for dialogues between grassroots CSOs and members of the government regulation revision taskforce

The Center for Non-profit Organization Law of Peking University will also organize four national workshops to facilitate dialogues between grassroots CSOs and officials of the government regulation revision taskforce. The workshops will focus on important themes such as taxation issues, registration issues, governance issues, and accountability issues. The workshops will be organized so that interactive communication and true conversations can take place between CSO representatives and key government officials and academics who work in the regulation revision process. Representatives of grassroots CSOs will be invited to present their real needs and challenges. These workshops are expected to create a platform for true communication between CSOs and government officials, which otherwise may not happen in a regular legislation process.

3. Publish two reports on the roles and contributions of CSOs in responding to Sichuan earthquake

The School of Social Development and Public Policy of Beijing Normal University, a renowned research institute known for its academic credentials and access to policy makers, has been selected to compose two comprehensive reports on the roles and contributions of CSOs in responding to the Sichuan earthquake. As has been widely recognized, the earthquake provided an opportunity for CSOs to demonstrate their strength and capacity in responding to social challenges and complementing the role of the government. CSOs have made significant contribution to the rescue and relief work, and are expected to play an active role in the following reconstruction period. However, CSOs' roles and contributions are under-publicized by the media, and the experience and lessons learnt regarding CSOs roles in the past couple of months need to be documented and shared within the sector and other relevant stakeholders. Meanwhile, questions such as how the government can facilitate CSOs' effective participation in such incidents, and how CSOs can better coordinate themselves to deliver better results still need to be further discussed. These two

reports, one covering issues regarding rescue and relief and the other one focusing on mid to long term reconstruction, will capture the different dimensions of these issue and address the gaps. These reports will be published and disseminated to relevant stakeholders through launching ceremonies followed by workshops attended by a wide spectrum of stakeholders. They will also be submitted to key government decision-making entities through the School of Social Development and Public Policy's connections. As reports commissioned by a UN agency with a UN funding facility and produced by an influential institute, these reports are expected to raise serious attention from the government and have an impact on government rationale and attitude toward CSOs' roles and contributions, which in turn may lead to more positive legislation and policy changes.

#### 4. Four training workshops will be held to improve CSOs' communication capacity

A CSO training organization, *Huizeren Human Service Center*, will conduct training for selected CSOs. These training workshops will focus on how to improve CSOs' capacity to handle relations with the media and other PR related issues, as well as how to communicate with the government more effectively. Four training workshop will be arranged within in the two-year timeframe based on needs assessment of CSOs and the experiences of previous training. CSOs from different service and geographical areas will be invited to participate in these workshops. These workshops will also be designed for the participating CSOs to share their experiences and lessons. Based on this training process, a training manual will be developed and be made available to more CSOs.

The four outputs constitute a coherent framework that contributes to the achievement of the project outcomes. Case studies (output 1) will provide the government (in particular MOCA as the primary legislation drafter and Legal Affair Offices of the State Council as primary legislation reviewer) with examples of the challenges and limitation faced by NPOs, experiences which may otherwise not be brought to the attention of legislators and their institutions. The dialogue workshop (output 2) will give these NPOs opportunities to meet and explore solutions for NPO development. Restraints in legislation may also be fed back to the NPOs for their consideration and understanding. The two reports (output 3) will help the general public, government officials and other stakeholders to increase their awareness and understanding of the roles and contributions of CSOs (including NPOs), and create an atmosphere more conducive towards cooperation and mutual understanding. The CSO training workshops (output 4) will then focus on the capacity of CSOs and NPOs to better communicate their roles, contributions and challenges to the public and the government.

#### **Communication and publicity**

Communication and publicity will be a key aspect of this project. Media will be invited to the opening ceremony, launching of reports, workshops and dissemination conference.

Reports and studies will also be shared with the media for wider dissemination. Other stakeholders such as donors, CSOs, research institutions and related government bodies will also be invited to join events and activities. The websites of GED and MOCA will also help publicize news and products of the project.

### **Sustainability**

This project focuses on capacity development of CSOs, changing public attitudes, and enhancing policy-making processes. All these aspects aim to achieve results at the social, policy and institutional level, which contribute to long term and lasting impacts.

### **Considerations on gender and marginalized groups**

Gender considerations exist in two aspects of this project.

