

JOINT PROGRAMME MONITORING REPORT
GENDER THEMATIC WINDOW

Section I: Identification and Joint Programme Status

a. Joint Programme Identification and basic data

<p>Date of Submission: February 15th 2011 Submitted by: Name: Samar Samara Title: M and E Officer MDG-TF Gender Organization: UNDP Contact information: samar.samara@undp.org, Mobile: 054 817 6748</p>	<p>Country and Thematic Window</p> <p align="center">Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the oPt</p>
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<p>MDTF Atlas Project No: MDGF 1702 Title:</p>	<p>Report Number: 3</p> <p>Reporting Period: July 2010-January 2011</p> <p>Programme Duration: 36 months</p> <p>Official starting date: January 2009</p>
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<p>Participating UN Organizations ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNRWA</p>	<p>Implementing partners¹ MoWA, MoL, MoH, MoEHE, MoSA, Mol, BCRD, PGFTU, CoC, TVET Centers, Sabaya Center, Al Quds University, SAWA, Forum to Combat VAW (Al Muntada), Amal Coalition to Combat GBV, HWC, MADAD, WAV, WATC, GUPW, MIFTAH, PFPPA, RWDS/PARC, NAMAA, PCBS, WPCs in Gaza, and Filistinyat, Birziet University- Institute of Law, CWLRC</p>
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Budget Summary	
Total Approved Joint Programme Budget	ILO: \$ 1,649,245 UNDP: \$ 2,043,229 UNESCO: \$ 776,525 UNFPA: \$ 1,325,163 UN WOMEN: \$ 2,026,484 UNRWA: \$ 1,179,354 Total: \$ 9,000,000
Total Amount of Transferred to date	ILO: \$ 1,103,285 UNDP: \$ 1,410,366

¹ Please list all the partners actually working in the joint's programme implementation, NGOs, Universities, etc

	UNESCO: \$ 575,618 UNFPA: \$ 844,434 UN WOMEN: \$ 1,589,175 UNRWA: \$ 1,094,608 Total: \$ 6,617,486
Total Budget Committed to date	ILO: \$939,397 UNDP: \$ 1,414,684 UNESCO: \$ 361,961 UNFPA: \$741,537 UN WOMEN: \$ 476,331 UNRWA: \$ 607,026 Total: \$4,669,962
Total Budget Disbursed to date	ILO: \$421,878 UNDP: \$ 391,454 UNESCO: \$ 248,313 UNFPA: \$657,475 UN WOMEN: \$ 236,765 UNRWA: \$ 435,025 Total: \$2,519,937

Indicate Beneficiary type	Expected number of Institutions	Number of Institutions to date	Expected Number of Women	Number of Women To date	Expected number of Men	Number of men to date	Expected number of individuals from Ethnic Groups	number of individuals from Ethnic Groups to date
National Institutions	27	19						
Local Institutions	427	325						
Urban								
Rural								
Total	454	334	20630	13771	9278	3030		

Comment [s1]: This figure was 106 the discrepancies are due to the fact that the branches of a national institution is considered local

Comment [s2]: Number increased due to new re-planning @UNRWA

Indicate Beneficiary type	Expected number of Institutions	Number of Institutions to date	Expected Number of Women	Number of Women To date	Expected number of Men	Number of men to date	Expected number of individuals from Ethnic Groups	number of individuals from Ethnic Groups to date
National Institutions	3	0						
Local Institutions	110	96						
Urban								
Rural								
Total	23	96	63728	14,686	14,632	7,387		

Comment [s3]: Number decreased due to UNRWA re-planning i.e. considered direct beneficiaries instead of indirect.

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b. Joint Programme M&E framework

This template is the same as the one you will find in the JP documents. We have added 3 columns to provide spaces for baselines of the indicators as well as targets. All the values for indicators in this template are cumulative. This means the past values obtained accumulate (add up over time) as the joint programme gets implemented. We are expecting you to include not only the indicators but the value of these indicators. If you do not provide them, please explain the reason and how you are going to obtain this information for the next reporting period.

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Expected Results (Outcomes and outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame and frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 1 GBV and all forms of VAW/G reduced	1- Qualitative and quantitative analysis of change in incidence of GBV/VAW over the JP phase.	Main findings : As baseline data on this indicator is space consuming please find details in the document attached named: Annex 1 Monitoring Baseline data.	1 – A national survey on GBV and women political representation is conducted end of 2010, and updated by end of JP phase. To incorporate prevalence measures on VAW (including root causes) into routine annual PCBS sample surveys i.e. (Violence at the work place, perpetrator typology, relation to the victim, type, frequency of violence and if cases where reported to whom and the quality of services received). 2-The national strategy to combat VAW is finalized by June 2010. 3-The action oriented and policy research on GBV is in place by end of 2010.	1-The contract with the service provider PCBS was signed on September 15 th 2010 The development of the questionnaire and sharing it for feedback is expected in Q1 2011. Survey results were expected in November 2010, however due to the lengthy procurement procedures the survey is delayed and expected to take place in Q2 2011 results in Q3 2011. 2- The strategy to combat VAW was endorsed by the Palestinian Ministers Cabinet on January 11 th 2011, following final revision from MoPAD, and the approval of the National Committee to Combat VAW. The Strategy is in its final translation and editing phase. 3- In the 2 nd monitoring report, the action oriented research was anticipated to be completed in Oct. /Nov2010 (delayed to February 2011). A first draft was received in Nov. and initial input was provided to enhance the document. The final draft was received from Bisan Center for Research and Development the second half of January and is under review by UN Women. Accordingly a meeting for the consultative committee took place in Nov. with an initial presentation on the main findings. Anticipated report completion in Feb. The policy paper format has been prepared.	1-UNDP/PCBS contract, PCBS narrative report Q1 2011 about the process applied to develop the questionnaire, outcomes of the user-producer dialogue, the developed questionnaire and the endorsement of all stakeholders. - PCBS Progress report on the status of data collection and processing (Q2 2011). First draft of the report (Q3 2011) Final report after integrating all comments. (Q3 2011) Two annual reports about the MDG indicators. 2- The strategy document January 2011. Al quds, Al Ayam 12/1/2011 press releases. -MoWA strategic plan, and annual reports; -MoM with all stakeholders. -2011 Future Action plans and monitoring reports of line Ministries.	1-PCBS survey of 2500 Households questionnaire, collection of administrative data, and focus groups. Q2 2011 as BL, and 2012. 2- Desk review, interviews, focus groups, questionnaire for the Head of Units and high administrative staff at MOWA, Need assessment questionnaire for MoWA staff. Between July-Dec 2009. - 5 participatory workshops held in the WB&GS with line ministries, NGOs, and community members at the grassroots level - 14 discussion groups in rural areas and refugee camps throughout the WB&GS. . -interviews with women in shelters. 3-As above including meetings with key informants in line ministries and policy makers.	1-UNDP; With all 6 UNs, PCBS and relevant stakeholders. 2and 3- UN WOMEN In partnership with line Ministries: MoWA, MoI, MoP, MoSA etc... Gos: PCBS S CBOs: Sabaya Centers NGOs and network s: Sawa, Al-Muntada Forum to Combat VAW in the WB and Amal Coalition in GS,	-Capacity and willingness exist within PCBS to integrate a wider approach when surveying violence. -The continuous rotation and turnover of PCBS employees coordinating with the MDG-GEWE JP; 3 PCBS coordinators were changed between Nov09-June10. -Time bound, and budget limitation: PCBS plan was to conduct the DVS every 5 years, the 1 st was accomplished in 2005 and the 2 nd was expected by end of 2010. However PCBS informed the JP secretariat that even though this was their initial plan, this year they will give the agricultural census a priority and therefore other financial resources are needed to cover DVS. Accordingly, an accurate baseline is not available. As UNDP will finance this Joint activity, a compromise was made to limit the level of analysis decreasing the estimated budget for the intended survey

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					<p>-PMT 11-8-2010 MoM</p> <p>3-Eol, Contract with Bisan, and The policy paper format on VAW</p> <p>Monitoring documentation of monthly monitoring meetings with UN WOMEN coordinator and email updates 25/8/2010, JP Focus group meeting with beneficiaries from MoWA, UNRWA and representatives from women orgs 3/11/2010</p>		Bisan Center for Research and Development	
	<p>2- The National strategy to combat VAW is adopted and integrated into strategic plans of MoWA, line ministries and other relevant stakeholder (Output 1.1).</p>	<p>BL 2009: No national strategy formulated/adopted to combat VAW by MoWA before the MDG-GEWE initiative.</p>	<p>Final version of strategy to combat VAW is developed by June 2010.</p>	<p>2010: final version of the National Strategy to Combat VAW was endorsed by the Palestinian Ministers Cabinet in Jan 2011, (the anticipated date was July 2010) adopted by MoWA in June 2010, integrated into MoWA's 2011-2015 action plans, endorsed by the National Committee to combat VAW (consisting of 12 ministries and representatives of civil society) was presented to the PMT on 11-8-2010 meeting and PMC. The official launch for the strategy took place on January 17th 2011. Capacity building plan for MoWA staff has been developed covering 2011-2013. On December 16th 2010 training was undertaken in joint partnership between UN WOMEN and UNDP to build the capacities of 25 persons from MoWA staff on the technical and managerial levels. The full day training workshop focused on team work, which is essential if the National Strategy to Combat VAW will be implemented successfully and Developing a code of ethics for MoWA staff. Recommendations from the workshop were as follows: (1) A need to continue this training further and develop a code of ethics for MoWA staff; (2) To ensure team building exercises throughout 2011; and (3) To conduct ongoing meetings for MoWA staff to discuss issues pertaining to women's rights and VAW.</p>	<p>- As above</p>	<p>-As above, and Participatory Monitoring workshop (PMW) with implementing partners 14-6-2010</p> <p>-Monitoring filed visit to the Team building workshop on 15-12-2010, invitation and Participants list.</p>		<p>National institutions including PA ministries continue to be committed to combating VAW, are willing to institute policy and practice changes and are willing to share information, utilize international documents as a framework for change (ex: CEDAW, 1325, the Beijing Platform for Action, the MDGs, etc.).</p>

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				Action Plan for MoWA for the first year is being developed in line with the Gender National Strategy 2011 – 2013 and VAW Strategy, focusing on integrating the VAW Strategy in other ministries that have responsibilities in combating VAW.			
3- Strengthen the rule of law by achieving at least one of the targets detailed in the next column by end of JP phase December 2011.	BL 2009: 1-The Women's Charter of 1994, "Palestinian Women Bill of Rights" which was endorsed by the General Union of Palestinian Women and all major Palestinian women's organizations; 2-The establishment of the National Committee to Combat VAW 6-9-2008 (consisting of 12 ministries and representatives of civil society) 3-Women quota for Local Council 2004, Women quota for Legislative Council avg. 12% 2006; 4-MoWA Legal document on Palestinian women's Bill of Rights 2007; signed and passed to the PA president in 2008 5-the June 22 nd 2009 Palestinian Cabinet decision to adopt a gender-responsive Palestinian national budget	Achieve at least one of the following by end of JP December 2011. A- Undertake legislative reform for a common Palestinian Family Law; B- Undertake legislative reform for the Palestinian Penal Code to criminalize all forms of VAW/G; C- Adopt the Palestinian's Women Bill of Rights.	2010 Updates: 1- This is an update of the baseline data # 6 where the Palestinian Cabinet issued a decision in its 15/2/2010 session to request that the President suspend work on the articles in the Palestinian Punitive Law having to do with lesser sentencing or pardons on crimes of "family honor" and to refer this back to the general law, which considers such killings as ordinary homicide. 2-The finalization of the National Cross-Sectoral Gender Strategy 2010. 3- The launch of the regional initiative to amend the personal law, in Feb2010 that will last till end of 2010. This is a shared initiative between 4 Arab countries oPt, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt. oPt is represented by different active NGOs in Gender including the PWGU and WCLAC The paragraphs suggested for amendments are the one related to marriage age, child custody, the legal entity of a woman, polygamy, shared budget and divorce. 4- A new amended draft version of the penal code was prepared in November 2010, which is perceived by women NGOs and advocates to be more gender sensitized and criminalizes all forms of VAW/ though some debate is still taking place on whether forced sex under marriage will also be considered as GBV or not.	2010 updates: 1- Updates from MoWA, published report at Al Quds newspaper 17-2-2010 2-2010 updates from MoWA 's staff 3-Sawt Al Nisa newspaper April 15 th , 2010, No. 318 4- The draft amended document Nov 2010.	-Announcements and meetings with MoWA staff as a policy ministry. -Participatory monitoring workshops with partners 2, 7, 9 and 14 June 2010. -M&E officer literature review 4- M&E officer consultation with MoWA legal department Mrs.Wafa Al araj Jan 2011.	As above and A functioning PLC. As the proposed local council elections July 2010 has been postponed once again. The inability of PA to enforce law due to their limited control over the areas in particular B and C area.	

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		<p>the official decision was processed after the Prime Minister and Cabinet were addressed in an official letter signed by the MoWA</p> <p>6-Amendment on the “killing in the name of honour” (requires follow up from MoWA prior to sending to the president);</p> <p>7-the Initiation of Women Affairs Units in 2005, replaced by Gender Units at ministries in 2008;</p> <p>8-Reform of the law to increase marriage age to 18+ for females and males in 2005;</p> <p>9-MoWA organized the first Conference of its kind on VAW called “towards a national strategy to combat VAW” Held in Ramallah December 10th 2007;</p> <p>10- March 8, 2009, President Mahmoud Abbas signed CEDAW with reservations.</p> <p>11-Presidential adoption of 1325 UN resolutions</p> <p>12- 19-10-2009 Cabinet decision to formulate Sectoral</p>					
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		Policy councils in ministries formulated from governmental and non governmental bodies from CSOs , academics so as to achieve full community participation in developing policies and decision making processes					
	4- % of all forms of reported VAW cases are provided with counselling from qualified personnel . (output 1.3)	<p>BL: 2008: 1- 1.7% of female subjected to GBV sought help from a centre/women org: 1.4% approached the police for protection and complaint; and 42.9% asked the husband to stop violence. WCLAC 2008 report:</p> <p># of cases that has been referred for support and by whom:</p> <p>-Al shari'aa court has referred 45 cases</p> <p>-by lawyers and individuals 35 cases;</p> <p>-by institutions 22cases;</p> <p>-by police 11 cases.</p>	<p>1-Comprehensive baseline data are provided from PCBS Q3 2011 instead end of 2010.</p> <p>2- Establish proper documentation "data base" and referral mechanisms within SAWA as a partner service provider in this project by end of 2010;</p> <p>3-As above but within the family domestic units at police departments by end of 2011;</p> <p>4-As above but within the Gaza shelter staff once functioning.</p>	<p>1- As detailed above;</p> <p>2- The Helpline continues to function 16 hours a day, seven days a week. The Database is a record of callers' ages, genders, locations, and reasons for calling, for quick reference during any future calls and for statistical purposes. A referral database is also in use, showing names, addresses, and areas of concern for a variety of organizations to which callers may be directed for further help. Twice a week, a medical doctor is available to answer general health questions, advise callers about psychosomatic symptoms, and direct them to volunteer counsellors if need be. Thirteen volunteer trainees remain in the group being trained to staff the children's line. The Gaza Social worker has continued her assigned duties, conducting 12 outreach workshops in November and December, 8 for women and 4 for young people, reaching 58 young people and 127 women. She has during the same time period followed up with 11 cases, visiting them at home and helping them to reach referral agencies where necessary.</p> <p>Capacity building interventions have been provided for SAWA, SAWA has started to document reported cases and the service provided. Since Nov .2009 till Oct.2010 the 15,662 cases reported were referred to the needed type of counselling, a follow up report will follow; 15th of January 2011 a new report will be produced; Billboards for Gaza have been prepared, approved and displayed in three locations in the Gaza Strip.</p> <p>3- SAWA is in the process of developing a training module for police investigators on proper</p>	<p>1-PCBS report 2010</p> <p>2-UN WOMEN annual reports, email update 8-12-2010</p> <p>3-SAWA progress report October 2009 till August 2010.</p> <p>4-UN WOMEN monitoring feedback.</p>	<p>1- PCBS survey 2010,</p> <p>2-WCLAC 208 report -Mol (Domestic Violence Units), MoWA, MoH records 2010.</p> <p>3-SAWA electronic data base.</p> <p>4-M and E officer desk review of NGOs and governmental reports and the Participatory monitoring workshops with partners 2, 7, 9 and 14 June 2010, 31 October, 1,2 and 3 November 2010.</p>	<p>-Very little information and Insufficient documentation system at the Police Departments and service providers' organisations;</p> <p>-MoWA commitment to institutionalize data collection and documentation;</p> <p>-VAW may increase due to increased awareness and reporting by women.</p>

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				<p>documentation and investigations methodologies and services to VAW victims/survivors in close coordination with the Training Unit at the Ministry of Interior; Training of Security Forces personnel continues to be delayed due to changes in focal point at the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>4- UN Women and UNDP signed an MoU pertaining to the Gaza shelter. UN Women signed a cooperation agreement with the Center for Women's Legal Research and Consulting (CWLRC) as the implementing partner for the shelter. The shelter isn't prepared for receiving cases yet.</p>				
5- % of the targeted population is aware that VAW is wrongful behaviour and a criminal act by 1/2012. (Output 1.4)	<p>BL: MoWA 2007 Conference on VAW, MoWA 2008 Festival on VAW; Joint MoWA and UNs Festival on the occasion of the international day to combat VAW on Sept. 13, 2009, and Dec 13th 2010 No quality data available on the level of increased awareness.</p>	<p>1-Develop an advocacy strategy based on the need assessment with specific target groups and messages by May 2010.</p> <p>2-Develop action plan by June 2010 to be implemented till end of JP phase.</p> <p>3-Finalize contractual agreement with a media company by August 2010.</p> <p>4-Monitor the targeted group perception in regards to VAW pre/post awareness activities.</p>	<p>1-The advocacy strategy has been finalized with reference to the February 2010 needs assessment study;</p> <p>2-An action plan developed in June 2010. All activities and related results are reported under the advocacy part below.</p> <p>3- Khubara company is taking the lead in developing the MDG-JP—GEWE website, expected in Dec 2010. MIFTAH is implementing the other items of the media action plan.</p>	<p>1-The media strategy document UNFPA/Media consultant report 2011, 2012.</p> <p>2-The action plan document -MDG-GEWE website, JP media products posters, photos, published papers.2009, 2010 and 2011</p> <p>4-Media company and PCBS 2010, 2011 reports</p>	<p>1and 2-Questinnare developed by UNFPA media consultant , several meeting with 6 UNs and in line ministries and relevant partners</p> <p>4-PCBS questionnaire /focus groups meetings 2010, 2012. -MoM with Focus groups by media consultant. -Intended PMW with beneficiaries 2010, 2011.</p>	<p>-VAW may increase due to increased awareness and reporting; -General situation in oPt doesn't deteriorate further.</p>		

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Output 1.1 Knowledge and baseline on VAW established to monitor gender equity goals and inform program development. (Lead – UN WOMEN)	As above							
Output 1.2 Address VAW by increasing the capacity of gender advocates to influence policy makers and legislators resulting in increased protection for women/G. (Lead – UNESCO)	1- Qualitative and quantitative analysis of policy papers and report forms produced by governmental bodies on VAW and GBV.	In depth BL will be provided by end of 2010 Discriminatory criminal legislation in force in the WB and GS has led to virtual impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence and has deterred victims from reporting abuse. These laws include provisions that: reduce penalties for men who kill or attack female relatives who commit adultery; allow rapists who agree to marry their victims to escape criminal prosecution; and allow only male relatives to file incest charges on behalf of minors. Article 62, 98 and 340 from the Penal law.	1-Find articles in Palestinian law which have misconceptions or hinder progress towards preventing VAW/GBV and protecting women from VAW/GBV by July 2010. 2-Find missing articles in draft Palestinian law that should be included in order to prevent VAW/GBV and protect women from VAW/GBV by July 2010,	A study in this regards was prepared in August 2010 by the contracted legal consultant in April 2010. The results of the study and gaps identified are the main core of the training targeting policy makers.	UNESCO consultants' report 2010, 2012	Desk review and interviews with relevant PA partners 2010 and by end of 2011	UNESCO with PCBS, MoWA, GUPW and women organizations	-Willingness of government bodies to engage in gender issues, share information and amend laws. -PLC elections take place.

