

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Culture and Development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Semester: 1-11

Country	Occupied Palestinian Territories
Thematic Window	Culture and Development
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Culture and Development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	

Participating UN Organizations	* FAO * UNDP * UNESCO * UN Women
--------------------------------	---

Implementing Partners

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

	FAO	\$391,683.00
UNDP	\$579,232.00	
UNESCO	\$1,514,438.00	
UN Women	\$514,647.00	

Total \$3,000,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

	FAO	\$373,965.00
UNDP		\$481,944.00
UNESCO		\$1,331,285.00
UN Women		\$415,508.00
Total		\$2,602,702.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

	FAO	\$304,819.68
UNDP		\$227,396.57
UNESCO		\$1,094,205.45
UN Women		\$164,235.66
Total		\$1,790,657.36

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

	FAO	\$229,042.49
UNDP		\$73,946.19
UNESCO		\$763,313.66
UN Women		\$173,236.85
Total		\$1,239,539.19

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of U\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel					

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Cost Share					
Counterpart					

DEFINITIONS

- 1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through UN agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.
- 2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.
- 3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

Indirect Beneficiaries

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

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

Progress in outcomes

The rationale behind this Joint Programme is to support the Palestinian National Plans (two successive plans between 2008 and 2013) by providing technical support to Palestinian institutions (GOs and CSOs) as well as professionals and administrators, in relation to the protection, management and promotion of culture and cultural heritage.

Thus far, the JP developed policies and practices for safeguarding cultural heritage on one level, and contributed to enhancing the potential of cultural and eco-tourism as well as of creative industries as venues for inclusive economic growth and social cohesion on another level. On the national level, Implemented activities substantiated that culture serves as a vehicle for socioeconomic development and that it can contribute to the attainment of the MDGs with special emphasis on poverty reduction and women's empowerment. Established initiatives introduce quality sustainable models of interventions that enable the society at large to better access, enjoy, protect and profitably manage the rich Palestinian cultural diversity.

Moreover, the JP is introducing an innovative and interdisciplinary strategy seeking to reach an integrated and holistic approach for the promotion of cultural diversity as a venue for development. This strategy is built along a circular feedback process system structured along with the following interlinked components: capacity building, policy making, piloting NPPC activities, partnerships establishment and implementation of best practices. The strategy actively involves all actors in the protection and promotion of Palestinian cultural diversity e.g. local communities, private sector, civil society at large and government officials both at central and local level.

Progress in outputs

- The JP contributes to the commitment and efforts of the Palestinian Authority towards the elaboration of policies and strategic programmes for safeguarding and enhancing Palestinian cultural heritage in its various forms. Concrete progress was achieved on this level via translating the first sector strategy into programmatic plans that MoC and culture-based NGOs committed to implement. These plans prioritize JP piloted activities: National inventory of Intangible Heritage, database of uncovered and moved artifacts in oPt since 1967, and Sabastiya culture and nature model of sustainable holistic system. Sabastiya system is currently implemented including the production of integrated conservation and management plan, including basic touristic facilities, empowering Sabastiya women and men and providing them with financial support to initiate culture related initiatives.

- The capacity building activities target two main groups: Ministries' personnel, to cooperate and jointly work under NPPC, and young professionals, to start up cultural and eco-tourism and creative industries initiatives. Diverse tools and methods are used to combine theoretical and practical knowledge (study visits, placement programmes..) in a way that insures a learner centred, active participation and peer education among trainees.

- Best practices and knowhow are promoted through three partnerships the JP is supporting: music program (Edward Said National Conservatory), al Housh (the e-commerce portal for art and design from Arab countries) and drama and theatre program (Freedom Theatre) in cooperation with CBOs to promote cultural diversity on local and national levels, in form of festivals, events, workshops, media outlets and educational and cultural initiatives. Moreover, best practices and knowledge sharing have been highlighted through bi-monthly partner meetings whereby local partners meet, provide progress updates, challenges and exchange information.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