- 1) Many CSOs in China, particularly NPOs, are voluntary organizations that provide services to the disadvantaged and marginalized groups, of which women often constitute the majority. In this project, the CSOs selected to participate will include organizations working on women's rights and empowerment. The others working on community development, HIV/AIDS and poverty alleviation also target women as their main beneficiaries.
- 2) Leaders and staff of many CSOs in China are women. Empowering CSOs in fact is enabling and empowering women so that their voices are heard and they are effectively engaged as active partners in decision-making processes.

Therefore, both women's practical and strategic needs will be addressed in this project.

CSOs in China target the most vulnerable groups such as the disabled, migrant workers, women and the elderly. This project, aiming to empower the CSOs and to create a more favourable social and legal environment for their development, will ultimately benefit the marginalized and vulnerable groups. For instance, the targeted organizations for case studies are carefully selected to represent different groups of marginalized and vulnerable groups, which include the poor, people affected by HIV/AIDS, children, disable persons and women.

### **Partnership Strategy**

To achieve the expected results of this project, a partnership among the government, CSOs, academia, CICETE, UNDP and UNDEF will be formulated, so that each partner involved will contribute added-value to the success of this project.

The government as the main legislator of CSO policies will be effectively engaged through UNDP partnership framework and two academic implementing partners' connections. The major government agency that is to be engaged in this project is the State Administration of

CSO Management of the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MOCA). The Administration is the designated agency within MOCA on CSO development and management issues. It is also the first drafter of legislations concerning CSOs. Therefore, this Administration and other relevant agencies in MOCA will be the primary target of advocacy by means of dialogue with CSOs and reports/policy recommendations submitted by think tanks. Throughout the dialogue process, other relevant agencies such as the State Administration of Taxation will also be involved.

One CSO and two academic institutions will function as implementing partners. All the three implementing partners are selected strategically according to their capacity, credentials and existing partnership with the government.

*Huizeren Human Service Center*, will be responsible for implementing and produce activity 4 and output 4. As a CSO capacity development organization, Huizeren has developed recognized expertise and professional knowledge in capacity development for CSOs, particularly in the areas concerning volunteer management, public relations and government relation. It has developed training courses tailor-made for CSOs. Huizeren maintains good relationships with several district governments in Beijing and has been a trusted CSO working at the grassroots level in Beijing and beyond. It has experiences working with other UN agencies such as UNV, which well recognize Huizeren's contribution through its expertise in volunteer training and management.

The two academic institutions will be responsible for the three research and advocacy oriented outputs. They will work closely with CSOs to reflect their needs and potential. The Center for Non-profit Organization Law of Peking University will be responsible for the case studies and the policy report on CSOs role in service provision to marginalized groups. This Center is one of the leading research facilities covering legislation issues regarding CSOs in China. It plays a role as a major think tank for the Ministry of Civil Affairs concerning CSO legislation issues, and has been engaged in previous legislation processes concerning CSOs development in China. As a UNDP partner organization, its faculty members have been engaged in UNDP supported initiatives concerning CSO legislation in China and other developing countries in Southeast Asia such as Lao PRR. The School of Social Development and Public Policy of Beijing Normal University is another main think tank for the government on policy issues regarding civil society development. It has close connection to the leaders of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and therefore has convenient access to the policy making processes. The School has already started initial studies in the designated area of the project. Reports and policy recommendations submitted by both institutions bear special significance to the government and therefore can serve as special agents for advocacy.



CICETE has been a long-term strategic counterpart for UNDP since UNDP entered China in 1978. UNDP relies on CICETE's expertise and service to work with local partners. Its identity as the government coordinating entity also helps ensure national ownership and of project results and their mainstreaming.

The UNDP - as UN's development network - helps gain trust and support from the government when tackling sensitive issues such as civil society development. Its long term partnership with the national government will give the project powerful leverage and effective access to policy changes. UNDP's knowledge, expertise and global network in engaging CSOs can also provide technical assistance to other partners involved.

Considering the close linkage between CSO movement and voluntary movement in China, UNV may be associated to this project through working with UNDP by suggesting volunteer organizations for case studies commissioned in this project. UNV will also make substantive contribution to the two reports covering the role of CSOs in earthquake relief and reconstruction by extending its coverage to voluntary activities and contribution of volunteers in these processes. UNV has also expressed intention to co-fund the publication and dissemination of these reports. Other UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNAIDS, and UNIFEM may also join the process. The project will take into close consideration other donors' initiatives, and selected materials from other related CSO capacity building initiatives may be utilized in this project.