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	2-Reports on number of draft laws prepared to decrease gender discrimination	In depth BL will be provided by end of 2010. 2009 BL: 2 draft law amendments were prepared related to the penal code and personal status law.	1-Map all reports "number of" on draft laws prepared to decrease gender discrimination, GBV/VAW and protect women from GBV/VAW in Palestine. By July 2010, and 2012 2-Propose measures and lobbying mechanisms in order to strengthen the rule of law based on results above guarantying at least one of the followings: A. undertaking legislative reform for a common Palestinian Family Law, B. undertaking legislative reform for Palestinian Penal Code to criminalize all forms of VAW/GBV, C. adopting the Palestinian Women's Bill of Rights, By December 2011.	As above.	UNESCO reports 2010, 2012	As above	UN WOMEN with Amal coalition and Al muntada	As above
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	<p>3-% of PLC members who are aware of gender discrimination in legislation.</p>	<p>BL: no baseline was available, therefore under the JP a survey was carried out in 2010 and accordingly many information has been collected of which are the following:</p> <p>1-83.4% of PLC members perceive that the legislations being implemented in the PA are fully treating women and men equally.</p> <p>2- 47.2% agree that PA institutions provide enough Gender sensitive budgets within their own institutional settings.</p> <p>3-70.3% agrees on giving a share for women in the PLC elections, however 55% agree on giving women a share in the Minister Cabinet.</p> <p>4-71% agree to give women a quota in public elections</p> <p>5-56.8% agrees on women right to be the state's president.</p>	<p>1-Define a baseline by Conducting a perception survey among PLC members on awareness of gender discrimination in legislation by June 2010.</p> <p>2-From results in indicators 1,2 and 3 above: Provide technical support & training to 230 (originally 400) staff from MoWA, MoSA, MoEHE, MoH, CEC, 400 persons(originally 450) from key women NGOs involved in advocacy, in addition to 50 PLC members on research findings, regulatory frameworks & advocacy as per needed in 2010 and 2011.</p> <p>The training will result in an agreement between stakeholders (in the form of an action plan) on the collection of GBV-related data. Utilizing quantitative and qualitative indicators. The</p>	<p>The survey was accomplished, accordingly the JP with relevant partners are designing capacity building interventions for ministries staff, key women NGOs and PLC members. With a link of the results of BISAN's work on action oriented and policy research on VAW.</p> <p>2-Based on the survey a policy brief was prepared in August 2010. PLC members' training is detailed in outcome 2.</p> <p>Training on Gender Concepts and Roles,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in Integrating a Gender Perspective in the Organizations' projects - Training on planning of advocacy campaigns to support women's issues, <p>Training on analyzing statistics and data related to GBV were conducted as follows:</p> <p>WATC and PUPW conducted training for 220 women advocates (208f,12m) from 40 different organizations in Nablus, Tulkarem, Hebron, Jenin, Ramallah, and Gaza on the following dates : 22 -25 Oct 09, 31 Oct- 1 Nov09, 22- 23 Nov09</p> <p>10+14+15+16+21+22+23+24+25+28 Feb 2010</p> <p>4+10+11+15+22+24 March 2010</p> <p>23+24+25+26+27+29+30+31May 2010</p> <p>13+14+15+16+17+18+20+21+23+26+27+28+29+29June 2010</p> <p>3+4+5+13+14+18+22+26 July 2010</p> <p>1+2+3+4+8+9+10+17Aug 2010</p> <p>WATC provided training for 65 (55f, 10m) ministries staff from 11 different ministries from Nablus, Salfit, Hebron, Qalqilieh, Ramallah, Jenin, and Bethlehem. On the following dates 27+28 Sep 2010</p> <p>31 Oct 2010</p> <p>1+2+3+4 Nov 2010</p> <p>8+9+15+20+21 Dec 2010</p> <p>MIFTAH provided training for 37 PLC and political parties members (16f, 21m) on gender concepts, advocacy and lobbying skills, and reading and analyzing the statistical figures related to GBV. On 22+23+24+25 Feb 2010</p> <p>19 April 2010</p>	<p>1-PCBS report June 2010, 2012. 2-</p> <p>2-UNESCO consultants GUPW and WATC training reports 2010, 2012.</p>	<p>PCBS Survey/questionnaire on gender awareness among PLC members BL 2010</p> <p>-GUPW and WATC Contracts and ToRs the training agenda, participants list, pre/post tests, photos.</p> <p>-M&E officer filed visits.</p>	<p>Willingness of PLC members to cooperate; Un able to reach PLC members in jails and Gaza;</p> <p>New elections will entail new PLC members; and functional PLC</p>
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			developed action plans will be linked to national policies and used as a tool for targeting advocacy efforts and engaging key decision-makers.				
	4- % of PLC members who have undertaken action in relation to discriminatory legislation.	Same as above, accordingly it was found that: 1-63.5% of the PLC members agreed on increasing the marital age of females to 18 years of which 68.2% undertook actions to in support.(50.8% media actions, 11.6% legal actions) 2-36.8% of the PLC members agree on amending the personal status law to give women the right to divorce as men of which 50.9% undertook actions in support.(29.3% media actions, 34.5% legal actions) 3-89.3% agrees on giving women the right to decide on the number of children to have of which 30.6% of those undertook actions in support. 4-85% agree on	As above	No action is being undertaken up to this reporting date as the PLC is still paralysed	As above	As above	As above

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		enforcing a punishment on all forms of VAW, of which 73.8% undertook actions						
	5-# of strengthened capacity of existing networks between organizations in WB&G.	Zero	<p>1-17 women's orgs in the WB&GS is supported & networking improved in 2010 and 2011;</p> <p>2-Capacity building initiatives are carried out for network members.</p>	<p>UN WOMEN is supporting Al Muntada (WB) represented by PWWS and Al Amal coalition (GS) represented by WATC and a Cooperation Agreement with each of the bodies has been signed. Agreement with Amal Coalition ended in Dec. and is being renewed. Communications between both networks ongoing through video conference and correspondences. These are the only two bodies that exist to fight VAW and comprise of 15 organizations in the WB and 6 in the GS. Support has been provided in the form of running costs, technical staff (network coordinators), and technical backstopping support by UN WOMEN staff, and video-conference equipment and screens have been installed to ensure communications between both bodies.</p> <p>2-At the present time, the two advocacy bodies are preparing for a joint workshop to take place either in Morocco or Tunisia. The workshop objectives include the formulation of a joint advocacy action strategy in the oPt, enhanced advocacy and media capacities, and sharing of knowledge, including an exchange with Moroccan/Tunisian women gender advocates and bodies.</p> <p>A final joint concept note from both coalitions has been prepared, where the idea is to have 2-3 national activities to combat VAW. UN WOMEN is reviewing the note, and estimating costs, accordingly preparing for the implementation of activities will start.</p>	<p>1- Al-Muntada was identified in the Programme Document;</p> <p>-local newspapers advertisements for recruitment of network coordinators, who are hired now;</p> <p>-Three bids received for video conference equipment and have been purchased;</p> <p>-The signed Cooperation Agreements;</p> <p>-Concept Notes, work plans, budgets, advertisements and MoM.</p>	<p>-Monthly monitoring meeting with UN WOMEN officer.</p> <p>-PMW 14 June 2010.</p>		-Israeli movement restrictions between WB and Gaza strip
Output 1.3 Capacity to provide refuge, security, basic services and access to justice strengthened. (Lead – UN WOMEN)	(Victim protection Indicators /social welfare) 1-# of training packages which include gender-	BL: Prior to the JP no proper documentation of training packages designed. The service providers will investigate further. However the available information is as follows:	<p>1-Police force: develop 1 training package following the previous 2 targeting the same 80 persons on investigation and data collection methods with the victim and the perpetrator by August 2010;</p>	<p>1. SAWA the service provider is in the process of preparing the training packages that was anticipated to be finalized August 2010; however this continues to be delayed mainly due to change in focal points at the Ministry of Interior. Coordination between MoWA and MoI in regards to training that is taking place for security forces personnel regarding VAW, bringing together all efforts of the different stakeholders in this domain.</p> <p>2- The contract with the service provider Birzeit university-Institute of Law was signed on December 9th</p>	<p>- The developed training packages 2010, 2011 by SAWA, Birzeit University Institute of Law, MADAD, WAV, and MoSA.</p> <p>-Compiled MoM of the monthly monitoring interviews with each UN M&E officer.</p>	<p>- Monthly monitoring meetings with the relevant UN officers.</p> <p>-Participatory monitoring workshops with partners 2, 7,9,14 June 2010.</p> <p>-UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO consultants'</p>	<p>1-UN WOMEN with SAWA and MoI;</p> <p>2-UNDP with BZU/Institute of Law, MoI, MoI,</p>	<p>-Baseline i.e. documentation in literature on such training packages isn't available; therefore the JP will only track its contribution to this issue; -MoI Domestic Violence Units, MoI, MoSA, MoWA, and women's groups.</p> <p>- Willingness and ability to respond to</p>

Comment [s4]: The modality for this will most likely change and a joint workshop between the two bodies will not take place in Tunisia or Morocco. UN Women are in the processes of finalizing how to best go about this.

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	<p>sensitization in training of police forces, judges, health and social workers.</p>	<p>Police Forces: BL: 2 training packages were designed and delivered by SAWA in cooperation with Mol to 80 females and males from the family Domestic Units. The JP will build on that to develop a 3rd training module targeting the same beneficiaries for well institutionalized and sustainable results.</p>	<p>2- Develop 4 tailored training curricula by Q2 2011 (delayed was end of 2010) one to target Judges, one for lawyers one for prosecutors and one for CSOs ;</p> <p>3-Develop 2 Training packages targeting social counselors at schools in 2010 and 2011;</p> <p>4-Develop 3 training packages targeting social workers within MoSA 1 in 2009, 1 in 2010, and 1 in 2011;</p> <p>5-Develop 3 training packages targeting Health providers within MoH 1 in 2009, 1 in 2010 and 1 in 2011;</p> <p>6- Develop 1 Manual by WAV in May 2010 on gender concepts, power, reasons, levels forms and types of GBV, identifying sources of information, analyzing collected data and statistics on VAW.</p>	<p>2010, therefore the training curricula are expected to be ready by Q2 2011.;</p> <p>3-UNESCO 's service provider MADAD is currently conducting participatory workshops with social counsellors at schools, and other relevant stakeholders to build on an already existing manual produced by UNICEF on decreasing violence at schools were the consultant will enhance it assuring gender sensitivity.</p> <p>UN WOMEN service provider in the process of identification</p> <p>4 and 5-Training packages for 2009 and 2010 have been finalized.</p> <p>6- The training manual was completed in October 2010.</p>	<p>-UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNESCO and UNDP collection and collation of reports 2010,2011,2012</p> <p>-PCBS report 2010, 2012 .</p> <p>-SAWA report 2010.</p> <p>BL data: - The Approach of Palestinian Physicians toward Wife Abuse. 2003. 133 pgs. Haj-Yahia, Muhammad – M and E officer hyper link database: M and E officer collected Data Base 2009.xls from GOs and NGOS reports on VAW.</p>	<p>reports/.</p> <p>-PCBS survey BL 2010, and 2012.</p> <p>- M&E officer/UN WOMEN meeting with SAWA "Jalal and Ohaila" on April 12th 2010.</p> <p>-MoM with Mol, MoEHE, and MoSA.</p>	<p>HJC, MoWA, MoLG and Bar Association.</p> <p>3-UN WOMEN with Family counselling organization, UNESCO with MADAD and MoEHE.</p> <p>4-UNFPA with PFPPA and MoSA</p> <p>5-UNFPA with MoH/W HDD</p> <p>6- UNESOC with WAV Falastini at</p>	<p>questionnaires, collect and document gender disaggregated information</p>
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	<p>2- Number of professionals (law enforcement DV/ Family Units, judges, lawyers, health, social workers, etc) trained to respond to incidents of VAW/G.</p>	<p>As above. Police Forces: With some exceptions, Palestinian police lack the expertise and the will to address VAW in an effective manner, sensitive to the needs of the victim and respectful of their privacy. As a result, police officers often turn to informal measures rather than serious investigations. When questioned, many were unapologetic about their efforts to encourage marriage – sometimes with the assistance of influential clan leaders – between a rapist and his victim. In addition, police often force women to return to their families even when there is a substantial threat of further harm.</p> <p>Physicians: A study by Bisan Center revealed that: -63% of physicians are aware of different types of abuse, Less inclined to recognize episodic acts of mild/moderate violence</p>	<p>As detailed in the beneficiaries mapping table above.</p> <p>1-Train 80 people from the PA Security Forces, mainly Domestic Violence/Family Units in 2010 and 2011.</p> <p>2- Train 240 women and men (180WB, 60GS) judges, lawyers, prosecutors, and fourth year law students at Birziet University by Q3+Q4 2011.</p> <p>3-Train the social counselors at the 8 different schools identified.</p> <p>4- Train 150 social workers/counselors from MoSA / family counselling units on GBV</p> <p>5-Health Providers: train 150 health providers (75f, 75m) on provision of assistance to victims of VAW in 2009, 2010 and 2011;</p> <p>6- Train 60 religious leaders (30f, 30m) on provision of assistance to victims of VAW in</p>	<p>1-Contractual agreement with the service provider SAWA finalized. Sawa has been meeting with the Mol in developing the training material targeting police officers/security forces personnel to benefit from the training. Training was anticipated to start in November 2010; however it is being delayed to February 2011, following the orientation meeting as detailed above.</p> <p>2- Contract with Institute of law who will implement this activity was signed in Dec 2010 (instead of August 2010), 8 training courses will be conducted in Q3, Q4 2011. Each training will compose from 5 days, 40 training hours, 30 participants in each training (180 WB + 60 GS). Originally this activity was targeting (60 prosecutors, 90 judges, 360 lawyers in 2010 and 2011 to assist victims of VAW. (The total number of the people to be trained is cut down to 240 due to the lengthy procurement process that was applied which resulted in the reduction of the real implementation time , in addition to the fact that the actual cost is higher than the estimated cost in the project document).</p> <p>3- The number of School counsellors has not been identified yet.</p> <p>4- 2009 and 2010 annual targets have been totally met, where so far 109 (57f, 52m) MoSA's social workers were trained receiving 30 training hrs.</p> <p>5- So far 68 (40f, 28m) health providers doctors, nurses and midwives from hospitals primary health care and emergency departments in Jenin, Tulkarem, Salfit, Qalqilia, Nablus, Ramallah Jericho, Hebron and Bethlehem received 24 training hours</p> <p>6- 42 religious leaders (20f, 22m) from the geographic areas above received 30hr training and they have carried out 20 sessions reaching around 6850 other religious leaders, decision makers from local municipalities, parents, school principles, etc.</p> <p>7- UNESCO 40 (14f, 26m) media staff received a 4 days training (20 hrs) in Ramallah 24 (7 f, 17 m) Nablus 16 (7f, 9m).</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>1 to 7-Trainers reports, manuals 2009, 2010.</p> <p>8-a Photos Press articles TAs Reports Training reports Pre and post questionnaires</p> <p>b-Photos TAs Reports, Minuets of meeting</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>2010: M&E officer/MoWA field visit to MoSA training on 23 and 25 March 2010,</p> <p>4- Participants list , pre post training tests and photos of trainees in 1) 7-11 June 2009 2) 21-25 June 2009 1) 21-25 March 2010 2) 11-15 April 2010 training sessions</p> <p>5-Participants list , pre post training tests and photos of trainees in the 1) 18-23 Nov 2009 2) 20-23 Dec 2009 and 31 May- 3 June 2010 training sessions</p> <p>6-Participants list, pre post training tests and photos of trainees in the 10-14 May 2009, 6-10 June 2010 training sessions.</p> <p>7- Participants list, pre post training tests and photos of trainees in the 4-8 July 2010 training sessions.</p> <p>8-a Focus group discussion Monthly monitoring meetings with the MDG TAs</p>		<p>As above</p>
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	<p>* Tendency or lack of inclination to define a woman's experience with violence as wife abuse is affected by the extent to which they blame the woman for the situation</p> <p>* A substantial share of physicians tended to justify wife abuse under certain conditions;</p> <p>* Attitudes can be largely attributed to patriarchal perspectives</p> <p>* 44% of physicians agree that there is a small percentage of Palestinian women that are abused by their husbands</p> <p>* 29% of physicians agree that wives are abused because of the abnormal way they treat their husbands</p> <p>* 38% agree that if a wife understood her husband's life conditions, he would not abuse her</p> <p>* 43% agree that if a woman supported him through hard times he would not have abused her</p> <p>* 16% agree that most abused wives deserve to be treated violently by</p>	<p>2009, 2010 and 2011.</p> <p>7-Media professionals: Train 40 media staff and 50 media students in 2009, 2010, and 2011. On GBV and reproductive health in cooperation with Al Quds University and Al-Azhar University in Gaza</p> <p>8-aTrain leaders from 31 CBOs in refugee camps (10,000f, 2500m) and 10 religious leader (Originally (875f, 160m)) in WB - WB:160 women, men, and religious leaders will participate in GBV/VAW training; and GS: From 25 CBOs (6073 refugee women and , 745 men) benefit from the raising awareness sessions and training courses on GBV & VAW .</p> <p>- (5061 refugee women, 301 refugee men) (originally 2500f, 150m) in GS on provision of assistance to victims of VAW.</p>	<p>-UNFPA in 2009 8 media students in WB (3f, 5m) received 36 training hrs to train and raise awareness in the media sector on GBV and RH related issues. As a result of the training 2 radio and 5 TV spots were produced by students and broadcasted through 9 local radio stations and 6 local TV channels in WB&GS.</p> <p>-The second training in WB took place between 4-8 July 2010 a total of 30 training hours, targeting 10 media students (5 f,5 m) in 2010 in the GS received 36 training hrs to train and raise awareness in the media sector on GBV and RH related issues. As a result of the training 5 radio and 3 TV spots were produced by students and broadcasted through 4 local radio stations and 4 local TV channels in WB through-out Oct 2010</p> <p>8- a UNRWA WB through the MDG technical assistants and in coordination with other specialized organizations conducted many awareness training and sessions so far targeting (6,256 f, 1,706 m) and 3 religious leaders in WB and GS: in cooperation with 7 WPCs have conducted 492 seminars, sessions and lectures targeting (2295f, 95m) on different subjects related to GBV & VAW. on the provision of assistance to victims of VAW and GBV. The main topics covered were family and child protection issues within the refugee community and gender issues (domestic violence, sexual violence, CEDAW, and community traditional practices) including all forms of GBV/VAW.</p> <p>8-b On 6/9/2010 Defense for Children International conducted 1 training session on legal issues in specific Civil Right Law & Penalty Law. The target group of this training were UNRWA Social Workers and MDG TAs (9 f, 4m); * On 11-12-2010 a Legal Consultant from the PA High Legal Court conducted 4 training hours about the Legal Status of the Palestine women (16 women and 16 men); In GS: the first 55 hours TOT training courses is conducted from 25-27 June 2010 and implemented by Development Pioneers Company for Consultation as a partner. - 30 training hr. On Get Ahead Gender & Entrepreneurship is conducted from 15-18 August</p>		<p>Internal evaluation</p> <p>b-TAs reports Focus group discussion Monthly monitoring meetings with the MDG TAs</p>		
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	<p>their husbands * Between 11.2% and 31.2% of physicians support or strongly support a husband to severely beat his wife under certain circumstances</p>	<p>8-b 5 TOT (40-50 people) is conducted for UNRWA social workers, counsellors in schools, clinics and community organizers - GS: 18 leader women for MDG's income generation project at WPCs benefit from TOT training course on Get Ahead Gender & Entrepreneurship</p> <p>*Number of TOT replicated for UNRWA staff (programme and area staff, teacher councils, and camp service officers) and for camp committees c- UNRWA: women and men (perpetrators and victims) receive legal and psychosocial counselling. Train 995f, 455m in WB, GS TBD.</p>	<p>2010 and implemented by Development Pioneers Company for Consultation.</p> <p>c-UNRWA's Community Mental Health Programme in partnership with Social Workers and MDG TA's conducted focus groups and group counselling for (154 f, 8m) victims of VAW/GBV in WB. In GS Q2 2010 training and counselling activities are implemented by the counsellors , Lawyers at WPCS. targeting refugees (975f, 31m). UNRWA MDG staff is working with key religious people to facilitate the implementation of activities having better access to people</p>				
3-Cases of GBV reported to the police and other bodies, cases investigated and convicted	<p>BL: June 2010 monitoring report+ MoSA minister Mrs. Majeda Al Masri reported that Mehwar center for protecting violated women and building their capacities was established in 2008, has received 200</p>	<p>-Track Number of cases/calls received by police and other bodies the type of service received accordingly; 2- 1 help line for women victims of</p>	<p>1-As detailed in the baseline 2-The Service provider Sawa was contracted, over 30 volunteers recruited and trained and continued mentoring provided. New database developed and over 15,662 calls received since the Nov. 2009.</p>	<p>1- The Women's Voice Magazine December 2nd 2010 Edition no 325. Al Muntada annual report 2010. The Women's Voice Magazine December 24: 2009 Edition</p>	<p>-PWWSD survey 2002 -PCBS survey BL 2010, 2012 -MoI, MoSA, MoWA reports on reporting and investigation of GBV and conviction rates. -UNRWA Relief and Social Services</p>	<p>- Mechanisms established and functioning to report abuse -Resources exist to conduct new survey -Willingness of victims to report abuse, to receive services, to share information with UN agencies.</p>	