- In order to ensure sustainability, all JP activities are implemented integrating four main cross-cutting elements incorporating gender as a cross-cutting theme: a) building local technical capacities, b) development and upgrading legislative and institutional frameworks, c) establishing strategic and promoting existing partnerships involving key governmental and nongovernmental actors, and c) promotion of model interventions.
- Policies, laws and practices developed within the JP are in line with national priorities. Culture and heritage law, Sabastiya conservation plan, national inventories and database are going to be adopted by partner ministries and local authorities in their systems.
- All capacity building activities are supported by practical phases following the theoretical and hands-on (practical) phases to maximise the benefit. Furthermore, trainees are eligible to be apply for seed and start-up grants to start up business related to culture and eco tourism. Gained knowledge is considered as a sustainable asset that will continue supporting the development of the culture and tourism industry in general.
- Special partnerships and networks on different levels were established by the JP. These initiatives aim at enforcing the national ownership over programmes offered by the JP through jointly planning, implementing and following up JP activities. Different Memorandums of Understanding were signed with the national counterparts (Ministries and municipalities) to ensure sustaining piloted initiatives (database, conservation plans, laws and demonstration plots) that are, eventually, owned by them.
- Following the midterm evaluation, JP partners developed a comprehensive exit strategy that focuses on the sustainability of JP activities. Three months of phase out activities will be dedicated to JP sustainability at the end of the project (request for six months extension).

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination
Coordination with Government
Coordination within the Government (s)
Administrative / Financial
Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability
Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

The JP faced several internal challenges throughout the implementation that can be summarized as follows:

- An extensive long start up process that included consultation and planning to ensure a unified vision and approach among involved partners, including refining the scope of some activities and devising the proper implementation modalities,
- Programmatic approaches, administrative modalities and recruitment and procurement procedures as well as experience in the field of culture differ among JP partners (differences between UN agencies on one side and UN vs. PA on another side),
- Sustaining effective coordination and joint implementation mechanisms among JP partners,
- Delay in specific activities due to lack of follow up by implementing partners,
- Delay in transferring the second instalment requested in 2010,

- Not all JP partners (UN Agencies, local partners, ministries) are actively engaged in the implementation of the monitoring system.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

External difficulties facing programme are as follows:

- In a context of conflict, the Culture sector in the oPt is not considered a priority. Civil society organizations were the only actor who developed the cultural scene during those years. Hence working in this sector requires different preparatory steps in order to embark the anticipated results of the project,
- The different cultural and socio-economic conditions within the West Bank and between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip due to imposed territorial fragmentation and isolation imposed by the Israeli occupation in addition to different interventions and implementation modalities,
- Palestinians living in the oPt have been historically (forcibly) disconnected from their Arab neighbouring environment as well as the world denying the natural cultural exchange and limiting the possibility of benefiting from Arab and regional expertise,
- As the Palestinian Authority is in a state-building process, institutional development entails cumulative and long term efforts that exceed both the JP available financial resources and time frame. This includes the changes in planning and procedures (the case of MoPAD requesting sector strategies as the basis for the development of the PNP),
- Insufficient inter-ministerial coordination.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

- Various mitigation measures were undertaken to overcome implementation delay such as parallel implementation, dedicating additional human resources by the participating UN agencies, and recruitment of two full time coordinators at MoTA and MoC,
- Special management and monitoring tools are regularly identified jointly to overcome administrative and managerial difficulties as well as to insure timely and effective implementation,
- The “Emergency Rescue Plan” that was developed by partners during the second year proved to be effective. As a result, project activities were adopted to match changes by MoPAD; and all project activities have commenced and are currently in implementation phase,
- The second year work plan covering the period November 2010-October 2011 was designed to include the re-phasing of delayed activities while accommodating the originally planned second year activities. A six month extension will be requested by the end of the second year as a means to overcome the delay in the start up,
- In close consultation with JP partners; specific interventions and implementation modalities are identified and initiated for implementation; considering the peculiar situation in Gaza (e.g. cooperation with civil society organizations),
- Special study visits and exchanges were identified to reinforce local capacities benefiting from regional experiences (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt),
- Joint training programs are implemented involving PMT, PMC and focal points at the Ministries’ personnel on the topics: monitoring, evaluation, results based management and reporting,
- JP partners developed a comprehensive improvement plan that includes an exit phase and improved monitoring and evaluation system that actively involves JP partners on all levels,