UNDEF is more than the funding entity in this project. As a UN facility, it will provide professional and substantive guidance to the design and implementation of the project. UNDEF's mission and mandate will make sure this project contributes to promotion of equitable development based on human rights and democratic values.

Contact information for implementing partners are attached as Annex II

### III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Enabling environment for civil society participation and its effective engagement in Xiaokang priority issues supported.</p> <p><b>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1:</b> Relevant laws and regulations for registration funding and participation in consultations revised.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2:</b> Increased participation of civil society in design and implementation of development policies/programmes.</p> <p><b>Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):</b></p> <p><b>Focus Area:</b> Democratic Governance</p> <p><b>Key Result Area:</b> Fostering inclusive participation</p> <p><b>Corporate outcome:</b> Civic engagement, through civil society organizations, voluntary associations, trade unions, political parties, and private sector organizations, enables all people to influence public policy processes.</p> <p><b>Partnership Strategy</b></p> <p>To achieve the expected results of this project, a partnership among the government, CSOs, academia, CICETE, UNDP and UNDEF will be formulated, so that each partner involved will contribute added-value to the success of this project.</p> <p>The government is engaged in this project as the main legislator of CSO policies. The government is the target of advocacy and CSO partner for dialogue, through which policy changes are realized. CSOs are main beneficiaries of this project. They are also proactive advocates who contribute their experience and communicate their views with the government. The two academic implementing entities will work closely with CSOs to reflect CSOs' needs and promote CSOs' roles to the government on their behalf. Both institutions have special connections to the government and have access to the policy making processes regarding CSO legislation. Reports and policy recommendations submitted by them bear special significance to the government. CICETE has been a long-term strategic counterpart for UNDP. UNDP counts on CICETE's expertise and service to work with local partners. Its identity as the government coordinating entity also helps ensure national ownership and mainstreaming of project results. UNDP helps gain trust and support from the government when tackling sensitive issues such as civil society development. Its long term partnership with the national government will give the project powerful leverage and effective access to policy changes. UNDP's knowledge, expertise and global network in engaging CSOs can also provide technical assistance to other partners involved. UNDEF is more than the funding entity in this project. As a UN facility, it will provide professional and substantive guidance to the design and implementation of the project. UNDEF's mission and mandate will make sure this project contributes to promotion of equitable development based on human rights and democratic values.</p> |
|--|

| Project title: <i>Be There and Be Heard</i><br>ID (ATLAS Award ID): 00062414  |  |   |   |   |            |
|---|--|---|---|---|------------|
| INTENDED OUTPUTS  | OUTPUT FOR (YEARS)   | TARGETS   | INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES   | RESPONSIBLE PARTIES   | INPUTS     |
| <b>Output 1</b> Report based on case studies with policy recommendations is fed into national legislation process and disseminated to relevant stakeholders   | Targets (Year 1)<br>- case studies are conducted<br>Targets (Year 2)<br>- report is commissioned and disseminated    | are<br>- report is commissioned and disseminated                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Activity Result: case studies are conducted</li> <li>▪ Action: conduct case studies</li> <li>2 Activity Result: report is composed and disseminated</li> <li>▪ Action: disseminate report</li> <li>▪ Action: disseminate report</li> </ul> | Center for NPO Law, Peking University                                     | \$ 60,000  |
| <b>Output 2</b> Workshops are organized to facilitator dialogues between CSOs and the government on CSO legislation issues  | Targets (Year 1)<br>- 1 workshops are organized<br>Targets (Year 2)<br>- 3 workshops are organized                   | are<br>- 1 workshops are organized<br>- 3 workshops are organized                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Activity Result: 1 workshops are organized</li> <li>▪ Action: organized three workshops</li> <li>2 Activity Result: 3 workshops are organized</li> <li>▪ Action: organized three workshops</li> </ul>                                      | Center for NPO Law, Peking University                                     | \$ 120,000 |
| <b>Output 3</b> Report with policy recommendations on roles and contributions of CSOs in responding to Sichuan earthquake is submitted to relevant government agencies and disseminated to the general public | Targets (Year 1)<br>- first report on rescue and relief is accomplished and disseminated                             | are<br>- first report on rescue and relief is accomplished and disseminated         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Activity Result: report is composed and disseminated</li> <li>▪ Action: compose report</li> <li>2 Activity Result: report is disseminated</li> <li>▪ Action: dissemination workshop</li> </ul>   | School of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing Normal University | \$100,000  |
| <b>Output 4</b> Training workshops are organized to enhance CSO capacity in communication with the public and dialogue with the government  | Targets (Year 1)<br>- 2 training workshops are conducted<br>Targets (Year 2)<br>- 2 training workshops are conducted | are<br>- 2 training workshops are conducted<br>- 2 training workshops are conducted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Activity Result: 1 workshops are conducted</li> <li>▪ Action: organize workshops</li> <li>2 Activity Result: 3 workshops are conducted</li> <li>▪ Action: organize workshops</li> </ul>  | Beijing Human Center<br>Huizeren Service                                  | \$80,840   |