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	n rates.	cases between 2008-2010.	violence and related protection services upgraded by December 2010		<p>- Survey conducted by the Women Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC) and JUZOOR 2009;</p> <p>-SAWA Reports 2009, 2010</p> <p>-PCBS survey 2010 BL, 2012</p> <p>-Palestinian Family Health Survey/PCBS, Y3</p>	reports -Reports of Islamic court	<p>-The absence of medical guidelines, protocols for medical professionals or MoH staff in their treatment/dealing with DV cases seriously affects the quality of treatment afforded to female victims of violence. The health care system is typically the first and sometimes the only government institution that victims of abuse come into contact with, yet doctors are ill-equipped to deal with such cases, preserve evidence of the abuse and maintain confidentiality.</p> <p>--<i>the Legal context</i>-Even where legal reform has been undertaken, women often continue to suffer from the lack of legal protection for exercising their human rights.</p> <p>-mechanisms to monitor gender equality and equity are still weak</p> <p>-Prevailing culture and gender stereotypes surrounding cases of GBV, societal stigmatization of women who wish to report such violence to law enforcement officials, citing the reputation of the family and women's role in preserving its sanctity,</p> <p>- Potentially life-threatening consequences and the</p>
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								fact the perpetrator is often the only breadwinner in the family. - The futility women associate with seeking justices -GBV is considered a private family affair; the police are likely to have a limited role to play in either protecting women who are subject to violence or supporting the prosecution of those who perpetuate violence.
4-# of women seeking and accessing refuge in Gaza women's shelter and counselling services.	Zero	1-Track number of received cases at the Gaza shelter and provide all cases with the needed and qualified services.	<p>This is a joint UN WOMEN/UNDP activity: The launching of the shelter is expected in Q2 2011. (Was Sep 2010- due to the lengthy procurement and management procedures in UNDP and UN WOMEN) the premise has been identified, and agreed upon by all stakeholders. An agreement between UNDP and CWLRC "a member of Amal Coalition-a local consortium from different NGOs working in the field of gender" has been signed on Dec 9th 2010 to conduct all the rehabilitation activities needed in preparation for the shelter to start providing services for violated women. The expected date for CWLRC to finalize the rehabilitation works is Q2 2011. The first amount of money was transferred on December 2010. Memorandum of understanding between UN WOMEN and UNDP has been signed on Oct 21st 2010 to execute jointly this activity</p> <p>Agreement with CWLRC has been signed to run/manage the shelter during this JP phase and to fund raise for future services beyond with the assistance of UN WOMEN. Coordination meetings were held to define the role of the Amal Coalition in the recruitment of the shelter staff, the formation of an advisory board for the shelter (basically tackling governance and sustainability issues after the JP lifetime ends), where finally the shelter's management will be addressed during the shelter staff training and by the ad hoc policies and procedures which will be developed for the shelter.</p>	<p>MoM 11-12th 2010. -UN WOMEN/UNDP MoU October 21st 2010 or the shelter in Gaza jointly developed by UN WOMEN and UNDP</p> <p>-UNDP/CWLRC Signed agreement on Dec 9th 2010.</p> <p>MDG shelter service/reports when active, Job descriptions and recruitment advertisements</p>	<p>-PCBS survey BL 2010,2012</p> <p>-MoWAs reports on shelters (Bethlehem and Nablus)</p> <p>-UN WOMEN/Amal Coalition administrative records on Gaza shelter.</p> <p>- Meeting Agenda, participants list, Joint field mission May 11-12th 2010, as ascertained by UNDP Covi and UN WOMEN Siham</p>	<p>While the availability of shelters has increased in the WB, Israeli movement restrictions within and between the WB and GS make it impossible for some victims of violence to reach them. At times the lack of shelters and socially acceptable living arrangements for single women has forced Palestinian women's organizations and the police to house victims in police stations, governors' offices, private homes, schools and orphanages.</p> <p>-Safety measure at the shelter from threatening environments.</p>		

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				13 different Job descriptions has been prepared and approved by Amal coalition, recruitment of staff was to start end of September, however delayed till February 2011. Training of shelter staff was to start in October 2010, delayed to March 2011.				
Output 1.4 Awareness raised, behaviour and attitudes changed amongst men and women on gender relations, women's entitlements and rights (social, political and economic). (Lead – UNFPA)	1-Media strategy developed & implemented including advocacy & outreach activities addressing key gender inequalities.	BL: The conducted Media Needs Assessment in 2010 by a consultant Khalil Shaheen MIFTAH-PCBS study February 2010 "Perception of female and male teachers and admin staff on Gender in the WB public schools revealed:"65.9%, 64% of female and male teachers and admin staff respectively don't agree that the "only difference between a man and a women is a biological one. 67.7%, 74% of female and male teachers and admin staff respectively don't agree that "a woman's' and mans' innovation is related to specific jobs i.e. a woman is a nurse, a man is a doctor". 48% , 72.5% of female and male	1-Produce and broadcast 9radio and 7 TV awareness spots on VAW in 2010 and 2011; 2-An integrated functioning and continuously updated MDG-GEWE web page within MoWA's website; 3-Celebrate International Women Day 2010 in WB&GS. 4-Conduct 16 days campaign for combating VAW in Gaza in 2009, and 2010; 5- Commemorate, with program partners, the 10th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in October 2010 Where also 140 citizens Celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the MDGs in WB&GS. 6-Produce	The media plan was officially launched on the 8th July 2010 to start implementation of the action plan. The media needs assessment and the action plan has been published and distributed among various stakeholders on different occasions. The media action plan is being implemented. 1-As detailed in output 1.3, indicator # 2 above. 2 radio 5 TV spots were produced by students and broadcasted through 9 local radio stations and 6 local TV channels in WB&GS; From 20-30th October PFPFA broadcasting of radio & TV spots related to right to education, killing in the name of honour, sexual harassment, early marriage, female child birth,; the broadcasting events took place as follows: 5 radio spots through 4 local radios for 10 days, twice daily. 3 TV spots through 3 local TV channels and 1 international channel for 7 days, once daily. A big film festival by An-Najah National University in Nablus took place (8Dec. 2010) where 10 drama and documentaries films were produced and screened and discussed. 3 films won the competition and these films will be disseminated in 2011 to be utilised in talk shows, universities, NGOs, ministries and UN agencies. Also, A sub-contract was signed with a theatre group, upon MoWA's request, to assist in the awareness sessions (10 in total) through screening of plays that included GBV and SRHR messages to parents.2- Several coordination meetings took place discussing the webpage that is supposed to be launched at the end of 2010; 3- 280 citizens from UN sister agencies in coordination with the CSOs in Gaza celebrated the Women's International day, which included the production of theatre, brochure, study day and an open day in relation to VAW; 4- Accomplished in 2009 and 2010.	-UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNESCO Collection and collation of reports collected on an annual basis including at the end of each cycle of support sessions 2010, 2012, 1-Availble spots; 2-Website 3-The poster produced, articles written photos and documentaries 7-Available spots and broadcasting schedule 8-c TAs Reports	1-Participants lists, pre-post training tests, photos provided in each training session; 3,4 and 5-MoM coordination meetings, action plans prepared, photos, sample of promotional materials; 6-as in 1 above 7-As in 1 above and NAMAA monthly schedules on awareness training provided by the peer educators, the peer educator progress page 8-c Monthly monitoring meetings with the MDG Tas	UNFPA with all other 5 UNs, and all partners identified above.	As above

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	<p>teachers and admin staff respectively don't agree that "the Palestinian culture in general equalizes between men and women" 62%, 66% of female and male teachers and admin staff respectively confirm that priority in government top management positions should be given to males</p> <p>6- a- Draft policy for combating violence in schools developed by MOEHE.</p>	<p>supportive promotional materials, for the above mentioned activities i.e. SMS, billboards calendars, flyers, flash memories etc...</p> <p>7- Provide support to & raise awareness of teachers, students & parents on gender equality & VAG & boys through:</p> <p>a- 720 teachers and 240 counsellors are trained through 36 gender equality ToTs in WB and GS by 2011;</p> <p>b- 12 awareness campaigns are conducted in schools targeting 12,000 students and 12,000 teachers by 2011. (this activity has been removed completely due to lack of funds , however MaDad will work with Creativity Teacher Center to conduct six campaigns which will be funded from CTC).</p> <p>8- Conduct training/counselling sessions with youth,</p>	<p>5- The JP with CSO held a media coordination meeting on September 5th to mark the 10th anniversary of the MDG and 1325, The ideas that were initiated and agreed by all agencies were as follows:</p> <p>To produce a (10-15 minutes) documentary film that shows Palestinian women situation in the oPt for the last 10 years.</p> <p>To conduct 3-5 workshops that targets decision makers and policy designers from government, NGOs and INGOs level to discuss and enforce the role of women in the decision making process.</p> <p>To prepare a fact sheet on women status in Gaza Strip to be shared and distributed to UN agencies, women organizations and targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>To mobilize for a demonstration for women who lost their houses in the "Cast Lead Operation" and yet not been built to ask for their rights in the reconstruction. This administration will be followed by a women press conference.</p> <p>To submit a letter to the UNSCO describing women situation in Gaza Strip asking for more active UN involvement in protecting women.</p> <p>6- On October 13th 2010, SMS was sent to 10,000 random recipients covering the following issues: 10th anniversary of the SCR 1325, the MDG review summit, 16 days campaign for combating VAW, Youth International Day, Human Rights International Day and HIV/AIDS International Day</p> <p>-250 books and flyers were published and disseminated, 600 wall calendars will be ready in Dec. to be distributed among the various stakeholders, 500 flash memories, labelled MDG-F) were produced and distributed, 8 billboards on SCR 1325 were placed in different locations in the WB;</p> <p>-UNFPA, through MIFTAH, led the preparations of the 16 days campaign to combat VAW in the GS which included the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIFTAH contracted Radio (Alwan) in Gaza to produce one radio spot, which was distributed through 4 radio stations (Alwan, Gaza FM, Fursan Erada and Mashreq) 4 times a day, during the 16 days campaign. • Please open the link below to listen to the radio spot: (حملة ال16 يوم لمكافحة العنف ضد المرأة) http://www.miftah.org/Arabic/Projects.cfm • MIFTAH contracted the Women Affairs Center in 				
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		<p>men & women as follows:</p> <p>A-UN WOMEN: 2,688 perpetrators of GBV/VAW and bullying in schools receive counselling through support groups or individual sessions and awareness raising/training in school in 2010 and 2011.</p> <p>b-UNFPA: 240 youth leaders/peer educators (120f, 120m) Number increased to 439 are trained in GBV to assist in organizing & facilitating group discussions for peers.</p> <p>Due to excess budget UNFPA has added a training as above but targeting 25 youth from MoSA centres</p> <p>- 19160 youth (9580f, 9580 m) number reduced to 19,160 have increased awareness of gender equality through attending awareness raising workshops on GBV</p>	<p>Gaza to implement the study day on Dec. 6th 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIFTAH contracted "Gaza Culture Club" to implement this activity on the 11th of Dec.2010. • The mural wall painting was placed at Al-Azhar University. It's good to mention here that the Culture Club prepared a petition addressing the community to stop violence against women which was signed by the students of the University • MFTAHA contracted "AL- Nusseirat Women's Program Center" which implemented a joint open day on the 15th of Dec 2010 <p>7- on activity level, schools were selected, in process of developing training manual, the training manual will be used to training teachers, counsellors, and students in schools but will not be able to reach their parents or conduct the campaigns because the lack of funds and time. The training will increase the knowledge of teachers, counsellors, and students on GBV and VAW but will not change their behaviour and attitudes.</p> <p>Link to output 1.3 indicator 2. Following the previous reporting, the Service provider MADAD and MoEHE Was expected to finalize The first draft of the training manual "ToTs" by December 2010 and the final in December 2011. However this is delayed due to coordination hierarchy at the MoEHE and the low level of commitment from the teacher and the educational counsellors.</p> <p>Not a priority for a number of schools, and difficulty using participatory approach with schools as it needs time and cooperation and commitment.</p> <p>An introductory workshop of the project was conducted by MADAD for MoWA staff at August 24th 2010. Work with schools will start in September when children are back to school.</p> <p>8-a UN WOMEN: a questionnaire was developed to assess partners experience with working with perpetrators of violence. Out of the 25 questionnaires disseminated, 5 responded, UN WOMEN allocated its own resources for ToT workshops in the WB and GS. Several meetings were held for potential NGO partners in order to plan together, due to professional and experience reasons only Al Muntada and Amal coalition members can work on this. In WB NGO</p>				
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			<p>and RH by youth</p> <p>c-UNRWA: 400f,20 m, youth, parents council and student parliament members participate in support group activities</p>	<p>Cooperation agreement has been signed with the Palestinian Counselling Centre (PCC) for working with men and boys in close coordination with MoEHE, SAWA, HWC and UNRWA in WB, a work plan is in place. Accordingly, training was to start mid September delayed to January 2011. In GS NGO Cooperation agreement has been signed with the Women’s Empowerment Programme (AISHA) in coordination with UNRWA. Starting date was anticipated by end of September 2010 now delayed to February 2011. Work with three UNRWA schools in the West Bank has started focusing on working with perpetrators of VAW – more of a preventative approach through lectures and workings in the class rooms with children, school counsellors and teachers. The PCC began implementing the working with men and boys activity in UNRWA schools. This activity is led by PCC, and is a joint effort between PCC, SAWA, HWC, MoEHE and UNRWA.</p> <p>b- 311 youth leaders (212f, 99m) from 15 different CSOs received 25 hrs training by NAMMA to train youth in communication and advocacy skills so that they would be able to facilitate awareness sessions to their peers in different areas ;</p> <p>- Due to excess budget, a new activity took place where 25 youth from MoSA social centres received 5 days training “30hrs” between 31 October – Nov 4th 2010 on gender concepts and GBV.</p> <p>- So far July 2010 (8295f, 6049m) were sensitized through awareness raising sessions on GBV and reproductive health and rights (RHR) .</p> <p>-Awareness session conducted by RWDS/PARC continued as follows:</p> <p>In Tulkarem: 4/10, 6/10, 11/10, 13/10, 18/10, 20/10, 25/10, 27/10</p> <p>In Jenin: 2/10, 4/10, 5/10, 7/10, 9/10,</p> <p>In Gaza: from 3-7/10, 9/10, 11/10, 12/10, 14/10, 16/10, 19/10, 21/10, 23/10.</p>				
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				<p>c-UNRWA's Community Mental Health Programme in partnership with Social Workers and MDG TA's conducted focus groups and group counselling for (154f, 8m) victims of VAW/ GBV.</p>				
	<p>2- Types of behavioural and attitudinal changes amongst the targeted population above in regards to women's, entitlements and right. (this indicator is proposed to be changed to increase in knowledge and awareness of the targeted population in regards to women's entitlements and rights)</p>	<p>BL: will be provided from pre evaluation training tests</p>	<p>Track "as much as possible" the awareness interventions impact on the targeted population.</p>	<p>-So far only reporting on increased knowledge on GBV and women entitlements has been proved from the post/pre training evaluation reports.</p>	<p>-Media consultant/company report before and after interventions.</p>	<p>-Media consultant focus group meetings through the conducted needs assessment before and after interventions 2010, 2011.</p>	<p>As above</p>	

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Expected Results (Outcomes and outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame and frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 2 Representation of women and women's issues in decision-making bodies increased.	1- Proportion of seats held by women in the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC).	12.9% oPt, (11.9%WB, 14.6%GS) (2008,CEC)	% change (increase) in 2011 and 2012 statistics on the baseline indicators.	No new elections have taken place.	1- UNESCO/UNDP reports collection and collation of data. 2- UNDP/UNESCO: Research on political representation 3-CEC report	1-PCBS yearly statistics/ reports on website, incorporating 2006 CEC information 2-Upcoming CEC statistics on next elections 2010 3-MoLG statistics 4-Minutes of PLC Committees 5-MoM of Local Authorities.	UNDP, UNESCO, UN WOMEN, AI Muntada Policy-makers PCBS, Women's research Centers, MoLG, MoP, MoWA	Women in leadership, policy and decision-making levels Continue to be grossly under-represented because of obstacles in oPt that are mainly related to poverty, inadequate financial resources, patriarchal mentality and the dual burden of domestic tasks and occupational obligations. -AL Quds newspaper 15-12-2009, P1: The Prime Minister council decision to dissolve the local councils since the legal period for their function was until 15-12-2009, and prolong responsibilities in the form of working committees
	2-Proportion of seats held by women at Local Council Level.	18% T:2009.(CEC) (423 women council members from 204 localities)	As above	As above		As above		
	3-% of Women PLC members elected by lists	(25.76%, 2006, CEC);	As above	As above		As above		
	4-% of Women PLC members elected by Districts	(1.52%, 2006, CEC);	As above	As above		As above		
	5-% of women in decision-making positions	In 2010: -Minister: 20.8% -Deputy Minister 6.7% -Deputy Assistant 4.3% -General Director A4:10.4%, A3: 12.9%, Director A,B,C 18.5% -Employees from level 1-10: 31.2%, other: 24.5% as of August 2008 -Judges PCBS 2008 WB (120m, 16 F), GS (39m, 5F), and 11% prosecutors.	As above	As above	As above	As above		

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<p>Output 2.1 Knowledge and baseline on women's political representation used to monitor equity goals and inform programme development. (Lead – UNDP)</p>	<p>1-Number of policy papers, legislation introduced on the basis of knowledge & baseline on political representation</p>	<p>As detailed above in regards to policies, however more baseline data will be provided by UNESCO, UN WOMEN and UNDP once service providers contracted start to deliver.</p>	<p>1- 1 Draft policy paper introduced mid 2011</p> <p>2-1 Online database exists on women in different decision-making positions by end of 2011 (originally 2010);</p> <p>3- 50 PLC members increase knowledge & awareness on women in decision-making, gender gaps & effect on regulatory frameworks in relation to MDGs by 2011.</p>	<p>1-The finalization of a baseline study is expected end of 2010, where accordingly a policy paper will be prepared. This is linked to activity 1.1. where it focuses on the development of a policy paper format</p> <p>2- Though not fully finalized a Link to the database is available www.pwrdc.co.cc user: admin Password: 12345 the password is temporary until the completion of the data base, which expected to be available for public by December 2011. This delay is due to the fact the decision makers are busy to fill the questionnaire. Upon completion, the database will be handed over to and managed by MoWA in order to monitor progress on MDG 3.</p> <p>3- As reported above, so far, 12 Political Party Representatives (4f, 8m) candidates from the first level of leadership. 10 PLC members (5f, 5m), 15 researchers (7F, 8M) all in the WB have received training. UNESCO contracted Khadija Barghouti to prepare a study on women in decision making bodies. This study will be used by Miftah to train PLC members.</p>	<p>1-UNESCO Report on policy papers and legislation with link to UN WOMEN policy paper on GBV 2010.</p> <p>2-Avaialble online data base.</p> <p>3-MIFTAH training report 2010, 2011.</p>	<p>1-UNESCO: desk review, interviews, SWOT analysis in 2010, followed by updates in 2012.</p> <p>2-Questionare developed, coordination meetings held with MoWA, Quality Assessment of the data base by MoWA & relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>3- Documentation of the capacity building activities for MoWA to update the data base, # of trained people, type of training received etc.</p> <p>3-Participants list, training agenda, material, photos and pre/post training tests.</p>	<p>1,2 and 3- UNESCO: PWRDC with MoWA and Noursoft, including UN WOMEN and all relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Link to outcome1 Indicator 3</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Increased capacity of local government, authorities and grassroots organizations to identify, plan and deliver gender-sensitive services and on MDGs. (Lead – UNDP)</p>	<p>1- # of ToT trainings and workshops organized to raise awareness on gender in local authorities & related NGOs;</p> <p>2-# of local authorities, NGOs and grassroots organizations equipped with needed supplies to deliver services ;</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>1- Provide training for developing women leaders on MDG & Gender sensitive services As follows: a-Provide 18 local authorities, NGOs, and CBOs constituting around (3400f, 944m) with training to identify, deliver and report on gender sensitive services in local communities in 2010, 2011.</p> <p>b-Same as above with 300local council members</p>	<p>1-a: UN WOMEN cooperates with WATC in WB&GS. WATC was contracted in August 2010 to provide 72 sessions of awareness raising on women's political participation in 18 target areas in the WB and GS. WATC along with UN Women field workers is currently conducting a need assessment for the 18 centers and CBOs, accordingly capacity building initiatives will follow, where WATC will work to train rural women leaders on leadership, networking, communications, political participation, PRA, etc... the best 360 qualified women trainees will then in turn, and in co-facilitation with WATC staff, provide training/awareness for women, young women and PLC members;</p> <p>1-b: UNDP: The training Material for the local officials is supposed to be finalized by Q2 2011.</p>	<p>1-Reports on information collated on an annual basis, by UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNFPA and UNRWA</p> <p>1-b: for activities 1.3.1 + 2.2.2, a comprehensive report will be submitted after the completion of 9 training</p>	<p>- training agenda, participation list, training material, pre-post evaluations, photos and the trainers reports;</p> <p>-Local authorities, NGOs, CBOs MoM, action plans and reports;</p> <p>-MoP, MoLG statistic/reports -PCBS statistics/reports</p> <p>1-c ABC Consulting Final Training Report; Reports from MDG TAs;</p>	<p>UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNRWA, UNFPA with MoWA, MoLG, MoI, MoP WATC Sabaya center, RWDS, CBOs in refugee camps and PCBS.</p>	<p>-So far no baseline data is available on the current situation of local authorities and grassroots organizations due to poor and in most cases non existing documentation. However first activity under output2.1 when conducted is expected to provide the JP with minimum data.</p>

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	<p>3-# of local councils that include men's and women's perspectives in identifying, planning, delivering and reporting on services that benefit both women and men in the local community;</p> <p>4-# of women received knowledge/sensitized as a result of the ToT training above.</p>		<p>(number reduced from 2700 to 300 members due to discrepancy between the estimated costs and the actual in addition to the decrease in the real implementation time).</p> <p>c-Same as above UNRWA in GS - 26 leader women from administrative committees of WPCs and UNRWA Gender Initiative programme and Women Committee benefited from TOT training course on GBV, women empowerment, leadership skills, problem solving and decision making..</p> <p>WB: 200 refugee women and 50 men are trained from - General union of women centers in refugee camps; - LACs (local administrative committee (board of CBOs)); - General union of rehabilitation centers in refugee camps; - UNRWA Camp Services Officers;</p>	<p>10 training courses will be conducted in Q3+Q4 2011 targeting 300 local government Unit Staff (210 WB + 90 GS). Duration for each training course will be 5 days, 40 training hours, 30 participants per each.</p> <p>c- GS: the first 55 hours TOT training courses is conducted from 25-27 June 2010 and implemented by Development Pioneers Company for Consultation as a partner.</p> <p>UNRWA WB in coordination with ABC consulting conducted two training workshops for developing women leaders – Gender Sensitive Service Delivery (30 hrs) and on supporting community leaders (30 hours) for (38 f ,16 m),from 29-11 till 2-12-2010 44 in GS</p> <p>The main objectives of the training were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote women leaders visions and perspectives in leading processes. 2. Increase women representation in leadership positions and in membership-community based organizations. 3. Enhance leadership skills for both potential women and men leaders to act within gender equality and empowerment. 4. Increase women political participation. 5. Provide knowledge and awareness of gender roles focusing on leadership positions. <p>* Two training workshops in Nablus area will be finalized by the end of Jan-2011;</p> <p>*20 training hours at Al Quds Open University – Doura Branch. 29 students majoring in social work completed a training course of a total of 20 training hours in leadership and gender. The trainings were conducted by the MDG TA and UNRWA community counsellors in Hebron Area.</p> <p>*Women leaders' summer camp took place between 4/7/2010 until 7/7/2010 the summer camp targeted potential leaders from all aspects of camp management, unions,</p>	<p>courses; thus it is supposed to receive two reports. Moreover, there will be 18 individual reports per training to assess the knowledge of the participants: before, during, and after the trainings.</p> <p>1-c Needs assessment report TOR Training materials Training agenda Participants list M&E plan ABC report Press articles</p>		
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		<p>- Active volunteers in CBOs; - Popular camp committees; - UNRWA staff union; - General union of youth centers in refugee camps; In 2010 and 2011. d- Conduct ToT for 180 rural women on GBV and facilitation skills in 2009, 2010, and 2011; (to reach out around 37,520 other rural women).</p> <p>e- Provide technical assistance & training to 50 PCBS staff (number increased to 75), on engendering MDGs by end of 2010</p> <p>2-a-10 women CBOs are equipped. And targeted with awareness sessions on GBV.</p> <p>b- same as above but for 6 CBOs in refugee camps in GS(UNRWA)</p> <p>3- Transfer knowledge to 45000 reduced to 37,520 women as a result of the ToT above.</p> <p>4- 18 local councils</p>	<p>CBOs, and members of the community. The training was 25 hrs covered many topics related to gender issues (CEDAW, resolution No. 1325, and many topics related to the leadership issues such as team building, advocacy, communication skills, etc.).</p> <p>These same people will receive impact training Y3, based on budget availability.</p> <p>d- 120f, 1m were trained so far.</p> <p>e- The training needs assessment of PCBS staff was finalized one of the recommendations from the expert's report was to train PCBS staff on gender issues., an action plan by PCBS was developed Therefore, between September 26th-28th, October 6th-10th and October 11th-13th 2010, 75 staff (42m, 33 f) were trained in three 24 hrs trainings . Accordingly, 3 policy papers, on women in education, public life and labour, were finalized and is being printed to be disseminated in 2011 conducted</p> <p>2-a-UNFPA: 10 CBOs were equipped in 2009 and has been utilised in 2010, to reach out other rural women using innovative methodologies such as the screening films and plays where discussions took place. Awareness sessions are taking place in these CBOs</p> <p>b-6 CBOs were equipped.</p> <p>3- UNFPA: So far, 30,020 rural women, in the WB and GS, were sensitized through awareness sessions facilitated by the trained rural women above in 1-d.</p> <p>4- As a result of the above, 18 action plans that are gender sensitized are produced;</p>				
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			with action plans that are gender sensitized;					
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Expected Results (Outcomes and outputs)	Indicators	baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame and frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
Outcome 3 Enhanced opportunities for women's equal economic participation	<p>1- % participation rate for women (15 years +) in the labour force in oPt;</p> <p>2- % of unemployed women who completed 13 years of schooling;</p> <p>3- #of women who improved their income due to the JP empowerment initiatives.</p>	<p>1-The Palestinian labour force participation rate has dropped from 43.5% in 2000 to 41.3% in 2008 41.6% in 2009 and 40.7% in 1st quarter 2010.</p> <p>Female participation rate in oPt has slightly increase reaching 15.5% in 2009 compared to 15.2% (17.1% WB, 11.7% GS) in 2008, and 15.7% in 2007 is considered very low compared with males: 67% in 2009, 66.8% (68.3% WB, 64.0% GS) in 2008, and 67.7% in 2007.</p> <p>The total unemployment rate: 2nd Quarter 2010: 1st Quarter 2010: 22% (26.8% f, 21.1% m) In 2009: (29.8 %f, %24.9 m) Of the employed women 62.5% in services and 18.9 % in agriculture.</p> <p>Meanwhile; women workers in the non-formal sector are 5.4%, 90% of unpaid female family members work in agriculture (self employed or engaged in informal employment) 70% of those who are self-employed or employers.</p> <p>2- 2009: > 40% of</p>	<p>1-TBD by ILO</p> <p>2-TBD by ILO</p> <p>3- Provide empowerment to 80 women cooperatives, Women CBOs and BDS entrepreneurs, followed by grants and accordingly follow up results on income in 2010, 2001.</p>	<p>3- detailed in output 3.3</p>	<p>1,2-PCBS Reports (Produced on annual basis)</p>	<p>1,2 -PCBS Labour force survey, Internet updates of 2009 national 2009 Statistics</p> <p>-Participatory monitoring workshop on 9/6/2010</p> <p>-Monthly monitoring meetings with ILO coordinators.</p>	<p>ILO with 11 partners: MoL, MoWA, MoL, VTC Women Cooperatives, Chamber of Commerce and Industries (CoC), Employers organizations, Workers unions, PCBS, NWECC, Research institutions. BDS providers</p>	<p>-Security and socio-economic conditions in oPt don't deteriorate further;</p> <p>-Movement and access within the oPt isn't further restricted;</p> <p>-PA is able to operate; national</p> <p>-Regardless of their occupations, women with the same qualifications tend to earn less than men for work of equal value. Their disproportionately higher share of social and family responsibilities impacts negatively on their opportunities for training and promotion.</p> <p>3- n. Policies or</p>

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		<p>unemployed women had over 13 years of schooling in 2009 and 35.3% for females and 14.1% for males in 2010</p> <p><i>The unemployment rate of young women between the ages of 20-24 is at 55 %, which is the highest rate among all age groups, for both men and women (PCBS, 2009). 2nd Quarter 2010 it reached 51.7% females and 36.2% males (PCBS, 2010)</i></p> <p>According to PCBS 2007, the unemployment rate was 32% among female's graduates and 13% among males.</p> <p>3- Detailed under output 3.3 below.</p>						legislation for equal pay for work of equal value must be instituted and enforced.
<p>Output 3.1 Influence of gender advocates, workers and employers org in decision-making and planning is increased particularly in relation to reforming discriminatory labour laws and</p>	<p>1-# of sex-disaggregated data and gender relevant indicators on women's economic participation utilized in PCBS, MoL and other relevant institution.</p>	<p>BL: PCBS periodic labour force surveys are disaggregated by sex; however the depth in the level of analysis that explains the reasons behind the gender differences in the access and control over resources is what needs strengthening.</p>	<p>1-Develop & provide training on tools & methodologies for gender advocates, research institutes on quantitative, qualitative & process oriented indicators to monitor GBV/VAW in the work place in order to strengthen labour dispute mechanisms through:</p> <p>a-Conduct assessment study and train 40 people to Promote user producer dialogue on gender statistic by June 2010;</p> <p>Accordingly:</p> <p>b-Revise and identify gender gaps and needs in labour statistics produced and their presentation to be more</p>	<p>1-a: An assessment study/ report was finalized by developing the statistical user and producer survey questionnaire from a gender perspective in January/February 2010.</p> <p>The study defined the main producers and users of labour gender statistics in WB, investigated the belief in gender issues, knowledge of gender labour statistics, evaluating the roles, relations of the partners the outputs and obstacles facing the national statistical system. The study came out with a set of recommendations related to strengthening the linkages between the producers and users of labour statistics by means of capacity building interventions.</p> <p>-In accordance with report's recommendations a 4 day training workshop on "Gender and STAT: Users/ Producers Dialogue" was conducted in cooperation with ILO SATA Department in Geneva between 15 -18 February, 2010. 28 persons (18 females, 10 males) were trained from, MoL, MoWA, trade union, employers' organization, sister UN agencies, women NGOs, and PCBS researchers from senior and/or middle management staff, who have the influence and decision to better develop and produce gender sensitized data that addresses the users' needs, and on the</p>	<p>1-ILO, PCBS and MoL report 2010 ;</p> <p>2- ILO consultant Saleh Al kafri Jan/Feb 2010 Report "on the main results of the field study.</p> <p>3- Workshop Facilitator report</p>	<p>1-Annual Labor force surveys 2010, 2011, 2012,</p> <p>2-Interview with PCBS Gender department representative Mustafa AL Khawaja October 2009;</p> <p>3- User Producer questionnaire Jan 2010.</p> <p>-Power point presentation of training material, photos, participants list, application form, pre/post training evaluation questionnaire.</p> <p>-Participatory monitoring workshop on 9 June 2010.</p>	<p>ILO PCBS, MoL, NWECC MoWA , workers and employers' orgs.</p>	<p>-Willingness and ability of PCBS and MoL to work in conjunction on the statistics and policy levels. Weak cooperation and respond by PCBS to develop the labour statistics according to users comments</p>

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<p>planning for gender-sensitive employment opportunities. (Lead – ILO)</p>		<p>responsive to users and more informative for improved analysis, advocacy and development of press releases, policy papers etc...by users by June 2010;</p> <p>c- Incorporate where needed a set of gender relevant indicators on women's' economic participation into PCSB labour force survey by December 2010.</p>	<p>users level being the most frequent user of PCBS statistics.</p> <p>In a participatory monitoring workshop the trainees confirmed their</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Increased knowledge and understanding to collect and analyze gender-responsive labour statistics, 2.Increased knowledge on international guidelines on mainstreaming gender in labour statistics (17th ICLS, 2003); 3. Commit to improve the labour market research and advocacy for improved legal framework and promotion of women's labour force participation. <p>b- Based on the recommendations raised by the participants of the training above, one of which to organize quarterly meetings with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics - a national and governmental statistical producers- to discuss the labour force survey before its formal submission. Hence, and as a follow up process ILO organized the first meeting/workshop on 16 August, 2010 for the purpose of promoting users/producers dialogue. And review the data of the second quarter of labour force survey before its final accreditation by the general director of PCBS. The aim was to provide a margin for change if users provide a concrete and feasible feedback to PCBS and vise versa. ILO will follow up with PCBs to integrate where possible the feedbacks and comments on indicators to be introduced to the LFS.</p> <p>Al Hayat al Jadeed, a local newspaper, covered the event.</p>	2010.	<p>-http://www.alhayat-j.com/pdf/index.html</p>		
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	2 – Number of labour market institutions with integrated ILO standards. Existence of policies in MoL and its institutions undertaken mainstreaming efforts promoting women's employment and protecting them in the workplace.	BL: Zero.	<p>1- Laws that impede women's labour force participation are identified, changes drafted by December 2010 ;</p> <p>2- Organize ad hoc workshops for gender advocates to develop & launching an advocacy campaign for the endorsement of draft laws (starting end of 2010) delayed to early 2011 till end of JP phase.</p>	<p>1-A workshop on " Gender and ILS" to promote gender equality in the world of work, took place between 23-25th March, In addition to another one-day workshop (18 April) with the objectives to: Raise the awareness of gender advocates and legal experts, to implement improved policies and legislation in practical terms in the workplace, improving the knowledge on selected ILO conventions, and Improve the methodologies and mechanisms to be used and implemented in practice in the context of oPt. 28 people participated (22f, 6m) from legal, human rights, MoL, MoWA, workers and employers' organizations and UN agencies. The selection criteria of the target group was to include female and male gender advocates, inspectors who have practical terms in the workplace, and legal experts, who have influence on their organizations to adapt ILS as a frame work reference.</p> <p>A presentation on the gender implications of the legal framework in the Palestinian Context was presented by MoL very well informed staff; also Presentations on Convention 111 on discrimination in Employment and Occupation, and Convention 100 on Equal Pay for Work of Equal Value were presented.</p> <p>A consultant has been contracted for the purpose of revision of labour law and its legislation from a gender perspective expected to be finalized in January 2011. A workshop for feedback will be organized accordingly.</p> <p>Khadija Barghouti was contracted through UNESCO to conduct a study on laws that impede women's labour participation then she will provide training to 50 persons from NGOs and unions.</p> <p>2- This will follow the above activity.</p>	1-ILO training consultant report 2010.	<p>1-Training material, participants list, photos, pre-post training evaluations, the resulting group work papers.</p> <p>2-Monitoring field visit 23-3-2010 MDG-M&E officer and MoWA M&E officer.</p> <p>3-Participatory monitoring workshop 9-6-2010.</p>	ILO, MoL, CoC, PTU	-Willingness and commitment from future labour market institutions.
Output 3.2 Capacity of the MoL (including its institutions), workers' and employers' org developed	1-# of capacity assessments (qualitative and quantitative analysis of national action plans development framework	BL: Zero	<p>1-Provide gender sensitization training to around 200 (originally 100) members of the Tripartite Committee (MoL, workers' & employers' org on coordination mechanisms for mainstreaming gender equality, & decent work towards reducing GBV/VAW in the workplace through 2009, 2010 and 2011</p> <p>2-Conduct 3 Participatory</p>	<p>1- 11 gender sensitization training workshops (3 days each) "gender training, decent work and GBV" for the main 3 constituents targeting around 200 participants were conducted between the period 12 October- 31 December. The training addressed the gender gaps that emerged from the three Audits as an immediate action was to raise the gender knowledge and awareness of MoL, FPCCIA and PGFTU officials and staff.</p> <p>2-Following and as a result of the PGA training conducted last year (11f,4m), 15of the trainees (forming a team that was the 1st of its type on a national level with multiple yet complementary experiences) participated on a voluntarily</p>	2-Feb 2010 MoL PGA executive summary report - August 2010 PGFTU PGA executive summary report; a: PGA	<p>2-As stated in outcome 3 above., agenda, MoM, and photos;</p> <p>3- PGA participatory applied tools lead by the national PGA team: desk review, Interviews qualitative analysis /questionnaires to relevant bodies. 2009, 2010, and 2011.</p> <p>-Participatory monitoring workshop on 9/6/2010</p> <p>-Monthly monitoring meetings</p>	As above	-Willingness and commitment of MoWA, MoL and labour market institutions to integrate ILO standards, encourage reporting, document and follow up reported

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<p>to implement specific measures that promote women's employment and protect them in the workplace. (Lead – ILO)</p>	<p>s, policies and Programme s) for mainstreaming gender within labour market institutions</p>	<p>Gender Audits for MoL in 2010, PGFTU in 2010 and CoC in 2011.</p> <p>3-a: Conduct 3 analysis through participatory gender audit PGA an ILO tool for MoL by February 2010, PGFTU by July 2010 and for CoC in 2011;</p> <p>3-b: According to the PGA results, 3 action plans to mainstream gender equality with monitoring and follow up systems are developed. In 2010 and 2011;</p> <p>3-c-Identify the articles in Palestinian Labour law that impede women's labour force participation in comparison with ILS, changes drafted and action for response designed by gender advocates (MoL, MoWA, TUs, employers' orgs, NGOs, researchers). In 2010 and 2011;</p> <p>3-Establish a multi stakeholder, consultative body (NWEc) by June 2010, and train its members (10-15 people) in 2010 and 2011.</p> <p>4-9- Train ??? staff members from ministries, youth and women organizations on gender mainstreaming and organizing campaigns on combating VAW</p>	<p>basis in the PGA conducted at MoL between January 24th – February 4th 2010th. This experience was the 2nd of its kind on the national level and the 1st to use ILO PGA methodology. The aim was to define the political, administrative and technical gaps that limit full gender equality while also documenting good practices and learning experiences at MoL. Accordingly, it will be used as the basis of a working plan to achieve gender equality. As a result a closing ceremony of the implemented PGA at MoL took place on March 4th under the patronage of the prime minister Dr. Fayyad, where the final report of PGA was delivered to the Minister of labor Dr. Magdalani, and whereby the prime minister accredited this national action. The results of the PGA are owned by MoL, a public access to the results is only available through the executive summary report distributed in February 10th 2010. PGA at MoL was conducted in three main general administrations: employment services, vocational training, and labour inspection and protection. As a result of the Audit, a set of recommendations were proposed and translated into an action plan to be integrated and monitored within MoL strategic plan.</p> <p>-A PGA at the Palestinian General Federation of Trade Unions -PGFTU- took place in the period 2nd of May - 25 June. Recommendations Are set in the Executive summary report; accordingly a draft work plan has been prepared. ILO and PGFTU organized a closing ceremony for the PGA which will on Thursday 15 July in Nablus at 12:00.</p> <p>-PGA for FPCCIA has been accomplished between Oct 18th and November 13th and the development of the draft report will be discussed with the senior management at FPCCIA to update before the final submission of the report which is expected to be on January 2011.</p> <p>3-NWEc has been officially launched, several meetings on monthly bases are being conducted to develop action plan. In the second quarter of 2011 training for NWEc members is expected to take place on knowledge sharing.</p> <p>NWEc will provide an action plan for it's' work on quarterly bases.</p> <p>4-WATC has trained 112 staff members from youth and</p>	<p>@MoL Report Jan 2010, PGA@PGFTU August 2010; b-MoL action plan.</p> <p>2-PCBS Statistics</p> <p>3-NWEc progress reports</p>	<p>with ILO coordinators.</p> <p>3-NWEc ToR 23-2-2010 NWEc official launching event NWEc MoM 9-3-2010. MoM of April 13th 2010 NWEc meeting with ILO Director General's mission to oPt. 3- Monitoring meetings with ILO 6-10-2009, 23-11-2009 4-Monitoring field visits to PGA training 12-15/10/2009 5-Participatory monitoring workshop 9-June 2010.</p>	<p>cases.</p>
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				women organizations in July 22 and 26 and August 1 st 2010. A total of 18 training hours until this date, and will train another 60 staff members from the ministries by the end of the year.				
	2-# of cases of GBV/VAW reported in the workplace. Method of reporting, to whom, etc...	In 2009 23.9% of employed women were subject to physical violence in the workplace, However details to be provided by ILO –PCBS survey on GBV in workplace (end of 2010) delayed to early 2011.	- Conduct a survey on GBV in the workplace and its' economic impact by April 2011;	-A ToR to conduct study/survey on Economic Impact of GBV at work place was developed in consultation with related research institutions, waiting for the tech and financial proposals. PCBS will work on the quantitative study and a research institution will work on the qualitative part an interpretation of the figures. However, this activity is the first of its kind on the national level since there is no data at all of GBV at the workplace.	ILO reports 2010,2011,2012 2- ILO/PCBS report end of 2010.	1-MoL "Labour inspection reports" and administrative records of PGTFU. 2-ILO /consultant PCBS survey end of 2010.		As above
	3-# of cases dealt with and type of solution envisaged	As above	As above		ILO reports 2010,2011,2012	Labour inspection reports, ILO surveys 2010,2012		As above
	4- % of labour disputes involving women	As above	As above		ILO reports 2010,2011,2012	Labour inspection reports, ILO surveys 2010,2012		As above
	5-% of women in targeted institutions / by position/responsibility	In 2006: Women members in trade unions 8.4% oPt, (4.8%WB,3.6%G) In 2006 that women VET graduates participation rate jumped to 42%. Today there are 35 VET institutes providing training for women out of	As Above 3-25 trainers are trained in 10 TVET centres by 2010;	August-December 2009 1- for women in cooperatives, entitled "Mainstreaming Gender Equality Concerns in Palestinian cooperatives" was fully accomplished.	ILO reports 2010,2011,2012	TU, CoC surveys, reports 2010,2011,2012 PCBS statistics 2006.		As above
Output 3.3 Employment opportunities for low-income women and female graduates including in refugee camps are	1- # of girls/women accessing/enrolling in vocational training/by type of training and relevance to skills required by labour market.	Female participation in TVET centres @ MoL. Based on ILO revision of the Palestinian Labor Law Study Nov 2010. 2007: 40% 2008: 49% 2009: 56% 2010: 54% In 2006 that women VET graduates participation rate jumped to 42%. Today there are 35 VET institutes providing training for women out of	1-Conduct a rapid labour market NA in key areas of growth & demand with 30 TVET centres by April 2010; 2-Develop a training module through building on the NA above, and reviewing available governmental and non-governmental TVET curricula by September 2010; 3-25 trainers are trained in 10 TVET centres by 2010;	1-The assessment study on "Mainstreaming Gender Equality Concerns in the Palestinian TVET System" and a rapid market NA were fully accomplished, a workshop to discuss the main findings and recommendations was conducted with the engagement of different stakeholders involved to reach well defined structural support and intervention to enhance women cooperatives and women participation in VET sector and foster their impact on livelihoods, accordingly a Policy brief was developed. . The situation analysis of women status, opportunities and challenges in the VET sector, identified their expectations and needs, examined skills gaps analysis at MOL-VET centers, conducted labour market study for gaps and demands and examined gender mainstreaming policies within VET. Recommendations were presented based on the findings to	1-ILO – Consultant assessment report February 2010. -TVET reports and assessments on certificate issues - ILO	1- Between September-December 2009: desk review, TVET centers records, Visits to the different VET institutes supervised by MoL, UNRWA and NGOs in WB, interviews with directors, teachers, officials in the system and stakeholders, 19 focus groups with the participation of 221 trainees and 58 graduates from different areas and professions, in addition to families and teachers.	ILO, MoL, MoWA, TVET centres	As above