Annual Work Plan

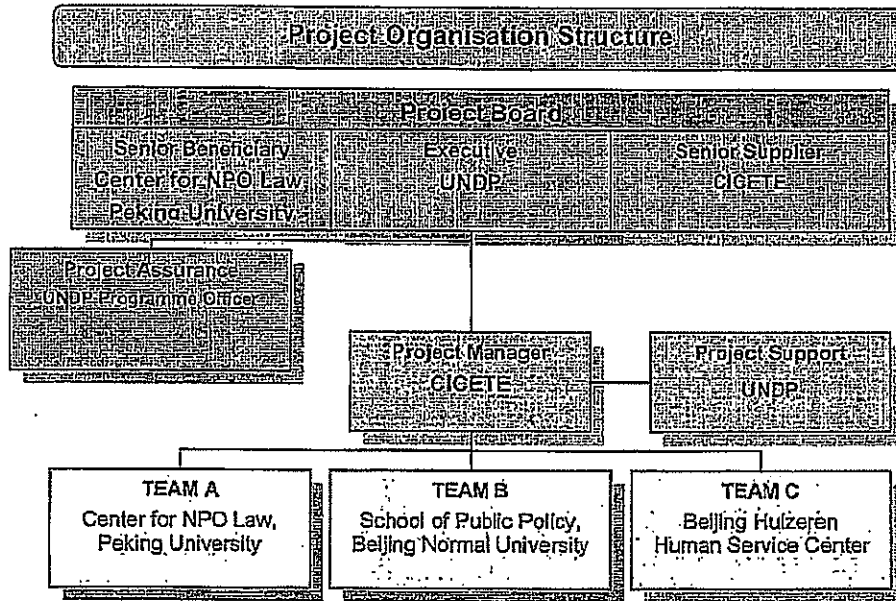
Year: 2008

| EXPECTED OUTPUTS<br><i>And baselines, indicators including annual targets</i>  | PLANNED ACTIVITIES<br><i>List activity results and associated actions</i>                            | TIMEFRAME |    |    |    | RESPONSIBLE PARTY                                  | PLANNED BUDGET |                    |           |                  |
|--|--|-----------|----|----|----|--|----------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|
|  |  | Q1        | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |  | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount    |                  |
| Output 1 Report based on case studies with policy recommendations is fed into national legislation process and disseminated to relevant stakeholders   | Activity Result: case studies are conducted<br>Action: conduct case studies                          |           |    |    |    | Center for NPO Law, Peking University              | UNDEF          |                    | \$ 40,000 |                  |
| Output 2 National and sub-national workshops are organized to facilitate dialogues between CSOs and the government on CSO legislation issues   | Activity Result: 1 workshops are organized<br>Action: organized one workshop                         |           |    |    |    | Center for NPO Law, Peking University              | UNDEF          |                    | \$ 10,000 |                  |
| Output 3 Report with policy recommendations on roles and contributions of CSOs in responding to Sichuan earthquake is submitted to relevant government agencies and disseminated to the general public | Activity Result: first report is composed and disseminated<br>Action: compose and disseminate report |           |    |    |    | School of Public Policy, Beijing Normal University | UNDEF          |                    | \$50,000  |                  |
| Output 4 Training workshops are organized to enhance CSO capacity in communication with the public and dialogue with the government  | Activity Result: 1 workshops are conducted<br>Action: organize 1 workshops                           |           |    |    |    | Beijing Huizeren Human Service Center              | UNDEF          |                    | \$43,580  |                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |  |           |    |    |    |  |                |                    |           | <b>\$143,580</b> |