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<p>increased. (Lead – ILO)</p>	<p>53 VET institutes providing training. Spaces available for women at these centres vary from 100% to 4%.</p> <p>The MOL-VTCs open up over 40% of their spaces at the 12 centres to women within 1-4 of its vocations. Vocations that women can enrol in at the VET level are less than 10 out of over 20 taught vocations in the different VET institutes. Vocations are mainly concentrated in service sectors, with one institute providing one course in agriculture, a second in tourism, and a third in health related profession.</p> <p>ILO 2010 results showed that priority to photography where 50% of the enterprises expressed their current need of female photographers, followed by 31.3% female salespersons, followed by Art Productions.</p>	<p>4-180 TVET students from different locations are trained in TEVT centers by 2010-2012;</p>	<p>enhance women access to VET and labour markets.</p> <p>2-Cooperation between ILO and UNRWA to develop and implement vocational training courses is on ongoing;</p> <p>a- In Gaza Women engineer skill development curriculum will be developed through free consultant in Gaza in cooperation with University College of applied science UCAS “curriculum, implement training” upon a selection criteria.</p> <p>b- Photography training for women partnership between ILO, UNRWA, and GTZ. GTZ has the curriculum, trainers national international and from UNRWA. Target group is 20 female student (Refuges/vulnerable/survivors of GBV from WEST Bank)</p> <p>3) ILO, UNRWA and GTZ have signed MoU to implement the 9 months photography training course for 20 women. The course has started on December 2010 and will be concluded in June 2011 at UNRWA center- Ramallah Women Training Center (RWTC).The official signing of MoU and launch of the course was held on January 11, 2011. A professional diploma certificate will be offered to the 20 trained women.</p> <p>ToT in photography was carried for 4 trainers 13,14,15 July Another ToT for the same 4 people was conducted on end of August, 2010.</p> <p>4) A proposal is developed for designing and implementing skills development training for 40 unemployed women Engineers in Gaza Strip this year;</p> <p>UN WOMEN cooperated to ensure that marginalized women applied for the activity</p>	<p>policy brief paper. March 2010.</p> <p>-Training material available/ to be developed.</p> <p>- ILO/consultant training report.</p>	<p>-The labour market survey was carried out, where 270 economic enterprises filled questionnaires,4 focus groups with 41 market representatives from different areas of the WB were conducted, and 14 key market representative people were consulted.</p> <p>As a result, 395 stakeholders and beneficiaries were consulted, and 270 enterprises filled the questionnaires</p> <p>-TVET workshop discussing main findings and recommendations at @ Grand Park Hotel on March, 7th 2010, from 9 am-1:30 pm.</p> <p>2-GTZ training manual. Proposals and MoUs</p> <p>3&4-training agenda, monitoring field visit, Pre/post evaluation test, photos, participants list, participatory monitoring work shop.</p>		
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	<p>2-% of girls/women graduates from TVET centres that find employment within one year of graduation</p>	<p>BL from ILO TVET need assessment study in 2010: -Women fully employed were only 13%, compared to 28% male graduates, -21% of women are fully employed or intermittent compared to 63% of male. -65% females are the unemployed and searching compared to 34% males, -15% females who are not looking for a job compared to 3% males. -14.2% of the employed women graduates of VET are self employed compared, 70.2% are working in the private sector.</p>	<p>- Launch an awareness campaign led by MoWA and MoL among families, employers & TVET institutions to change perceptions of TVET in oPt by 2011.</p>	<p>No progress so far.</p>	<p>1-ILO follow up report 2010, 2011</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p>As above</p>
	<p>3- # of women entrepreneurs who acquire skills (business management, negotiation, etc) and who use these skills.</p>	<p>ILO 2010 study found that Life skills were highly requested by the enterprises, with certain emphasis on profession related life skills, -Families and trainees acceptance for the new identified fields were carried, it was noted that the selected fields were accepted by families and trainees. Trainees in all areas have selected the three professions <i>Art production profession that would allow women to practice from home had the biggest acceptance from families.</i></p>	<p>1-Assess needs for BDS providers by 2010. 2- Develop/build on existing 2 ToT Training modules for BDS providers by March 2010; 3-ToT: Train 20 BDS providers/trainers in WB and 20in GS on skills to work as BDS providers to MSMEs targeting women entrepreneurs & business start-ups by June 2010, using tools, techniques & strategies for better mainstreaming & up streaming gender equality considerations for women entrepreneurs. 4- Provide 4 grants to the best BDS providers by February 2011 (originally was June 2010); 5-80 women entrepreneurs are trained by BDS providers</p>	<p>1-Need assessment accomplished; the evaluation assessment titled: Rapid Assessment of Business Development Service Providers (BDS) Capacities was conducted on December 10, 2010. The assessment aimed at assessing the capacities of BDS providers to implement and develop ILO's grant project and training activities. 2- Two of ILO training kits The Gender and Entrepreneurship together (GET Ahead) And Women Entrepreneurship capacity development (WED) are translated to Arabic and adapted to Palestinian context will be used as training modules. 3- Fully accomplished where a Gender and Entrepreneurship ToT (GET Ahead TOT) workshop took place in 2-6 May 2010 for WB 18 participants (11f, 7m) and 9-13 May 2010 for GS 23 participants; 4So far the proposals from the 3 BDS providers Asala, Business Women forum and Women Affair center were developed and submitted r. These 3 were recommended by the ToT ILO trainer. 1 grant will be provided for Chamber of Commerce. 5-A concept Note for implementing skills development</p>	<p>1-ILO 2010 Needs assessment "Mainstreaming Gender Equality in Palestinian BDS institutions - Mapping of Palestinian Business Development Service Sector" 2-ILO GET Ahead training manual tool;</p>	<p>1-Desk review, interviews, focus groups. 3-Training Invitation letter, selection criteria document, participants list, Pre/post evaluation test, photos. -Participatory monitoring workshop 9 June 2010. 6&7: monitoring meeting with UNFEM coordinator Siham Rashid 22-2-2010, 13-5-2010 -Participatory monitoring workshop 14-6-2010.</p>	<p>1 to 5: ILO, MoL, MoWA, BDS, GTZ Small Enterprise Center 6-7: UN WOMEN with Sabaya Centers</p>

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		<p>on enhanced life skills by 2011;</p> <p>6- UNFEIM: 1800 rural young women are trained on equal participation in employment & the labour market by 2011;</p> <p>7-450 rural women and young female graduate have received academic and job counselling by 2011.</p> <p>8-50 extension workers (field trainers) are graduated by August 2010,</p>	<p>training for 40 women Engineers unemployed in Gaza Strip is drafted; Business Women Forum will train 40 women, WAC 40, Asala ?? Chamber of Commerce 40 women all data will be provided in the proposals, all selection criteria is according to proposals.</p> <p>6&7 Eol has been received and reviewed by UN WOMEN and ILO. Request for Proposals (RFP) was disseminated to short-listed organizations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (Women's Affairs Center, Culture and Free Thought Association, Union of Agricultural Work Committees, Young Entrepreneurs – Palestine, and JUHOOD). Agreement signed in Oct 2010 with Young Entrepreneurs Palestine in the West Bank and Women's Affairs Center in the Gaza Strip for training on equal participation in employment and the labour market, as well as academic and job counselling sessions for rural women. (The logic behind switching figures in 6 and 7 as it is expected that awareness raising activity is expected to target more women than the job counseling part).</p> <p>Cooperation with ILO and UNRWA (as well as UN WOMEN's Sabaya Programme) to ensure Sabaya Centres women and young women submit applications for a photography accredited course (nine months) accredited by the Ministry of Education.</p>	3-ILO – consultant training report.			
4- # of women in cooperative who acquire skills in cooperative management and leadership and who use these skills.	<p>ILO 2010 Study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There exists 461 registered cooperatives in 2009 in the WB; only 101 cooperatives actually have women membership. -Women-only cooperatives operate in all 11 WB governorates but are mainly concentrated in Ramallah, which houses 44% of them and are home to 20% of cooperative membership in the WB. -The participation of Palestinian women in cooperatives is deemed particularly high in Saving and Credit Associations, 	<p>1-Conduct Needs assessment for women cooperatives by April 2010;</p> <p>2-2 ToT for 25-30 women cooperative leaders Get Ahead workshops in marketing, Cooperative management, leadership & organizing skills is conducted by 2010;</p> <p>2- Transfer the ToT knowledge to 100 women in cooperatives on business and cooperatives management skills in 2010 and 2011.</p>	<p>1-NA study was fully accomplished, a workshop to discuss finding and recommendations was conducted accordingly a policy brief was prepared.</p> <p>2-So far 1 ToT for 27 leaders of women cooperatives (21f, 6m) between 15-22/March 2010 were trained by International Coop expert and local resource person and certified as extension workers for women cooperatives.</p> <p>The 2nd ToT no progress so far;</p> <p>3- The 40 existing cooperatives will be trained where an average 3 women from each cooperative will be targeted. So far the Union of Cooperatives for Saving and Credit UCASC will conduct assessment and training for women, afterwards the Union will manage the cooperatives grants. UCASC has submitted a proposal still pending Beirut approval.</p>	1- Mainstreaming Gender Equality Concerns in Palestinian Cooperatives. A situation analysis and needs assessment. AL-Sahel Company on behalf of ILO March	1-Desk review, 98 semi-structured interviews with women activist, economists, business development Service providers, prominent leaders in the cooperative movement, and MOL cooperative counselors. In-depth telephone interviews with Board members of cooperatives that have women members. -Contact list of all people interviewed Organizational assessment of women-only cooperatives: applying ILO's FAMOS tools and Gender Audit Guidelines to 40 cooperatives through field visits including in-depth interviews	ILO, MoL, MoWA cooperative department	As above Women membership in Palestinian cooperatives has traditionally been male dominated. This is mainly attributed to women's limited access to and control over the physical and financial resources needed for obtaining membership,

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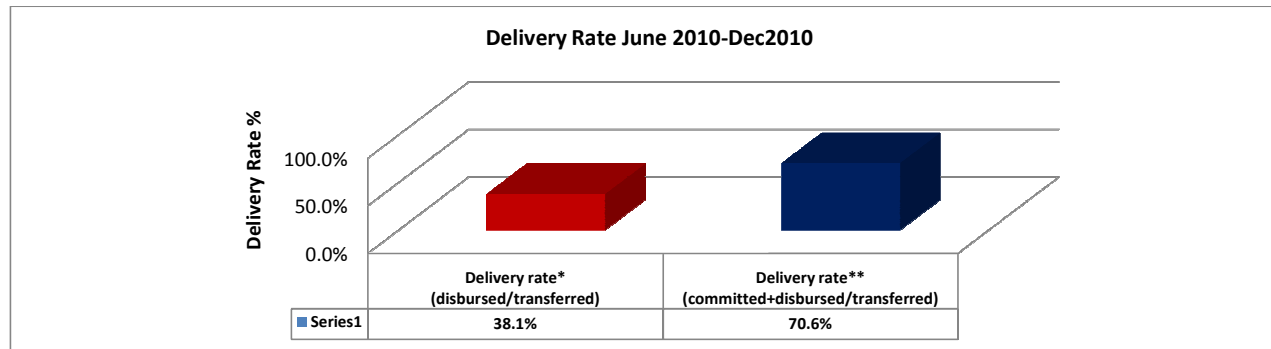
		<p>mobilizing 60% of women membership.</p> <p>The agricultural and housing cooperatives together represent 56% of the total number of cooperatives where women are present (i.e. mixed and women-only cooperatives), -but only account for 14% and 8% of total women membership, respectively.</p>			<p>2010.</p> <p>-ILO policy brief papers March 2010.</p> <p>2-Training report to be produced.</p>	<p>with the board</p> <p>Members of these cooperatives and some of their members. The tool focused on issues of governance and organizational vision; programs, capital, loans and member Services/activities, human resources, and financial situation.</p> <p>-Discussion of finding and recommendations workshops 2-3-2010.photos, invitation letter, participants list.</p> <p>2-Closing ceremony of the TOT 22-3-2010, invitation letter, participants list, pre/post evaluation questioner photos.</p> <p>-Monitoring meeting with ILO coordinator Rawand Al Madmouj 11-5-2010</p> <p>-Participatory Monitoring workshop 9-6-2010</p>		<p>as well as women's general preference to join women-only cooperatives over mixed cooperatives.</p>
<p>5-% change in Income levels of women in cooperatives, and women CBOs in refugee camps.</p> <p>Number of refugee women and men and refugee students benefiting from CBOs' income-</p>	<p>BL:</p> <p>73% of women refugees in the WB and 59% of those in the GS are outside the labour force. UNRWA will work with existing CBOs (WB & GS) in refugee camps.</p>	<p>1-UNRWA: Develop and implement 30 income-generating schemes through women & rehabilitation CBOs in refugee camps (20 in WB and 10 in GS). Starting 2009 till 2011. (Building on Using ILO needs assessments and training packages);</p> <p>2-Provide 40+Start-up grants 20??+ for women entrepreneurs GETAHEAD and 20 for potential women cooperatives who have exceptionally completed the training by December 2010 To implement learning activities in their own institutional settings.</p>	<p>1-• In WB: 12 approved CBOs have received 12 grants;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the 2nd round of IGPs UNRWA received 12 grant applications from the CBOs UNRWA short listed 4 IGPs and feasibility studies were prepared in coordination with CBOs. • IGPs provided volunteer /employment opportunities to around 25 to 30 persons from the refugee camps and UNRWA VTCs. • IGPs provided short volunteer opportunities lasting (2 to 3 months) to recent graduates of the Vocational Training Courses. • UNRWA WB made a poster template that the CBOs used to advertise the volunteer placement, many posters have been received from the CBOs and have been sent to UNRWA vocational training centers for the graduates to view. • UNRWA WB developed Evaluation report use in monthly basis assess each IGPs according to five criteria (Sustainability, suitability as MDG Project, progress of the project, training, overall efficiency) and given each IGP a score out of 100 on the basis of those criteria. Moreover summary of the strength, weaknesses and action points for 	<p>1-IGP assessment tool Monthly Evaluation report. colour scoring model. field visits. Internal evaluation report</p> <p>ILO reports on women cooperatives 2010,201</p>	<p>ILO survey 2010, 2012</p> <p>PCBS National employment statistics 2010, 2011, 2012</p> <p>1-Internal evaluation report UNRWA. <i>A Socio-Economic Analysis of Special Hardship Case Families in the Five Fields of UNRWA Operations</i>, October 2006. 2- UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). <i>Situation and Assistance to Palestinian Women: Report of the Secretary-General, Fifty-first Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 26 February to 9 March 2007.</i></p>	<p>ILO, MoL cooperative department, MoWA</p> <p>UNRWA with CBOs in refugee camps</p>	<p>As above. Refugee women focus On small projects in their homes or close to home. However, they face a number of challenges including: limited or no business skills, lack of access to capital to start businesses and the</p>	

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	<p>generating activities</p> <p>*Number of CBOs directly having revenue from the establishment of income-generating activities</p>		<p>each IGP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNRWA WB developed a colour scoring model based on the monthly evaluation report to compare between the projects based on the five criteria • UNRWA WB developed training checklist and skills assessment for IGPs. The purpose of the checklist is to ensure that the IGPs will train their employees / Volunteers at least two skills from the list. The purpose of the pre and post skills assessment to determine how successful of the training has been. • UNRWA WB developed IGP monitoring assessment tool used in monthly bases to measure the progress of the IGPs • Revised IGP selection procedure have been developed for the 2nd round of IGPs • A new IGP Grant application form has been developed. • New TOR has been developed for the 2nd round of IGPs <p>Gaza: visibility study for 10 income generation project were prepared,6 projects in different types (sewing units, food units, embroidery unit, are established and equipped at 6 WPCs</p> <p>2- For entrepreneurs' grants, data will be finalized after the proposals and contracts are signed, The outreach of the 40 existing women cooperatives was a challenge, they had no contact like emails, fax, phone, and it was verbally through MoL. A ToT cooperative training was accomplished, accordingly 20 draft work plans for the best 20 cooperatives were prepared, and more time is needed with a professional org to work on the WP.</p>	2		<p>military closure that hinders the import of supplies to Gaza.</p>
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c. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information



	Activity	Year			UN Agency	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Total amount Planned for 3 yrs	Estimated Amount transferred to date	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
A functioning Programme Secretariat	Provision of overall programme support and coordination of JP activities	x	x	x	UNDP	547,347	364,898	274,380	169,184	46.4%

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JP output: 1.1											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY NATIONAL/LOCAL	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			Total amount Planned for 3 yrs	Estimated Amount transferred to date	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed	Estimated % Delivery rate of budget
Knowledge and baseline on VAW established to monitor gender equity goals and inform program development.	1.1.1 Develop action-oriented and policy research on VAW and provide support to the MoWA in its strategy to fight VAW.	x	x	x	UN WOMEN	Research: MoWA and Bisan Center for Research and Development ,Al Muntada, Strategy: GBV specialist with MoWA All 6 UN agencies	141,844.6*	94,563	94,721	90,394	95.6%
	1.1.2 Data bank in place about gender equality and women's empowerment (with regard to social, economic and political aspects)		x	x	UNDP		153,492**	102,328	181,765	44,392	43.4%
Output 1.1 Total USD \$							295,337	196,891	276,486	134,786	68.5%

*The extra cost for this activity is taken from?? This includes all the VAW workshops and the costs taken out of indirect costs.

**This is an activity that combines 2 activities " Gender indicators / statistics review & recommendations , and research contract on women's participation in decision making in outcome2".

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JP output: 1.2											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for 3yrs	Estimated amount transferred to date	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Address VAW by increasing the capacity of gender advocates to influence policy makers and legislators resulting in increased protection for women/G.	1.2.1: Provide technical support and training to women's orgs involved in advocacy on research findings, regulatory frameworks and advocacy.	x	x	x	UNESCO	PWRDC, WATC, GUPW, MIFTAH, Filistinyat, WAV	181,358	120,784	285,381	182,253	151%
	1.2.2 Provide TA to strengthening the capacity of existing networks between orgs in WB and G.	x	x	x	UN WOMEN	Al Muntada Forum in the WB and Amal Coalition in GS	251,445	167,462	68,394	57,563	34%
Output 1.2 Total USD \$							432,803	288,246	353,775	239,816	83%

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JP output: 1.3											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for 3 yrs	Estimated amount transferred to date	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Capacity to provide refuge, security, basic services and access to justice strengthened.	1.3.1: Provide training for women's orgs, police, judiciary, etc on the provision of assistance to victims of VAW/GBV.	x	x	x	UNFPA, UN WOMEN UNRWA UNDP	Islamic courts, PFPPA, MoH SAWA 26 CBOs in refugee camps SAWA Birzeit University Institute of Law	1,427,950.8	951,967	527,552	196,548	20.6%
	1.3.2 Train in the provision of legal and psychosocial counselling.	x	x	x	UNFPA UNRWA	MoSA 26 CBOs in 26 refugee camps	256,037.22	170,691	88,537	79,463	46.6%
	1.3.3 Provide support to 1 hotline for victims of violence, including establishing referral mechanisms.	x	x	x	UN WOMEN	SAWA	81,282.55*	54,188	51,297	25,439	47%
	1.3.4 Rent and furnish of premises to provide protection to female victims of VAW.	x	x	X	UNDP	Contractor and Landlord, all 6 UNs	375,341.82	250,228	262,406	89,094	35.6%
	1.3.5 Capacity-building of Gaza safe house for female victims of VAW.	x	x	x	UN WOMEN	The staff to TBD, MoWA, Gaza Mental Health Services	72,508.6	48,339	16,415	11,957	24.7%
Output 1.3 Total USD \$							2,213,121	1,475,413	946,207	402,501	27.3%

*Original amount planned in the project document was 81,282.6\$ the shortage 135, 668.8\$ is taken from??