Year: 2009

| EXPECTED: OUTPUTS<br><i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>  | PLANNED ACTIVITIES<br><i>List activity results and associated actions</i>                                    | TIMEFRAME |    |    |    | RESPONSIBLE PARTY                                  | PLANNED BUDGET |                    |            |
|--|--|-----------|----|----|----|--|----------------|--------------------|------------|
|  |  | Q1        | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |  | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount*    |
| Output 1 Report based on case studies with policy recommendations is fed into national legislation process and disseminated to relevant stakeholders   | Activity Result: report is composed and disseminated<br>Action: compose report<br>Action: disseminate report |           |    |    |    | Center for NPO Law, Peking University              | UNDEF          |                    | \$ 40,000  |
| Output 2 National and sub-national workshops are organized to facilitate dialogues between CSOs and the government on CSO legislation issues.  | Activity Result: 3 workshops are organized<br>Action: organized three workshops                              |           |    |    |    | Center for NPO Law, Peking University              | UNDEF          |                    | \$ 90,000  |
| Output 3 Report with policy recommendations on roles and contributions of CSOs in responding to Sichuan earthquake is submitted to relevant government agencies and disseminated to the general public | Activity Result: second report is composed and disseminated<br>Action: compose and disseminate report        |           |    |    |    | School of Public Policy, Beijing Normal University | UNDEF          |                    | \$ 50,000  |
| Output 4 Training workshops are organized to enhance CSO capacity in communication with the public and dialogue with the government  | 3 Activity workshops conducted<br>Result: 3 are organized<br>Action: organize workshops                      |           |    |    |    | Beijing Huizeren Human Service Center              | UNDEF          |                    | \$ 37,260  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |  |           |    |    |    |  |                |                    | \$ 217,260 |

#### IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



UNDP is the Executing Agency of this project and will be responsible for contracts with all Implementing Agencies or individuals involved in the project through its national partner The China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE). UNDP will receive the grant in two tranches for each year of implementation. The second tranche will be contingent upon the receipt of the Mid-Term Report and a financial status update, UNDP as UNDEF Executing Agency, will receive 7% of the total UNDP grant award as administrative overhead fee for overseeing and providing financial, contractual, reporting and evaluation services. This arrangement will also be explained in the Co-Financing MOU which is to be signed between UNDEF and UNDP. UNDP will manage any financial disbursements to the Implementing Agency(ies) or actor(s) as per implementation arrangements or payment schedules concluded between them.

For UNDP purposes, The China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE) is nominated by the Ministry of Commerce of China (MOFCOM) as the Government Coordinating Agency and Executing Agency that is directly responsible for the Government's participation in the Annual Work Plan (AWP) of this project. The AWP describes the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and the CICETE on the use of resources. CICETE is responsible and accountable for managing the project, achieving the project outputs, and

for the effective use of project resources on behalf of UNDP. More specifically, as National Executing Agency (NEA), CICETE will assume responsibilities specified in the national executing (NEX) manual, viz. ensuring that the Implementing Agencies as indicated below produce a clear and updated work plan; that inputs are mobilized as required by the project authority and that the related outputs are produced according to the project objectives and related work plan, and that NEX rules and regulations are followed on the use of project funds, particularly for procurement.

The Implementing Partners are Center for NPO Law, Peking University; School of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing Normal University and Beijing Huizeren Human Service Center. They will be responsible for achieving the results in the project by implement the activities under the four major outputs as indicted in the Result and Resource Framework.

## Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

### Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

### Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.



A Project Board that includes UNDP staff will be established and meet every 6 months to review progress made and issues occurred. A project manager will be appointed and responsible for the project implementation and management. Periodical field visits will be carried out in conjunction with middle and final project review.

As Executing Agency, UNDP will be responsible for reporting to UNDEF including the preparation of the mid-term progress report, the final project evaluation report and certified financial reports. All reports will be as per the UNDEF Monitoring and Reporting Guidelines and in accordance with the Reporting timetable.