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JP output: 1.4											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y 1	Y 2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned	Estimated amount transferred to date	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Awareness raised, behaviour and attitudes changed amongst men and women on gender relations, women's entitlements and rights (social, political and economic	1.4.1 Media strategy developed and implemented including advocacy and outreach activities addressing key gender inequalities.	x	x	x	UNFPA with all other 5 UN agency sisters	MIFTAH	508,501.7	339,001	251,386	238,758	70.4%
	1.4.2 Provide support to and raise awareness of teachers, students and parents on gender equality and VAG and boys.	x	x	x	UNESCO	WCLAC, MoEHE, MoWA	271,877.4	181,251	88,861	77,610	42,8%
	1.4.3 Conduct training/counselling with youth, men and women.	x	x	x	UNFPA UN WOMEN UNRWA	NAMAA/MoYS CSO AL muntada in WB, AL Amal in Gaza 26 CBOs in refugee camps	720,416.4	480,278	236,764	195,008	40.6%
Total Output 1.4 USD \$							1,500,796	1,000,530	577,011	511,376	51.1%
Outcome 1 total USD \$							4,442,057	2,701,680	2,153,479	1,288,479	47.7%

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JP output: 2.1											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for 3yrs	Estimated amount transferred to date	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Increased capacity of local government, authorities and grassroots organizations to identify, plan and deliver gender-sensitive services and on MDGs.	2.1.1 Provide TA for qualitative policy and action-oriented research and dissemination on political representation. (UN WOMEN) (A1)	x			UN WOMEN	Bisan Center with MoWA	15,798.6	10,532	19,625	12,225	116%
	2.1.2 Build a database on women in different decision-making positions.	x	x	X	UNESCO	PWRDC, MoWA and Noursoft	45335.30	30,223	12,339	11,770	38.9%
Output 2.1 Total USD \$							61,134	40,755	31,964	23,995	58.9%

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JP output: 2.2											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned	Estimated amount transferred to date	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Increased capacity of local government, authorities and grassroots organizations to identify, plan and deliver gender-sensitive services and on MDGs.	2.2.1 Train national counterparts on research findings on political representation and regulatory frameworks.	x	x	x	UNESCO	TBD, PLC member, MoWA	138,229.6	92,153	3,210	0.00	0%
	2.2.2 Organize training and workshops to raise awareness on gender in local authorities and related NGOs.	x	x	x	UNDP UNFPA UN WOMEN	SP TBD PARC/ RWDS + PCBS Birzeit University- Institute of Law	139,156.2	92,773	579,018	204,372	220%
	2.2.3 Provide training for developing women leaders on MDG and Gender sensitive services	x	x	x	UNRWA UN WOMEN	UNRWA Relief and Social Services Dept, and CBOs Sabaya centers and CBOs	541,019.6	360,680	248,637	108,770	30%
	2.2.4 Provide technical assistance and training to PCBS on engendering MDGs.	x	x	x	UNFPA	PCBS TBD	726,325.9	484,235	46,722	61,472	12.7%
Total USD \$							1,544,731	1,029,841	877,587	374,614	36.4%
Outcome 2 total USD \$							1,605,865	1,070,596	909,551	398,609	37.2%

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JP output: 3.1											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY		Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3				NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for 3 yrs	Estimated Amount transferred to date	Estimated Total amount Committed(com+dis to date)
Influence of gender advocates, workers and employers org in decision-making and planning is increased particularly in relation to reforming discriminatory labour laws and planning for gender-sensitive employment opportunities.	3.1.1 Develop and provide training on tools and methodologies for gender advocates, research institutes on quantitative, qualitative and process oriented indicators.	x	x	x	ILO	MoL, NWECC (includes MoWA), BUWSI	130,741	87,161	64,207	34,823.0	40%
	3.1.2 Conduct a gender review of all laws that impede women's labour force participation and organize ad hoc workshops for gender advocates in developing and launching an advocacy campaign for the endorsement of draft laws.	x	x	X	ILO UNESCO	MoL, MoWA NWECC , workers' and employers' organizations WWU of MoL.	141,226	94,151	90,272	45,863	48.7%
Output 3.1 Total USD \$							271,967	181,312	154,479	80,686	44.5%

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JP output: 3.2											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for 3 yrs	Estimated amount transferred to date	Estimated Total amount Committed (all com +disb)	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Capacity of the MoL (including its institutions), workers' and employers' org developed to implement specific measures that promote women's employment and protect them in the workplace.	3.2.1 Undertake capacity assessment for mainstreaming gender with labour market institutions, MoWA and gender advocates	x	x	x	ILO	Consultant, MoWA, tri partite, MoL	97,554.7	65,037	129,997	65,469	100%
	3.2.2 Provide training to the MoL, workers' and employers' org on coordination mechanisms for mainstreaming gender equality and decent work.	x	x	X	ILO UNESCO	WWU of MoL, MoWA, tri partite PWRDC	106,421.5	70,948	99,724	41,032	57.8%
	3.2.3 Assist the MoL and other partners in establishing a multi-stakeholder NWECC.	X	x	x	ILO	the Minister and GU of MoL, MoWA, Tripartite	49,590	33,060	45,407	20,453	61.9%
	3.2.4 Support gender mainstreaming within key MoL departments through coordination meetings and gender roundtables led by WWU, MoWA and the production of an AP	x	x	x	ILO	WWU of MoL, NWECC (including MoWA), workers' and employers' organizations	35,000	23,333	15,969	4,658	20%
	3.2.5 Conduct NA, provide AR and training to members of the Tripartite Committee towards reducing GBV/VAW in the workplace, support the development and monitoring of GBV/VAW indicators in the work place in order to strengthen labour dispute mechanisms	x	x	x	ILO	MoL, MoJ, workers' and employers' organizations WWU of NWECC MoWA), Tripartite	116,960.8	77,974	35,662.0	15,585	20%
Output 3.2 Total USD \$							405,527	270,352	326,759	147,197	54.4%

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JP output: 3.3											
Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned	Total transferred to date	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Employment opportunities for low-income women and female graduates including in refugee camps are increased. (Lead – ILO)	3.3.1 Conduct ToT (ILO training workshop MATCOM, Get Ahead, or other training workshops in marketing, Coop management training, gender Coop leadership training and organizing skills for women coop	x	x	x	ILO	MOL-Cooperative Department	346,840	231,227	122,280	65,738	28.4%
	3.3.2 Provide 40 grants for women coop to implement learning activities in their own institutional settings.	x	x	x	ILO		75,000	50,000	179,374	83,585	167%
	3.3.3 carry out income-generating activities through women and rehabilitation CBOs	x	x	x	UNRWA	With refugee camps CBOs	445,518	297,012	162,090	140,970	47.5%
	3.3.4 Rapid labour market NA in key areas of growth and demand with select TVET centres; 3-develop training modules and ToT for delivering skills training in the areas identified in the assessment.	x	x	x	ILO, UNRWA	MoWA, MoL, NGO, TVET Centres; UNRWA TVET centers & 30CBOs), relevant donors (GTZ, USAID,	158,411	105,607	147,783	43,468	41%
	3.3.5 Provide ToT and integrate training on life skills, tailored for survivors of GBV.	x	x	X	ILO		60,000	40,000	15,967	4,658	11.6%
	3.3.6 Support training on equal participation in employment and the labour market, as well as academic and job counselling sessions for rural and young women graduates.	x		X	UN WOMEN	Sabaya Centres	115,683	77,122	16,416	11,957	15.5%
	3.3.7 Assist in launching an AR campaign led by MoWA among families, employers and TVET institutions to change perceptions on improvements in TVET curricula.	x	x	X	ILO	MoL, MoWA	155,615	103,743	48,605	29,807	28.7%
	3.3.8 Assess needs and provide training module for BDS providers to MSME's using tools, techniques and strategies for better mainstreaming and up streaming gender equality considerations for women entrepreneurs.	x	x	X	ILO	MoL, MONE, GTZ Small Enterprise Center	330,620	220,413	144,049	70,348	32%
Output 3.3 Total USD \$							1,687,687	1,125,124	836,564	450,531	40%
Outcome 3 Total USD \$ for 3 years							2,365,181	1,576,788	1,317,802	678,414	43%

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SECTION II: Joint Programme Progress

a. Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency measures

Progress in outcome 1: GBV and all forms of VAW/G reduced

The following paragraphs track the local recent changes in GBV in relation to the different levels of interventions the JP is carrying which are expected to contribute to reducing GBV in oPt. Up to this reporting date, no significant signs of reduction in GBV are being noticed.

With the support of the JP the PCBS was expected to carry out the violence survey (VS) around August 2010, however this was delayed to Q3 2011 due to lengthy internal procurement procedures within the JP and PCBS. Updated figures published by several women rights organizations' were as follows:

"Killings in the name of honor": As mentioned in the earlier reports, incidents of GBV go largely unreported.

However, the 2010 annual report of Al Muntada Coalition revealed that the documented number of females killed for year 2010 is 9 ranging from 25-38 years old, leaving a total of 16 children without their moms.

Other forms of GBV: According to the 2010 report of the Psychosocial Programme of the Working Women Association the number of violated women in 2010 reached 80. Sawt Al nisa Dec 2010 revealed that 86000 Palestinian women are living in tents and 120 women are political prisoners.

Legislation/GEWE in oPt: An achieved direct result for the JP-GEWE is the final endorsement of The National Strategy to combat VAW 2011-2019 by the Palestinian Cabinet in Jan 2011. This comes in parallel with other efforts, where a new amended draft version of the penal code in force in both the WB and GS (related to rape, adultery, sexual violence committed in marriage and so-called "honour killings") has been prepared in Nov2010, is being perceived by women NGOs and advocates to be more gender sensitized and criminalizes all forms of VAW/ though some debate is still taking place on whether forced sex under marriage will also be considered as GBV or not. Besides the well perceived Palestinian Cabinet decision in 15-2-2010 to suspend work on the articles in the Palestinian Punitive Law having to do with lesser sentencing or pardons on crimes of "family honor". However, the weak rule of law remains to have a detrimental effect on GEWE, especially related to domestic violence and family law. The recourse to informal justice in the form of tribal/clan based arbitration mechanisms are often governed by deep-rooted patriarchal social and cultural norms. In cases of family law administered by the Shari'a and clan-based courts, women's rights organization have pointed to women's chronic lack of legal awareness of their rights and entitlements. Therefore, in 2010 Women organizations are stressing 3 main priorities, 1st to cancel 340 and 62 materials of the penal code related to the "killing in the name of honour", 2nd the need of the PLC to endorse the penal code submitted by the civil society organizations and 3rd the need for the religious key people to totally criminalize killings under the name of honour.

Public Awareness on GBV: Near East Consulting July 2010 survey reveals that the majority 71% (82% m, 59% f) of the respondents expressed their opposition to enacting a new law that prohibits polygamy, 84% agreed to send their sons to study abroad if they receive a scholarship, 56% opposed it if their daughters received it.

Only 19% believe that the effectiveness of women organizations in improving the situation of women in Palestine is very strong, 41% believe that they do have some impact, 20% said that they have only a limited impact while 20% of those institutions do not work effectively at all in improving women conditions.

Regarding wearing the Hijab, 58% (66% m, 50% f) think it should be a personal decision, compared to 42% who believe that it should be obligatory. 90% opposed beating a husband for his wife when he feels nervous, compared with 10% supporting it. 87% opposed to beat the wife in case she left the house without telling them, versus 13% support that. The survey results highlight that there is considerable opposition for the process of beatings for the wives by their husbands. 85% oppose the idea of beating a wife if she argued with him, and the same proportion also opposes it if a wife neglected the children. On a question about who is in charge of their household's finances and spending, 46% responded mainly the husband, 5% said the wife, and 46% said both the husband and wife, while 2% mentioned other family members.

The JP assumes the following progress on the output level will eventually contribute to the decrease of GBV in oPt:

1-a-Knowledge produced to monitor gender equity goals and inform program development.: a- MoWA has already developed its action plan for 2011-2013 in line with the endorsed National Strategy to Combat VAW 2011-2019.

Linking the strategy with the policy research expected to be finalized Feb 2011 (was October 2010), will eventually support MoWA in developing draft policies on VAW tackling prevention and protection levels. for the coming PLC

to –hopefully- endorse; b-A study tackling qualitative and quantitative analysis of policy papers and report forms produced by governmental bodies on VAW was finalized in August 2010 by a legal consultant, articles in the Palestinian law which have misconceptions or hinder progress towards preventing VAW/GBV and protecting women also missing articles in draft Palestinian law were highlighted. Accordingly, measures and lobbying mechanisms are expected to be proposed in order to strengthen the rule of law based on results above guarantying at least one of the followings: A. undertaking legislative reform for a common Palestinian Family Law and/or for Palestinian Penal Code to criminalize all forms of VAW/GBV, adopting the Palestinian Women’s Bill of Rights, By Dec2011. The results of the study and gaps identified were the main core of the training targeting policy makers.

2- Capacity to provide refuge, security, basic services and access to justice strengthened: a-Currently, there has been an increase in reporting rates, which can be an indication of the victim/survivor higher level of awareness of assistance available and that they trust the services, as in the case with one of our service providers, SAWA which received 15,662 calls from Nov2009 till Oct.2010 the reported cases were referred to the needed type of counselling. Success story from SAWA progress report Oct09- Aug 10: “Laila, another 16-year old girl, called to speak to us about a situation of sexual harassment by mobile phone. Someone had been calling her, saying that he loved her, and she seemed convinced that this was true, despite the fact that he frequently made sexual comments she was uncomfortable with. When she called, she was afraid because he was attempting to force her to meet him for sex by threatening to tell her parents, who she feared might kill her if they knew she had been in contact with him. Sawa convinced her that this type of abuse is not love and assured her that his threats could not be serious, because saying anything to her parents would place him under suspicion and in danger as well. We encouraged her to ignore his harassment, and after some time he left her alone and she was able to feel comfortable and concentrate on school again. We should note that this type of sexual harassment is relatively common and we have received a number of calls from victims”.

b-The launching of the Gaza shelter was expected to start providing services in Sept 2010, managed by the Center for Women’s Legal Research and Consultancy (CWLRC), this is delayed till Q2 2011 as detailed in the MF above. However, the rehabilitation and renovation process has begun in addition to staff recruitment. Joint missions between UNDP and UN Women to Gaza continue on a systematic basis.

3- The JP media advocacy strategy is currently being implemented by MIFTAH whom sub-contracted professional media firms and consultants; as a result the following has been finalized: a- The webpage is expected to be in place Jan 2011 b-in the period from 20-30th Oct 2010 broadcasting of 5 radio & 3 TV spots related to right to education, killing in the name of honour, sexual harassment, early marriage, female child birth took place, c-On Oct13th 2010, SMS were sent to 60,000 random recipients covering the following issues: 10th anniversary of the SCR 1325, the MDG review summit, 16 days campaign for combating VAW, Youth ,Human Rights and HIV/AIDS International Days; d- A documentary film festival organized by An-Najah National University took place on Dec 8th 2010 where 10 drama and documentaries films were produced screened and discussed. 3 films won the competition and these films will be disseminated in 2011 to be utilized in talk shows, universities, NGOs, ministries and UN agencies. Also, a sub-contract was signed with a theatre group, upon MoWA’s request, to assist in the awareness sessions (10 in total) through screening of plays that included GBV and SRHR messages to parents.

e- Several promotional materials i.e. 8 billboards related to 1325 were placed in different location, 250 books and flyers, 600 wall calendars, 500 flash memories, labeled(MDG-F) were produced and distributed. In GS a series of activities took place between Nov 25th- Dec 10th 2010 to mark the 16 days campaign for combating VAW (poster, study day in coordination with the Women Affairs Center on 6-12-2010, open day in coordination with Sharek on 9-12-2010, radio spots, mural painting and petition at Al-Azhar University placed on 11-12-2010, open day activities on 15-12-2010). 280 citizens from UN sister agencies in coordination with the CSOs in Gaza celebrated the Women’s International day, which included the production of theatre, brochure, study day and an open day in relation to VAW, SMS, production of a poster.

4- Capacity Building initiatives: A number of training packages and trainees from different target groups are outlined in the monitoring framework above. In general, the pre-post training tests reveal that the targeted beneficiaries have increased knowledge after the training, and perceive the trainings as useful. Reporting on training impact is detailed below in the “measures taken for sustainability of the JP” box. **From WATC/UNESCO progress report August 2010: Nadia from Jenin said** “the training made me review and evaluate my plans at my work, I learned many useful concepts and tools that I can use at work”. **Another male participant from Tulkarm named Osama said** “*honestly, I had been thinking that* gender is a western concept, alien to the Palestinian culture, but I noted through the training that Gender concept is part of our life and we need to see things more deeply, and logically analyze the situation around us”. **From Bethlehem, Nisreen said** “this is the first training I attend in gender reading of statistics, after this training I can read and use the statistics to convince others in promoting women status in our communities”.

PARC/RWDS/UNFPA: trainings is perceived by the targeted women and the women facilitators to have resulted in: The emergence of women leaders who became active members in their societies, specially the facilitators who received qualitative training though this project; the clubs became more popular, which is believed to encourage different local and national organizations to target them to implement developmental activities, i.e. helped clubs to sustain and develop. Additionally this reputation is expected to reflect on the facilitators who expect to find jobs with other organizations and be able to generate income; the logistical support (through equipments) for the clubs helped in attracting women by tackling gender issues using more interesting tools.

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Outcome 2: increase the representation of women and women's issues in decision-making bodies.

Despite women roles as legislators, chief executives and top administrators, on the outcome level and since July 2010 reporting, women political gains and participation in politics and governance continues to be limited and unable to influence policy and decision-making. Among the significant challenges in effecting positive changes are the PLC paralysis, the relative isolation of Gaza, the continued violence in oPt and restrictions on movement and access by the Gol, the current political and cultural environment.

The most recent poll #171 July 11th 2010 of the Palestinian Center for Public Opinion (PCPO) revealed that: (46.8 %) of the Palestinian support the Palestinian government's decision postponing the local municipal councils' elections until further notice. (52.5 %) believe that the indirect Israeli-Palestinian talks will be a failure. (53.3 %) believe that the Israelis are not concerned about making peace with the Palestinians. (81.8 %) oppose the renunciation of the right of home return.

Besides the PA initiatives reported in July 2010 monitoring report. The PA continues to reinforce the patriarchal political system, which is characterized by an overall reality of inequality in political life. This also includes large parts of private sector institutions, civil society institutions and the media, especially in terms of standing employment policies, which are based on discrimination between men and women. This is particularly true in high level decision making positions. Women remain underrepresented in leadership positions in membership-based organizations such as trade unions and chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture.

In 2005, MoWA drafted an election law for civil society organization, requiring them to have a quota of 20% women in their leadership positions, but this has now been shelved due to the paralysis of the PLC.

Recently in December 2010, nine of the National Palestinian political parties signed an agreement to empower women participation in the political decision making process.

On the outputs level:

In addition to July 2010 monitoring report the JP has contributed to:

Adding knowledge on women's political representation through:

- a- The accomplished PCBS May 2010 survey in cooperation with the JP to measure PLC members' awareness on gender and GBV issues;
- b-The building of a data base on women in different decision making positions is expected to be available online for the public by January 2011;
- c-The results of the policy and action oriented research on VAW to be finalized and disseminated in February 2011 will result in a policy format to be indorsed by the official bodies and translated into action plans with a monitoring system;

Building on the research findings and the knowledge gained above, some capacity building interventions are ongoing others will soon start as detailed in the monitoring framework above. In such intervention, the JP targets national, sub-national and grassroots partners to increase their capacity to identify, plan and deliver gender-sensitive services ,increase women political representation and their representation in leadership positions, and the inclusion of women's visions and perspectives in decision-making processes.

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Outcome 3: Enhanced opportunities for women's equal economic participation

As tracked in the monitoring framework above, PCBS statistics show that the current situation in oPt compared to the July 2010 reporting didn't witness any major changes in reference to female workforce participation, unemployment, gender wage gap, member of labour professional unions and sector work distribution which remain very low compared to that of males.

On the outputs level:

1 – There have been several initiatives on the level of increasing the influence of gender advocates, workers and employers organizations in decision-making and planning particularly in reforming discriminatory labour laws and planning for gender-sensitive employment opportunities through: a- the effort to establish a baselines from which to regularly monitor women's economic participation and GBV in the workplace by the PA and other stakeholders is ongoing, the MDG-GEWE JP will conduct a survey on Economic Impact of GBV at work place which will be the first of its kind on the national level, PCBS will work on the quantitative part and a research institution will work on the interpretation of the figures. Following the recommendations of the assessment study on the statistical user/ producer survey from a gender perspective in Jan/Feb 2010, several trainings on "Gender and STAT: Users/ Producers Dialogue" were conducted targeting those who have the decision to better develop and produce gender sensitized data. Accordingly, continuous follow up through quarterly meetings with the PCBS are being organized to discuss and integrate where possible the feedbacks on indicators to be introduced to the labour force survey before its formal submission. b-A series of workshops are ongoing on "Gender and ILS" to raise the awareness of gender advocates and legal experts to implement improved policies and legislation in practical terms in the workplace, and to adapt ILS as a frame work reference. c-A consultant has been contracted for the purpose of revision of labour law and its legislation from a gender perspective expected to be finalized in January 2011. Hopefully these initiatives will result in drafting a reformed gender sensitive labour law for a future functioning PLC to endorse.

2- To increase the capacity of the MoL, workers' and employers' organizations to implement specific measures that promote women's employment and protect them in the workplace, several initiatives are taking place: a-three capacity assessments i.e. PGA's were conducted, where Prime Minster Salam Fayyad and Minster of Labour endorsed the PGA's results and the developed action plans to gender mainstream MoL and PGFTU, a 3rd PGA was conducted at FPCCIA between Oct 18th -Nov 13th 2010, the final submission of the report is expected end of Jan2011 b- As a result of the gender gaps that emerged from the three PGA's and as an immediate action to raise the gender knowledge of MoL, FPCCIA and PGFTU officials and staff, 11 gender sensitization training workshops "gender training, decent work and GBV" were organized for the main 3 constituents targeting around 200 participants between the period 12 Oct- 31 Dec 2010. c- Following its official launching, NWEC is currently functioning under the direct leadership of the MoL and in partnership with the MoWA and the social partners playing a fundamental role in advising throughout the implementation of the activities under outcome 3 as well as in policy recommendation; advocacy and promotional activities; several meetings are being conducted on monthly bases to develop a quarterly action plan. In the 2nd quarter of 2011 training for NWEC members is expected to take place on knowledge sharing.

3- Within the framework of the JP activities to promote and support the development of women cooperatives, women CBOs in refugee camps and Labour market demand for women in TVET sector aiming at increasing their employment opportunities ,the accomplished 3 needs assessments and policy briefs detailed in the MF above have resulted in using the findings in informing a number of subsequent activities to enhance these 3 bodies and foster their impact on livelihoods.

While it is still too early to track new job opportunities as a result of the trainings. Training and other forms of technical support for women were conducted as follows: a-27 Women Cooperatives were targeted with 1 ToT which resulted in preparing proposals and action plans in cooperation with the Union of Cooperatives for Saving and Credit who will conduct assessment and training for women, and later on manage the cooperatives grants. b- Women Entrepreneurs: 2 of the ILO international training kits (The Gender and Entrepreneurship together (GET Ahead) And Women Entrepreneurship capacity development) were translated and adapted to Palestinian context to be used as training modules. One ToT (GET Ahead) was delivered in GS and WB. Grants targeting entrepreneurs' are in the process of signing contract. C- Women in the TEVET sector: several ToTs and trainings have been conducted, one of its kind was the signing of a MoU between ILO, UNRWA and GTZ with an official launching on Jan 11th 2011to implement a9 months photography training course for 20 women from TEVET. d- Providing grants for CBOs in refugee camps: in the first round 12 approved CBOs in refugee camps have received 12 grants, where on monthly basis each income generating project (IGP) is being monitored and assessed according to five criteria (Sustainability, suitability as MDG Project, progress of the project, training, overall efficiency). A training checklist and skills assessment for IGPs were developed to ensure that the IGPs will train their employees/ Volunteers at least two skills from the list. As a result, so far IGPs provided volunteer /employment opportunities to around 30 persons from the refugee camps and UNRWAVTCs, it also provided short volunteer opportunities lasting (2 to 3 months) to recent graduates of the VT Courses.

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Measures taken for the sustainability of the JP: several measures are being taken on different levels,

Knowledge and Training curriculums produced:

- The Data Bank: The developed questionnaire will be institutionalized at the PCBS and will be used for future Domestic Violence Surveys, also Sex Disaggregated data will be reflected in the Annual MDG reports;
- The training curricula to be developed for judges, lawyers and prosecutors is agreed to be used by the Training Unit at the High Judicial Council to orient the newly appointed judges and lawyers; in addition The MoEHE will accredit the developed curricula so as to be used as an academic course at universities for fourth year law students;
- The training material to be developed for the Local Government Unit Staff, including training on developing action plans and budgets from a gender perspective will be given to the permanent staff at the municipalities and village councils, so as to assure that they share the knowledge gained with the newly elected members once the elections take place;
- As reported by the General Union for Palestinian Women (GUPW), the training manual on campaigns to combat VAW/ GBV produced under the JP will be a reference for GUPW in other related trainings;
- Building on the draft policy to eliminate violence in schools which was produced by MoEHE, a training manual is expected to be produced as a result of the work between Madad and MoEHE in this JP, this manual will be used as a reference for teachers and counselors at schools;
- The study on the analysis of all laws that impede women's participation in the labour market is being reviewed by the National Women's Economic Council (NWEC) and members of PLC, it is expected to be used as a reference for coming trainings, and expected to result in the production of draft laws that are gender sensitive and used to influence gender advocates, workers and employers organizations in decision-making and planning; with recommendations to integrate ILS within the Palestinian labor law;

- Miftah a sub national partner has reported that they will use four documents which were prepared through the JP as a reference when conducting future trainings 1. The training manual on campaigns to combat VAW/GBV produced by PWRDC, 2. The Study and the analysis of policies draft laws and government reports hindering progress towards decreasing VAW/GBV, 3. PLC KAP Survey on VAW/GBV 4. PLC policy paper on "Suggested Policy Interventions for PLC members for Decreasing GBV in the oPt"
- Through the upcoming training on GBV/VAW and on research findings on political representation and regulatory frameworks, Miftah will develop a mechanism to work with service committee instead of working with official committee (part of the PLC) since the PLC is inactive at the present time.
- Miftah has requested from PLC members to change articles of the laws which discriminate against women instead of changing the legislations since this is due to the temporary inactivity of the PLC.
- The National Strategy on VAW has been approved by the Palestinian Cabinet and therefore incorporated on the PA agenda as a priority area of work. All ministries and civil society organizations involved are expected to incorporate relevant priority areas and objectives within their organizational framework and sustain the work identified by them in the coming three year strategy and consequently two additional three year strategies to combat VAW.
- The Action-oriented research on VAW, which looks at the causes and prevalence of VAW in Palestinian society, will be used to advocate for policy development for the protection of women from VAW.

Shelter:

It was agreed that the members of the Al Amal Coalition will contribute partially to cover the operational cost of the shelter after 2012. Al Amal Coalition will include the shelter functionality in their future Fund Raising activities. Moreover, UN Women agreed to work with the Coalition and managing organization to fundraise for the sustainability of the shelter and its activities.

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-Those partners who have different media activities utilized to promote services to victims of violence, and used to publicize the MDGs.

Examples on this: Implementing the project with already established women's clubs long years ago who their plans are in line with the JP interventions and objectives; women confirm that the issues being tackled are of high concern to the women. The clubs are regularly visited by the developmental extension officer hired by RWDS who holds all needed monitoring and evaluation actions; besides the existence of regular monitoring and evaluation meetings to support the trained facilitators in the project.

Capacity building interventions:

- 1- Training impact: so far beside the tracked number of training packages and trained people from the different sectors shown above, reporting on training impact as collected from the pre/post evaluation tests, the participatory monitoring workshops and field visits, revealed that all beneficiaries confirm an increased knowledge on gender after the training, high level of satisfaction in relation to the training material, training tools and the trainer, also beneficiaries reveal good intentions to use this knowledge to transfer it to other and/or advocate and lobby for women social, political and economical empowerment. Most beneficiaries confirm it is a new and useful training. However, all beneficiaries ask for extra training hours.

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

- UN agency Coordination
- Coordination with Government
- Coordination within the Government (s)
- Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- Management: 1. Activity and output management 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC) 4. Accountability
- Joint Programme design
- External to the Joint Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest, etc)
- Other. Please specify:

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

Administrative:

-The same issues reported in July 2010 report still hold true. Prior to receiving the 2nd instalment in mid October 2010, UNFPA has informed officially all its partners in an email sent on August 30th 2010 to slow down their implementation until the fund form is received from NY;

-The concept of a joint programme which is the first experience of its' kind in oPt vs. the cultural individual mind set per UN agency;

Coordination within the PA

- **PA commitment:** Prevention is a long term process and requires good monitoring so that strategies can be changed over time to maximize effectiveness. Developing prevention and protection strategies, policies and laws requires good assessment, planning, monitoring, and resources (human, financial, technical) from the PA side;

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- The rotation of former Deputy Minister Salwa Hudeib to another position outside MoWA, has resulted in altering the coordination mechanisms between the JP and MoWA for a while; however this issue has been resolved through the coordination meetings between the Programme Manager and MoWA where a new contact person has been assigned to follow up.

Management: Activity and output

- The centralization in decision making and releasing contracts as the case of ILO-Beirut, UN WOMEN –Amman;
- UNESCO is considering removing its activity related to campaigns against GBV in schools due to shortage in budget, as the estimates in 2006 do not hold true in 2010;
- UNESCO has faced some delays in producing its' manual on policies to reduce GBV in schools due to the strikes and lack of enough staff to follow up from MoEHE;
- The strike at UNRWA has caused delays in meetings the annual targets on time
- The target group for UNDP and ILO has been reduced to cope up with the real costs in comparison with the estimated one in 2006;
- In line with the mid-term evaluation report, the JP perceives that its' 3 outcomes are too ambitious to be achieved within the time frame assigned, therefore the JP is pending NY approval to revisit them;
- The issue reported in July 2010 on documentation and analysis of data/information on GBV and women status including the need to reinforce and institutionalize M&E activities within relevant institutions still holds true;

Training activities: the issues reported in February 2010 still holds true for some UN agencies.

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

PA limited access and control over areas in the WB still hold true.

- 1- The political situation remains challenging, Near East Consulting (NEC) July 2010 survey reveals decline in the level of support for the peace process, where only 30% of Palestinians support direct negotiations with Israel without any conditions as opposed to 37% that supports direct negotiations only if Israel halts settlement activity, while 33% oppose these negotiations in principle, and 28% are thinking of emigration; The political division has resulted in a paralyzed PLC, which has not convened in full since mid-2007, and accordingly violated the principle of people's representation. Since the legal term of the PLC ended on 25 January 2010, the debate has intensified over issuing a presidential decree to call for legislative elections on a specific date. The extent of legitimacy and legality of the next PLC and even the legitimacy of the entire political system and its institutions is in question. Activities targeting PLC members have been pending the PLC elections that were postponed many times; the latest was from the anticipated date in February 2010 till July 2010. This is also very much connected with the reform/issuance of new laws supporting women and rule of law mentioned below;

Through VC meeting held with the team in Gaza on September 21st, 2010, the team elaborated on the difficulties they face in implementing the activities for instance: The political situation in Gaza embeds NGOs from operating properly, a lot of interference in their work. Also, 3 pillars form the core management and guidance for the implementation of the programme {PA, UN agencies and grassroots}; however the national pillar in Gaza is missing. UNRWA schools in Gaza received 200,000 students, and refused 40,000 due to lack of classes as a result of the Israelis sanctions on allowing building materials to enter GS for use in construction and rehabilitation works. (UNRWA, 21-11-2010);

- 2- The previous report on Conflict affected specifics and capacity building impact still holds true;
- 3- As pointed out earlier under outcome 1, the root causes of GBV are long standing cultural/social norms. It may

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take several generations before there is lasting social change that results in a real reduction or elimination of GBV.

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

- 1- To encourage a more effective PA commitment and ownership the MDG-GEWE JP is continuously including PA staff in all planning , monitoring and capacity building interventions;
- 2- UNESCO is considering to carry out M&E capacity building interventions for the UN agencies and their partners;
- 3- On the management level, continuous budget revision resulting in adding or eliminating some activities and/or number of beneficiaries is encouraged to be practiced in advance among all 6 UN agencies;
- 4- UNESCO has successfully coordinated to conduct six of its' 12 planned campaigns to be funded externally by the Teacher Creativity Center
- 5- The JP is considering producing draft laws or the identification of alternative mechanisms e.g. using the power of Presidential Decrees, while being careful not to encourage this over legislation;
- 6- In an attempt to overcome the sustainability issue being a key challenge threatening the whole JP achievements due to political and socio economic specifics of oPt resource mobilization, partnership and capacity development are key success factors though not determinant under such risks. Aside from the activities being implemented in the MDG-F Program, additional resources have been mobilized by individual UN agencies to support the Program's implementation enhancing the competencies of MoWA or enhance activities (for instance, UNV, TOKTEN modalities, UNFPA and UN WOMEN from their Core etc...);

Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

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

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

- Is the Joint Programme still in line with the UNDAF? Please check the relevant answer
Yes No
- If not, does the Joint Programme fit into the national strategies?
Yes No

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If not, please explain:

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

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

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

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Indicators	Base line	Current Value	Means of Verification	Collection methods
<p>Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for JP-GEWE.</p> <p>1. A Establishing the programme management team Unit @ the MoWA</p> <p>1. B A Joint media and advocacy strategy in place and is implemented.</p>	0	<p>1. A Fully achieved (Telephone, Fax lines, ADSL, Server, Multi-functional Machine, desks etc are in place....)</p>	<p>1.A Staff on board, procurement documents, purchase orders, bills and the existing machines.</p>	<p>1.A Field visit to MoWA and MoL -Interview with programme manager.</p> <p>B. The presentation circulated by the Programme manager, email of the calendar to all, For the advocacy strategy and action plan: desk review, need assessment study conducted, and set of meetings, and focus groups.</p>
	0	<p>1.B UNFPA is successfully coordinating with all 5 UN agencies and MoWA the development and the implementation of the media and advocacy strategy. So far, the master presentation is in place, a monthly shared calendar of activities, an action plan for the strategy, International Women’s Day, 16 days campaign for combating VAW 2009 and 2010, SMS, brochures, flash memories, billboard on 1325, webpage and yearly calendar.</p> <p>e.UN Women and UNDP worked in close partnership to develop a MoU for implementation of activities 1.3.4 and 1.3.5.. A MoU was developed in line with the spirit of joint planning and implementation.</p>	<p>B. The master presentation, a document of the monthly shared activities, the advocacy strategy document, the action plan document, flash memories, brochure. MoM</p> <p>MoU</p>	
	0	<p>1. A Contract with PCBS finalized in 9-2010 covering domestic violence and the social and political status. of women. GBV in workplace survey contract is to be finalized early 2011.</p> <p>1. B UN WOMEN established Consultative Committee in 19-2-2010 for Action-oriented research on VAW. The Committee includes UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, MoWA, gender advocates and civil society organizations (women and human rights) – three meetings held during this reporting period, UN sister agencies provided input and documents to support Bisan in undertaking the research.</p> <p>2. ILO in consultation with UN WOMEN and UNRWA conducted and fully achieved the rapid market assessment.</p> <p>B. In June 2nd 2010 ILO joint UN WOMEN meeting to review and select short listed organizations based on EoI. Accordingly, in August 5th 2010 UN WOMEN held a meeting to review the submitted RFP, score and select</p>	<p>1. A A set of gender JP relevant indicators developed, PCBS ToR developed and PCBS technical & financial offer submitted. The signed contract between UNDP and PCBS.</p> <p>1. B MoM of the consultative committee</p> <p>2. A Report on rapid market assessment prepared in March 2010.</p> <p>2. B UN WOMEN</p>	<p>1. A List of participants, Field visits between UN agencies and PCBS, Emails, meetings update with UNDP M&E officer.</p> <p>1.B participant list.</p> <p>2.A Interviews focus groups, and questionnaire.</p> <p>2.B Call by email for the meetings on June 2nd and August 5th2010. Participants list</p>
<p>Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs.</p> <p>1. The Participating UN agencies jointly implement the baseline survey to assess the current status of Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment with regard to(Social, Political and Economic Aspects)</p> <p>2. Income generating activities conducted jointly i.e. rapid market assessment etc...</p> <p>3. Training workshops.</p>	0			

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4.Joint Events	0	<p>partner organizations.</p> <p>3. A ILO provided a 4 days Participatory Gender Audit training where ILO, UNRWA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO project coordinators participated "12-15/October2009".</p> <p>3. B ILO "Gender and Statistics: user/producer dialogue Training workshop" 15-18 February 2010 (2 UNRWA staff, M&E-MDG officer)</p> <p>3.C Gender and International Labour Standards Workshop 23 – 25 March, 2010 (2 UNRWA staff)</p> <p>3.D ILO April 18th 2010 workshop on "The International Labour Standards" to promote gender equality in the world of work. (1UNRWA staff where UNRWA MDG project is a member in this committee)</p> <p>3.E ILO Get AHEAD training May 2010 in Gaza (4 UNRWA, 1 UNDP, 2UNFPA, 1 UN WOMEN) WB 2-6-May2010 (4 UN WOMEN constituents from Sabaya center, 3 UNRWA staff). A very good example of building on others' experience and proper utilization of resources was illustrated between ILO and UNRWA. UNRWA benefited from the "GET Ahead" manual and used it in delivering the income generating activities.</p> <p>3.F UNFPA 3 trainings for PCBS staff Sep. Oct. 2010 in the WB (2 UNRWA staff)</p> <p>3.G UN WOMEN, in developing the National Strategy to Combat VAW, held several workshops in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. UN and ministries MDG-TF staff participated (PS, UNRWA, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP and ILO, MoWA, and an additional eleven ministries including MoWA, MoI, MoPAD, MoSA, MoL, MoC, etc.... In preparing for the VAW strategy, UN Women in close coordination with MoWA held visits to several refugee camps to ensure that voices of refugee women were incorporated into the strategy. UNRWA organized for these field visits.</p> <p>3.H During August & September UNESCO organized 8 days training on gender, gender roles and related issues to GBV/VAW. Four of UNRWA MDG technical assistants have</p>	<p>MoM PMT MoM September 21st, 2010</p> <p>3. A. ILO summary reports, Photos</p> <p>3.B ILO training reports</p> <p>3.C , D, E and F: Training reports</p> <p>3.F UNFPA training reports</p> <p>3.G The strategy document.</p> <p>3.H Training report</p> <p>4. A UNFPA MoM Nov 12th 2009, Al Quds newspaper documentation B. Reports, posters, papers and radio spots</p>	<p>3. A-Field visit to the training site, registration forms, participants list, Pre-post tests, and the training manual.</p> <p>3.B Photos, participant lists, monitoring field visits, and monthly monitoring meetings with the relevant M&E UN agency officer.</p> <p>3.C,D, and E: training agenda, invitation participant list, M&E officer filed visit and photos</p> <p>3.F PCBS/UNFPA Photos, participant lists, pre & post test, training material, monitoring field visits</p> <p>3.G participants list, Photos.</p> <p>3.H Participants list</p> <p>4. A Field visit,</p> <p>4.B Emails, work plans, photos</p>

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<p>5. Explore opportunities for supporting MDG-GEWE in oPt.</p>	<p>completed the course. The feedback as reflected by participants was very good with great benefits from attending this training.</p> <p>4. A Nov 10th 2009, a workshop on CEDAW was organized by MoI & MoWA under MDG-F/UNFPA with the participation of the UN agencies.</p> <p>4. B UNFPA jointly with the 5 UN agencies and relevant partners organized for the 16 days campaign against GBV in Gaza.</p> <p>4.C On the occasion of the International day for combating VAW, MoWA, under the MDG-F/UNFPA, conducted a set of activities theatre play on GBV in the Palestinian Universities, TV show, newsletter, press release.</p> <p>4.D MIFTAH/UNFPA official launch of the Media Advocacy Strategy July 8th 2010, where the 5 UN agencies participated</p> <p>4.E At the request of UNRWA, UN WOMEN MDG staff met with UNRWA staff in Bethlehem and presented MDG GEWE- JP and discussed VAW in detail when???</p> <p>4.F UNRWA meeting with UN WOMEN to further discuss VAW and coordination mechanisms on Outcome 1</p> <p>4.G UNESCO and ILO July 27th and Sep 29th meetings to discuss 3.1.2 and 3.2.2 activities related to law revision from a Gender perspective and training of MoL staff</p> <p>4.H UNFPA, UNESCO and UNRWA May 4th meeting to discuss GBV trainings for UNRWA staff and partners</p> <p>5.A In 2010, the PS met with a number of agencies/ institutions to explore means of technical cooperation and fund raising:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attache' de Cooperation et Humanitaire " Consult General de France a Jerusalem" b. The Palestinian Maintenance Fund c. Solidaridad International Palestine d. NISAA FM <p>5.B The MDG GEWE JP team is regularly attending and presenting the JP progress at UN Gender Task Force Meetings</p> <p>5.C UN WOMEN on 4-5//11/2009 provided a 2 days Gender and Human Rights Responsive M&E training where all 6 UN agencies</p>	<p>were produced on the occasion</p> <p>C. MoWA's documentation, Maan press release</p> <p>4.D Official launch with media coverage on July 8th.</p> <p>4.E UN WOMEN presentation</p> <p>4.F MoM?</p> <p>4.G emails</p> <p>4.H MoM</p> <p>5.B MoM Presentations</p> <p>5.C JP monitoring framework, the training material.</p> <p>5.D the play "Kafa", UNFPA field visit report and MoSA's training report</p>	<p>4.C MoWA's proposal to programme manager, Field visit to the theatre play site.</p> <p>4.D UNFPA emails, press releases, photos</p> <p>4.E Presentation the agenda 18/2/2010 and photos.</p> <p>4.F and G: participant list</p> <p>4.H participants list, invitation May 4th 2010 Joint meeting.</p> <p>5.B Gender task force meeting invitation, participant list</p> <p>5.C Monitoring meeting with UN WOMEN M&E officer. Participants list,</p> <p>5.D As reported by partners in the participatory monitoring workshops May/June 2010.</p>
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		participated "		
		5.D PARC a UNFPA implementing partner produced a play "kafa" on GBV, the play was shared with implementing partners and UNs to use as a part of their training on GBV. For example, the play was adopted and screened in MoSA's youth training of trainers in Nov. 2010 The above initiatives B,C,D aren't from MDG JP GEWE budget		
Number of joint missions and analytic work undertaken under the JP. 1. Joint Field visits to CBOs who have comparative advantage in a special field. 2. Thematic Groups formed	0	1- A-19-8-2009 PS, UNDP Gender Advisor, UN WOMEN, ILO, UNRWA visit to Salfit-Sabaya Centre in Kufir Il Deek to investigate future possible similar income generating interventions by ILO & UNRWA. B-14/09/09 PS, UN WOMEN, UNRWA visit to Mehwar Centre, to familiarize with the Centres' services and as knowledge sharing and learning experience in preparation for the establishment of the Gaza safe house. 2- A Thematic groups were established and categorized. 1 law thematic group meeting, several media advocacy strategy meetings, 6 Research and baseline group meeting with PCBS, and 1 research coordination meeting on June 10 th 2010.	1-Documentation of visits through emails 2-A MIFTAH/UNFPA Media strategy MoM, emails , Law thematic group MoM , PCBS ToR, technical and financial proposal and indicators list, as a result of the meetings B-MoM C-MoU	1-Field visits. 2.A MoM of thematic groups interview with the Programme Manager B. Meeting agenda, participants list, Joint field mission May 11-12th 2010, as ascertained by UNDP Covi and UN WOMEN Siham.
	0	B-Joint UN WOMEN and UNDP mission to Gaza (May 11 th -12 th 2010, Jan. 23 and 24, 2010) pertaining to the establishment of the shelter C-MoU for the shelter in Gaza jointly developed by UN WOMEN and UNDP		

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

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

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

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

- Not involved
- Slightly involved
- Fairly involved
- Fully involved

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

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answer

- Policy/decision making
- Management: budget procurement service provision other, specify

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

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC: MoWA and UN Women Number of meeting: 5
meetings since July 2009 as follows: 7/2009, 11/2009, 3/2010, 5/2010, 10-2010

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

- Not involved
 Slightly involved
 Fairly involved
 Fully involved

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

- Policy/decision making
- Management: budget procurement service provision other, specify

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

- Not involved
 Slightly involved
 Fairly involved
 Fully involved

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

- Policy/decision making
- Management: budget procurement service provision other, specify

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

- National Government Local Government UN Agency By itself other, specify

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

Building on the information provided in the January 2010 monitoring report, the positive issues related to the national partners still hold true. Issues related to ownership, commitment and increased awareness of the importance of GEWE by the local partners are continuously represented through but not limited to the following, while it is worth mentioning that part of the critical issues previously reported have changed positively. The following main areas collected through focus group discussions between UN agencies and their national partners in terms of ownership;

The National and Sub National Partners good practices, perception and commitments to the MDG-GEWE:

MIFTAH: perceives that the published "Media Advocacy Plan: GEWE in the oPT" recommendations can be used in the future to develop suitable interventions by different stakeholders. The MDG-F program is perceived by MIFTAH to have strengthened MIFTAH's relationship with the local NGOs in Gaza and West Bank through conducting joint activities among all UN agencies' partner institutions-with their different programs and target groups. In particular, the program strengthened the institutions' mechanisms to work in partnership to achieve the same goal related to GEWE; this partnership mode will be reflected in their future work and should be built upon.