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## V. LEGAL COMMITMENTS

Signature of this project document commits all parties to abide by the following:

- a. The Executing Agency agrees to be responsible for the overall management of the project and will bear all financial, monitoring, evaluation and reporting responsibilities to UNDEF as per the UNDEF Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Guidelines. The Executing Agency also agrees to be responsible for contracts with all implementing agencies or individuals involved in the project.
- b. The Executing Agency agrees to undertake best efforts to ensure that none of the funds received from UNDEF are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipient of any amounts provided by UNDEF do not appear on the list maintained by the UN Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999) and that this undertaking form part of any and all sub-contracts entered into by the grantee.
- c. As per ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31 on consultative relationship, as well as the UNDP criteria for associated NGOs, the aims and purposes of all Executing and Implementing Agencies are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the UN.
- d. All CSO partners to this project have been recognized nationally or internationally and where applicable, comply with existing national legislation regarding formal registration and public accountability.
- e. All CSO partners to this project have statutes or by-laws providing for a transparent process of decision-making, election of officers and members of the Board, and the CSO has authority to speak for its members through its authorized representatives.
- f. All funds will be transferred from UNDEF to the designated Executing Agency in US Dollars. Any onward payments made in currencies other than US Dollars will be determined by applying the rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the rate of exchange prior to the full realization of the project, which

may affect the ability to carry out project activities, the Executing Agency or Implementing Agency(ies) will be expected to adjust project design so as to stay within available resources.

- g. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in US Dollars.
- h. Any interest income attributable to the utilized portion of the grant will be credited to the project account and returned to UNDEF.
- i. All parties agree to take all necessary measures to facilitate evaluations as and when required by UNDEF or a third party on its behalf.
- j. All parties agree to provide financial expenditure reports and certified financial statements as per the UNDEF Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Guidelines available on the UNDEF website. As set out in the individual co-financing MOU between UNDP and UNFIP/UNDEF
- k. Assets approved and purchased under this project do not fall under the financial or managerial control of UNDEF at any stage of the project. UNDEF is not involved in their acquisition, in decisions concerning access, or in the assumption of risks associated with these assets. Consequently, the implementing agency is responsible for all financial and managerial control and accountability of these assets throughout the life cycle of the project and beyond, in accordance with its own rules.

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the People's Republic of China Government of and UNDP, signed on June 29th 1979.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency 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 executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

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 this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the 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/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

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## **VI. BUDGET**

See Annex I



**UNDEF PROJECT BUDGET**  
(In US dollars)

Executing Agency: UNDP Beijing  
 Project Title: Be There Be Heard  
 Start Date: To Be Entered By UNDEF  
 End Date: To Be Entered By UNDEF  
 Executing Agency Project Number::  
 IMIS Project ID: To Be Entered By UNDEF  
 UNDEF Project Number.: UDF-CPR-07-176