At the government level, the MoWA is responsible for monitoring the JP Webpage and ensuring the flow of information, and maintaining follow up on the Media action plan which presents tools and groups to be targeted in order to influence policies development and cultural change. Media materials that have been distributed could

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b. Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes No

This item was fully elaborated in the last June 2010 monitoring report. Following the articulation of the JP advocacy strategy and media action plan, the implementation of activities is taking place as detailed above.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

- Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments
- Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to Development policy and practice
- New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals
- Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
- Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues
- Media outreach and advocacy
- Others (use box below)

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals? Please explain.

- Faith-based organizations Number 2 (Judiciary courts and family counselling units)
- Social networks/coalitions Number 3 (Wisal coalition including 20 NGOs in Gaza Strip, Nablus Coalition and Hebron Coalition)
- Local citizen groups Number
- Private sector Number 3 (Jawwal mobile Phone Company, Souq Tel, printers and media firm)
- Academic institutions Number 3 (Al-Quds University, An-Najah National University and Gaza University and Birzeit University)
- Media groups and journalist Number 20+ (during the coming year and a half, media activities will target journalists, directors and chief editors, see action plan annexed)
- Others (use box below) Number 16+ (Omoq Forum, Media Professionals for Integrity and Accountability Network, three newspapers: AL-Ayyam, Al-Hayat Jadeedah and Al-Quds, WAFA News Agency, six radio stations: Ajyal, Voice of Palestine, Al-Quds, Alwan and Al-Sha'b, Maan News Network, Palestine Television (PBC), Shahshat Cinema Institution, Sanabel Theatre and others during the upcoming media campaigns and activities)

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

- Focus groups discussions
- Household surveys

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- Use of local communication mediums such as radio, theatre groups, newspapers, etc
- Open forum meetings: 3 district workshops in middle, north and south of WB for around 150 people.
- Capacity building/trainings
- Others: activities directly linked to MoWA's media plan i.e. Produce publications promoting and raising public awareness on MDG3-GBV: a poster, a brochure, also design, translate to English and print 250 copies of the Strategy to Combat VAW, billboards were placed in the WB on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the SCR 1325 in relation to violence against Jerusalemite women. The development of the "Media Advocacy Plan" which includes media activities: webpage, fact sheets, workshops for decision-makers at newspapers and other media agencies, open days (e.g. IWD, 16 days for combating VAW, MDG review summit and SCR 1325), official ceremony to launch the campaign, talk shows, awareness campaigns, radio and TV spots, radio ads, success stories, testimonies, documentaries, film production, electronic database for journalists and media practitioners, SMS, promotional materials (brochures, posters, flyer, mugs, t-shirts, pens, flash memories, calendars, recycled bags, business cards holders, etc)

The media plan was officially launched on the 8th July 2010 and is being implemented. The media needs assessment and the action plan was published and disseminated among various stakeholders and promotional materials (flash memories, Wall calendars, flyers and brochures) were produced (see more details in the Media Advocacy Action Plan annexed)

Three billboards were developed by Sawa to promote the Helpline and displayed in highly visible/accessed areas in the Gaza Strip.

Section III: Millennium Development Goals

a. Millennium Development Goals

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

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

MDG #	JP Outcome 1	MDG Target #	# of Beneficiaries reached	MDG Indicators	JP Indicator																																														
Goal #3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	GBV and all forms of VAW/G reduced	Target #3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	The expected number is 180 students however activities related to this indicator are still under way. 2- Zero so far.	3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education Primary <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1995</td> <td>2000/01</td> <td>2002/03</td> <td>2004</td> <td>2005</td> <td>2006</td> <td>2007</td> <td>2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>98%</td> <td>101%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>99%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100.3%</td> <td>*98%</td> </tr> </table> Secondary <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1995</td> <td>2000/01</td> <td>2002/03</td> <td>2004</td> <td>2005</td> <td>2006</td> <td>2007</td> <td>2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>95%</td> <td>106%</td> <td>105%</td> <td>105%</td> <td>105.1%</td> <td>106%</td> <td>106.4%</td> <td>*11%</td> </tr> </table> Tertiary <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1995</td> <td>2000/01</td> <td>2002/03</td> <td>2004</td> <td>2005</td> <td>2006</td> <td>2007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>78%</td> <td>98%</td> <td>104%</td> <td>103%</td> <td>104%</td> <td>117.4%</td> <td>122.3%</td> </tr> </table> 5.4% illiterate (15 years of age and over) (8.3% females, 2.6% males) in 2009, while it was 20.3% females, 7.8% males in 1997. (PCBS, 2010) Source: Gender parity index in primary level enrolment, United Nations Statistics division, MDG Database, www.data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=MDGandf=seriesRowID%3a611 *PCBS website 2007/2008/2009 education statistics	1995	2000/01	2002/03	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	98%	101%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100.3%	*98%	1995	2000/01	2002/03	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	95%	106%	105%	105%	105.1%	106%	106.4%	*11%	1995	2000/01	2002/03	2004	2005	2006	2007	78%	98%	104%	103%	104%	117.4%	122.3%	PCBS DVS 05/06 showed that the lower the educational level of females the more the physical violence is. For women with primary education or less 25.8% were subject to physical violence, while its 19.1% for tertiary education and over. The same holds true for women in the labour force being less subject to violence 16.8% than women out of the labour force 23.9% . This JP targets education in the TEVET sector baselines data are shown in the monitoring framework above 1-# of girls/women accessing/enrolling in vocational training/by type of training and relevance to skills required by labour market; 2-% of girls/women graduates from TVET centres that find employment within one year of graduation
	1995	2000/01	2002/03	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008																																											
98%	101%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100.3%	*98%																																												
1995	2000/01	2002/03	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008																																												
95%	106%	105%	105%	105.1%	106%	106.4%	*11%																																												
1995	2000/01	2002/03	2004	2005	2006	2007																																													
78%	98%	104%	103%	104%	117.4%	122.3%																																													
Representation of women and women's issues in decision-making bodies increased.	Target #3A: as above	1- 1 finalized. 2-So far 286 details are found in the monitoring framework above; 3-Zero so far	3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament. As details in the monitoring framework above	The new elections were postponed therefore, no changes since February 2010. 1-Number of policy papers, legislation introduced on the basis of knowledge and baseline on political representation. 2-# of trained national counterparts on research findings on political representation & regulatory frameworks to raise awareness on gender in local authorities & related NGOs; 3-# of local councils that include men's and women's perspectives in identifying, planning, delivering and reporting on services that benefit both women and men in the local community.																																															

JP Outcome 3	MDG Target #		MDG Indicator	JP Indicator																												
Goal 1 Enhanced opportunities for women's equal economic participation	Target#3A : as above	1- 2 institutions MoL, and PGFTU, finalized.	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.	1- Number of qualitative and quantitative analysis of national action plans development frameworks, policies and programmes that mainstream gender equality and women's economic empowerment concerns; 2 -Number of labour market institutions with integrated ILO standards; 3- Number of women clientele in micro-enterprise development, micro-finance intermediaries and cooperatives ; 4- # of women entrepreneurs who acquire skills (business management, negotiations, etc) and who use these skills; 5-# of women in cooperative who acquire skills in cooperative management and leadership and who use these skills; 6-# change in Income levels of women in cooperatives, and women CBOs in refugee camps.																												
	Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	2- working on this indicator has been done with all 3 labour market institutions MoL, CoC, and 3- no progress so far; 4-41; 5-27; 6- Linked to progress in 3 above	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1996</td> <td>1998</td> <td>2000</td> <td>2001</td> <td>2002</td> <td>2004</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5%</td> <td>15.3%</td> <td>12.2%</td> <td>13.5%</td> <td>15.9%</td> <td>17%</td> <td>17.9%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: United Nations Statistics Division, MDG Database</p> <p>1.5 Employment-to-population ratio For Women in WB and GS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>2000</td> <td>2001</td> <td>2002</td> <td>2003</td> <td>2004</td> <td>2005</td> <td>2006</td> <td>2007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12.7%</td> <td>10.3%</td> <td>10.4%</td> <td>12.8%</td> <td>13.5%</td> <td>13.4%</td> <td>14.5%</td> <td>14.1%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: PCBS online statistics.</p>		0	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2004	5%	15.3%	12.2%	13.5%	15.9%	17%	17.9%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	12.7%	10.3%	10.4%	12.8%	13.5%	13.4%
0	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2004																										
5%	15.3%	12.2%	13.5%	15.9%	17%	17.9%																										
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007																									
12.7%	10.3%	10.4%	12.8%	13.5%	13.4%	14.5%	14.1%																									

Additional Narrative comments

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

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

As reported in the August 2010 MDG Progress Report prepared by the PNA, due to the continuing political uncertainty, the PNA is considering two scenarios in achieving the MDGs within the time frame of 2015 as follows:

Goals #	Probability of achievement	
	Scenario 1: occupation	Scenrion2: sovereignty
1	Unlikely	Likely
2	Likely	Likely
3	Likely	Likely
4	Unlikely	Likely
5	Potentially	Likely
6	Likely	Likely
7	Unlikely	Unlikely
8	Unlikely	Likely

Section 4: General Thematic Indicators

1. Mainstreaming gender in policy making and improving the legal system to recognize and guarantee the rights of women

1.1. Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the programme that explicitly address gender based discrimination and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Applies Does not apply, if so please move to section 1.7

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policies	No. National	5	No. Local	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laws	No. National	3	No. Local	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans	No. National	6	No. Local	

1.2. Are they in line with international commitments adopted by the country (particularly CEDAW)? Please, specify:

The policies, laws, plans, strategies under development in this JP are in line with the CEDAW articles as follows: 2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16 and security council resolution #1325.

Specifically:

UN Women:

- The suggested strategy plan to combat VAW which was developed in partnership with MoWA is based on CEDAW and it is along with security council resolution # 1325 clearly highlighted in the strategy as main references;
- Suggested laws to be amended such as the penal code and the personal status law is based on the work of the women's organizations which lead the campaigns and to amend the national laws based on CEDAW. The family law was developed by the women's organizations and UN WOMEN is working with MoWA to be adopted by the Palestinian cabinet and the PLC as a main mechanism to provide the protection for women and children within the family.

UNRWA:

- The MDG-GEWE JP directly contributes to the achievement of gender objectives across all of UNRWA's activities – such as the mainstreaming of gender into project planning processes, gender equality, GBV awareness and response, and women's empowerment – through support for UNRWA West Bank Field Implement Plan (FIP 2010-2011), which is in its' place supports the sector strategies by MoSA and MoWA – as well as the full implementation of CEDAW in the oPt;
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective as an integral part of all social services plans (RSSP) policies and programmes to achieve gender equality. Given this, RSSP is presently collecting gender disaggregated data which is a process that requires in-depth gender analysis to identify gender gaps and address gender inequalities;
- UNRWA Gaza Strip's Social Services Programme is committed to including the human rights standards contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments and principles derived from them, in its processes and procedures, and in all phases of this JP.

Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where is going to be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact of the policy)

UNESCO: Women Sector Strategy, Violence Strategy, Integrated Social Policy which is related to VAW, Sectoral Plan for Local Government, Sectoral Plan for Culture, Policies on Eliminating Violence in Palestinian School.

UN WOMEN: the work is on the national plan to combat Violence against women. The strategy provide a general framework for all the stakeholders who works directly or indirectly on VAW, on the other hand it clarify the roles and interaction between the partners working on VAW. The main policies highlighted in the strategy are:

- Legal framework and institutional Mechanisms: penal code and family protection law are the focal laws to be worked on;
- Social protection and social support;
- Improve the access to health services;
- Prevention as a main mechanisms in the strategic planning for the organizations working on VAW : it tackles the following areas:
 - Learning institutions: School, universities, etc; Working with male perpetrators; Increase community awareness, Research and documentation (systemizing and engendering existing services PCBS); Media (engendering, gender sensitive approach; increase the coverage of cases of domestic violence, etc.)
- Protection defense and Justice System:
 - Forensic, Police, Procedures, prosecution. (Removal order) and Courts.

Suggested policies, goals and intervention within the above main policies are developed from gender perspective that would empower women to stop violence against them and strengthen their capacity to live in dignity and in a community build on gender equality. The plan has been approved by the MoWA and the local organizations. Women's organizations and is going to be adopted by the National Committee to Combat VAW which is established through an order form the Palestinian cabinet in order to work on ending VAW. This committee is a formal commitment from the authority to priorities women's rights and as a declaration of women's issues in specific focus violence is an issue in the public sphere and not to be limited in the private.

UNRWA: WB FIP and UNRWA Gaza's Social services Plan (SSP) for 2010-2011: guiding planning, budgeting, and reporting document for all UNRWA activities. Through the FIP and SSP the MDG-GEWE JP ensures that all services provided by UNRWA for refugees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip contribute towards gender objectives.

- 1- The national strategy to combat VAW has been incorporated into strategic planning of UNRWA WB activities – including the MDG –GEWE JP
- 2- Knowledge and awareness raising of baseline on all gender related issues, policies and plans were established to increase the capacity of gender advocates and protection of families and women in specific communities;
- 3- Quality strategic technical support and training on provision of social services, working with vulnerable groups identifying and responding to GBV and gender equality are planned for community leaders, community organisations, and UNRWA staff members in all refugee camps. In GS work is ongoing to provide field staff with a women leadership training manual;
- 4- Establishing a referral system for victims of GBV and other family protection concerns for services within UNRWA (medical, mental health, education, relief

and social services, etc.) and to external providers. Ensure services are provided according to international best practices and all relevant national standards;

- 5- The Women's Programme in Gaza Strip aims to promote the advancement of refugee women as partners in the development process by strengthening their role and active participation in the development of their families and communities.

ILO:

- A. Gender Equality and ILS trainings were organized to gender and legal advocate to examine the feasibility of integrating ILS within PA by laws and labour law in particular, their recommendation were towards reviewing labour law from gender perspective that ILO is going to conduct in July. Also a NWEC were established to act as advisory committee at policy level for policy makers.
- B. Plan: to prompt and empower women cooperatives and women entrepreneurs, grants for training and start-up business will be offered to women only cooperatives and women entrepreneurs who intend to start a business or developing existing business. Accordingly women participation in labour market and economic rights will be improved

1.3. Sector in which the law, policy or plan focuses:

- justice reform
 health
 labour rights
 national development plan/gender equality plan
 gender based violence
 gender responsive budgets
 Other Specify:

Comments

-The VAW strategic plan is a cross sectoral with all the related sectors;
 -PWRDC/UNESCO produced fact sheets on VAW, women and education, women and labour, and women and health. Also, a policy brief on older adults in the oPt.

1.4.² Government Budget allocated to gender equality policies or programmes before the implementation of the Joint Programme:

National budget: \$ USD
 Total Local budget \$ USD

(in localities of intervention of the JP)

Comments

The PA has recently adopted the gender budgeting approach. Currently the PA is working on integrating a gender sensitive budgeting into its' sectoral strategy and accordingly action plans. Estimates are expected to be available end of 2010.

² For indicator 1.4 the Secretariat acknowledges the potential difficulties to obtain the information requested. Therefore, if not available, please provide the best estimation available you have. The information required refers to the budgetary year the monitoring report is covering.

1.5. ³% variation in the Government's budget devoted to gender equality policies or programmes from the beginning of the joint programme to present time:		Comments	
National budget:	% Overall		
	% Triggered by the Joint Programme		
Local budget:	% Overall		
	% Triggered by the Joint Programme		
1.6. Number of citizens and/or institutions the law policy or plan directly affect			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Citizens	Total No. 3000		
<input type="checkbox"/> National Public Institutions	Total No.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Public Institutions	Total No. 80		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Institutions	Total No. 1 + 40 (women cooperatives) and around 100 women micro enterprises		
1.7. Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained with the support of the Joint Programme to take informed decisions on gender related issues: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applies <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Institutions	Total No. 60		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector Institutions	Total No. 20		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil servants	Total No. 30	Women 20	Men 10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Citizens	Total No. 2871	Women 2186	Men 685

³ For indicator 1.5 and 1.6 the Secretariat acknowledges the potential difficulties to obtain the information requested. Therefore, if not available, please provide the best estimation available you have. The information required refers to the budgetary year the monitoring report is covering.

2. Improving participation of women in economic life and public decision making of their community and/or country

2.1. Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who gained access and/or improved their economic rights: Applies Does not apply

No. Women 50

No. Urban

%. Ethnic group

Specify:

2.1. Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who improved their income: Applies Does not apply

No. Women 71

No. Urban

%. Ethnic group

Specify:

*Income Generating Projects will be implemented in by CBO partners in 12 refugee camp locations.

2.2. Type of improvements generated by the Joint Programme on the beneficiaries' wellbeing through the improvement of economic rights/income generation:

- Health and/or sexual and reproductive health
 Food security and nutrition
 Reduce vulnerability
 Education
 Others: _____

Comments: the impact is still not measured to check on the improvements, so far they have the tools to help them improve their income generation projects reduce vulnerability and improve their economic conditions

2.3. Number of women who, gained access to public decision making with the support of the joint programme: Applies Does not apply

Total Number 27

No. Urban

%. Ethnic group

Specify:

Total Number

No. National

%. Local

3. Decreasing the level of violence against women/girls and improving support provided to victims of violence

3.1. Number of women/girls with access to prevention and protection services (e.g. shelter, medical or legal support, etc), anti-discrimination and/or reproductive health care through the support of the joint programme: Applies Does not apply

Total No. 2825	No. Women 2616	No. Girls 209	No. Urban 101	Rural/indigenous 120
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3.2. Number of women/girls who have used anti-violence services (e.g. shelter, medical or legal support, etc), anti-discrimination and/or reproductive health care with the support of the joint programme: Applies Does not apply

Total No. 3170	No. Women: 3170	No. Girls	No. Urban	Rural/indigenous
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3.3. Variation (%) of gender based violence cases reported to the police from the beginning of the Joint Programme to present time:

4. Awareness rising on gender equality issues and enabling an environment for women exercising their rights

4.1. Number and type of partners targeted sensitized on gender related issues:

<input type="checkbox"/> Civil servants	No.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Institutions	No. 40
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community organizations	No. 124
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious leaders	No. 60
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: health providers	No. 43
Media Students	8
Councilors	109
PCBS staff	95
PA staff, workers and employers organizations	60
Citizens: other religious leaders, school administrations, parents and local municipality, decision makers	5350

National Level, No. 14,158

Local Level, No. 35,370

Comment [s6]: This includes the 30,020 rural women sensitized and 5,350 beneficiaries attended the religious leaders awareness sessions

4.2. Indicate the type of media /awareness raising action used:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Newspapers and written media | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Television | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Community based activities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peer to peer initiatives |
- Other, specify: workshops-produced policy briefs, conducted 3 studies on mainstreaming gender equality concerns in three sectors: women cooperatives, TVET and Business development

Comment [s5]: Beneficiaries attended 20 awareness sessions facilitated by the trained religious leaders from July till November 2010 on at a local level