| Project Budget Lines | Object of Expenditure                   | Project Budget |                |                |      |        |  |
|----------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|------|--------|--|
|                      |   | I              |                | II             |      | III    |  |
|                      |   | Total          |                | Year 1         |      | Year 2 |  |
|                      |   | US\$           | US\$           | US\$           | US\$ | US\$   |  |
| 1                    | Salaries                                |                |                |                |      |        |  |
| a                    | International Professionals             | 5,500          | 1,500          | 4,000          |      |        |  |
| b                    | National Professionals                  | 42,000         | 14,000         | 28,000         |      |        |  |
| c                    | Administrative Assistants               | 9,600          | 4,800          | 4,800          |      |        |  |
| d                    | Consultants                             |                |                |                |      |        |  |
|                      | <b>Total</b>                            | <b>57,100</b>  | <b>20,300</b>  | <b>36,800</b>  |      |        |  |
| 2                    | Travel                                  |                |                |                |      |        |  |
| a                    | Tickets                                 | 22,000         | 8,000          | 14,000         |      |        |  |
| b                    | Per diems / meals and accomodation      | 19,000         | 7,000          | 12,000         |      |        |  |
|                      | <b>Total</b>                            | <b>41,000</b>  | <b>15,000</b>  | <b>26,000</b>  |      |        |  |
| 3                    | Contractual services                    |                |                |                |      |        |  |
| a                    | Implementing partner(s)                 | 100,000        | 50,000         | 50,000         |      |        |  |
| b                    | Service contracts                       |                |                |                |      |        |  |
|                      | <b>Total</b>                            | <b>100,000</b> | <b>50,000</b>  | <b>50,000</b>  |      |        |  |
| 4                    | Meetings and Training                   |                |                |                |      |        |  |
| a                    | Seminars & Meetings                     | 40,000         | 10,000         | 30,000         |      |        |  |
| b                    | Trainings & Workshops                   | 40,000         | 10,000         | 30,000         |      |        |  |
| c                    | Study Tours                             | 60,560         | 30,280         | 30,280         |      |        |  |
|                      | <b>Total</b>                            | <b>140,560</b> | <b>50,280</b>  | <b>90,280</b>  |      |        |  |
| 5                    | Project Equipment                       |                |                |                |      |        |  |
| a                    | IT Equipment                            | 6,840          | 2,000          | 4,840          |      |        |  |
| b                    | Other Equipment                         |                |                |                |      |        |  |
|                      | <b>Total</b>                            | <b>6,840</b>   | <b>2,000</b>   | <b>4,840</b>   |      |        |  |
| 6                    | Advocacy                                |                |                |                |      |        |  |
| a                    | Publications, Pamphlets & Brochures     | 5,000          | 2,000          | 3,000          |      |        |  |
| b                    | Other Media (including web sites)       | 7,840          | 3,000          | 4,840          |      |        |  |
|                      | <b>Total</b>                            | <b>12,840</b>  | <b>5,000</b>   | <b>7,840</b>   |      |        |  |
| 7                    | Miscellaneous                           |                |                |                |      |        |  |
| a                    | Rent                                    |                |                |                |      |        |  |
| b                    | Sundry - Note 1                         | 2,500          | 1,000          | 1,500          |      |        |  |
| c                    | Others - pls. specify                   |                |                |                |      |        |  |
|                      | <b>Total</b>                            | <b>2,500</b>   | <b>1,000</b>   | <b>1,500</b>   |      |        |  |
| 8                    | <b>Total Project Cost (TPC)</b>         | <b>360,840</b> | <b>143,580</b> | <b>217,260</b> |      |        |  |
| 9                    | UNDP Fee (7% UNDP Grant Amount )        | 27,160         | 27,160         |                |      |        |  |
| 10                   | UNDP Grant Amount                       | 388,000        | 170,740        | 217,260        |      |        |  |
|                      | UNDEF M & E (3% of UNDEF grant)         | 12,000         | 12,000         |                |      |        |  |
| 10                   | <b>Total UNDEF Grant Award - Note 3</b> | <b>400,000</b> | <b>182,740</b> | <b>217,260</b> |      |        |  |

Notes: Budget lines may be added and all line items should be rounded off to the nearest dollar. Please note yellow cells are formulas and should not be altered.

1 Sundry expenses include bank charges, expendable office supplies, telephone lines/fax charges, freight, postage, etc.

2 10% of the total project budget will be used to cover the cost of monitoring and evaluation activities, to be capped at US\$25,000 for projects over US\$250,000, except for in the case of UNDP. Overhead fee will be subtracted from this amount, balance to be retained by UNDEF for additional monitoring & evaluation that may be necessary.

3 This line item must not exceed the total UNDEF grant award and must match amount in Results based framework, Annex II



## Approval Memo for Budget Revision

Finance, UNDP China

Date: 18-Mar-09

No. 1

1. Team Leader for clearance: Grace Wang

2. Finance/SPMST: Cleared by GS&LL

3. DCD: NN for signature and approval (send to KK & finalize in Atlas)

4. Return to PM:

5. Return a signed copy to Argus generator: CM

6. Return this memorandum and a signed copy of the revision to Finance as soon as possible

Grace Wang 16.3.09

me 18/3/09 / lulu 18 March 2009

NN 24/03/09

**Your approval is hereby requested for the attached budget revision  
Be there and be heard (Award#: 00050481, Project: 00062414)**

( v ) This approval is within your authority.

( ) This approval exceeds your authority; The delegated approval memo is attached, and any comment taken into account.

**This approval of the attached budget will change the resource situation as follows (all figures are in US\$):**

| SOF        | Description                                   | 2009           | 2010           | Total (2009-2010) |
|------------|---|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Fund 30000 | Total approved c/s budget                     | 7,080,721      | 0              | 7,080,721         |
|            | <b>This approval (inputs variation)</b>       | <b>170,740</b> | <b>217,260</b> | <b>388,000</b>    |
|            | Total approved c/s budget after this revision | 7,251,461      | 217,260        | 7,468,721         |

**Finance Comments:**

Initial setup.

KK for 2009 & 2010. Sign the letter  
Tnks







**Annual Work Plan**

China - Beijing

Award Id: 00050481  
 Award Title: Be there and be heard  
 Year: 2009

Report Date: 16/3/2009

| Project ID         | Expected Outputs      | Key Activities           | Timeframe |     | Responsible Party              | Planned Budget |       |              |                                |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
|                    |                       |                          | Start     | End |                                | Fund           | Donor | Budget Descr | Amount US\$                    |                   |
| 00062414           | Be there and be heard | CASE STUDY               |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71200        | International Consultants      | 1,500.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71300        | Local Consultants              | 5,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71400        | Contractual Services - Individ | 1,600.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71600        | Travel                         | 5,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 72100        | Contractual Services-Company   | 10,000.00         |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74200        | Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs  | 1,900.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74500        | Miscellaneous Expenses         | 15,000.00         |
|                    |                       | CSO capacity training    |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71300        | Local Consultants              | 7,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71600        | Travel                         | 5,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 72100        | Contractual Services-Company   | 2,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74500        | Miscellaneous Expenses         | 29,580.00         |
|                    |                       | CSO role in Wenchuan     |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 75100        | Facilities & Administration    | 27,160.00         |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71300        | Local Consultants              | 4,500.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71400        | Contractual Services - Individ | 1,600.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71600        | Travel                         | 5,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 72100        | Contractual Services-Company   | 20,000.00         |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74200        | Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs  | 1,500.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74500        | Miscellaneous Expenses         | 17,400.00         |
|                    |                       | Dialogue between CSO & G |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71300        | Local Consultants              | 2,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74500        | Miscellaneous Expenses         | 8,000.00          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       |                       |                          |           |     |                                |                |       |              |                                | <b>170,740.00</b> |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> |                       |                          |           |     |                                |                |       |              |                                | <b>170,740.00</b> |





**Annual Work Plan**

China - Beijing

Award Id: 00050481  
 Award Title: Be there and be heard  
 Year: 2010

Report Date: 16/3/2009

| Project ID         | Expected Outputs      | Key Activities           | Timeframe |     | Responsible Party              | Planned Budget |       |              |                                |                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
|                    |                       |                          | Start     | End |                                | Fund           | Donor | Budget Descr | Amount US\$                    |                   |
| 00062414           | Be there and be heard | CASE STUDY               |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71200        | International Consultants      | 2,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71300        | Local Consultants              | 10,000.00         |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71400        | Contractual Services - Individ | 1,200.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71600        | Travel                         | 10,000.00         |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74500        | Miscellaneous Expenses         | 16,800.00         |
|                    |                       | CSO capacity training    |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71300        | Local Consultants              | 6,500.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71400        | Contractual Services - Individ | 2,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71600        | Travel                         | 6,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 72100        | Contractual Services-Companie  | 20,000.00         |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74200        | Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs  | 2,760.00          |
|                    |                       | CSO role in Wenchuan     |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71300        | Local Consultants              | 6,500.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71400        | Contractual Services - Individ | 1,600.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71600        | Travel                         | 5,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 72100        | Contractual Services-Companie  | 20,000.00         |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74500        | Miscellaneous Expenses         | 16,900.00         |
|                    |                       | Dialogue between CSO & G |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71300        | Local Consultants              | 5,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 71600        | Travel                         | 5,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 72100        | Contractual Services-Companie  | 10,000.00         |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74200        | Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs  | 3,000.00          |
|                    |                       |                          |           |     | CPR-China International Centre | 30000          | UNDEF | 74500        | Miscellaneous Expenses         | 67,000.00         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       |                       |                          |           |     |                                |                |       |              |                                | <b>217,260.00</b> |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> |                       |                          |           |     |                                |                |       |              |                                | <b>217,260.00</b> |