- M&E strategy was jointly developed and accordingly a clear and specific media action plan was developed. A gender and media consultant is hired on part time basis to follow up the implementation of the media action plan.
- New coordination mechanisms between ministries are introduced and adopted in their internal procedures.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes false
No true

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes true
No false

What types of coordination mechanisms

Coordination mechanisms:

The project is composed of 17 activities that are implemented through the cooperation of 4 UN agencies, 4 ministries, as well as, other relevant ministries, 3 municipalities, 3 universities and 13 NGOs and private sector organizations (in addition to the teams of researchers, trainers, advisors and consultants). Each activity is implemented jointly by 2-4 UN agencies in addition to the national counterparts and local NGOs. All activities are complimentary and interconnected in order to reach identified outcomes and outputs.

This multi level programme entails multi level coordination mechanisms that can be summarized as follows:

- On the level of activities: responsible UN agencies and their counterpart ministries formed special steering committees responsible for: identifying implementation modalities, selecting local implementing partners (individual consultants and institutions), and follow up on implementation and monitoring of activities.
- Inter related -activities: each UN agency identified relevant staff (based on level of intervention) responsible for communication and follow up with the local implementing partners, other UN agencies, PM and M&E consultant.
- On the level of JP in general: this is conducted through regular bi monthly PMC meeting where all partners discuss strategic directions, general updates and the achievements in relation to the output level, obstacles and difficulties, mitigation measure, as well as steps forward.

Decision making process varies according to the level of decision-making required whereby some decisions are taken on the level of activities, some are taken in the level of inter related- activities and some on the PMC level. All decisions are shared among JP partners. Decision making and knowledge sharing are systemized through bi-weekly electronic updates, constant communication among partners (PS and partners), monthly bilateral meetings with JP partners, quarterly reports and biweekly bilateral meetings between ministries and UN Women and UNESCO. In urgent cases such as the delay in activities, the decision is taken by the NSC and in coordination with the PMC members.

Moreover, coordination with the MDG-F Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Program, is ensured through exchange of lessons learnt, best practices, management and coordination mechanisms. In addition to joint planning and coordination in preparation for midterm evaluations and MDG-F secretariat mission. Special coordination was launched May 2011 targeting partner ministries of the two JPs in capacity building training courses, initiated by the MDG-F Culture and Development JP is implementing in

response to recommendations of the midterm evaluation and the secretariat mission.

It is worth mentioning that the two JPs are exploring the possibilities to implement a joint documentary on the two JPs and the MDGs in the oPt.

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

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	4	7	ToR and selection criteria	Attending and analysis of meeting minutes and reports
			Meeting minutes	This includes the joint planning, joint recruitment process, and joint preparations of TORs
			JP reports (internal and M&E)	JP partners reports and plans
			JP plans	
			ToRs and selection criteria	
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	7	M&E practices by all partners	Analysis of reports, surveys and questionnaires
			Progress reports and diagnostic reports	Meetings with experts, researchers and consultants implementing activities
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	273	Progress reports,	Produced documents, researches, studies and analysis
			Meeting minutes,	Participating in joint missions
			Filled questionnaires	Analysis of progress reports

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

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

Not Involved	false
Slightly involved	false
Fairly involved	false
Fully involved	true

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

Policy/decision making

Management: budget

Management: procurement

Management: service provision

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

UNESCO /MoTA for the first half and UNESCO/MoC for the second half (started on June 2011),

Number of meetings with PMC chair

7 meetings (since January 2011 three meetings took place on bi-monthly basis)

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

Not involved false

Slightly involved false

Fairly involved false

Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making

Fully involved in consultation, networking, implementation methodologies, and capacity development (delivering and receiving)

Management: procurement

Fully involved in consultation, networking, implementation methodologies, and capacity development (delivering and receiving)

Management: service provision

Fully involved in consultation, networking, implementation methodologies, and capacity development (delivering and receiving)

Management: other, specify

Fully involved in consultation, networking, implementation methodologies, and capacity development (delivering and receiving)

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

Not involved false

Slightly involved false

Fairly involved true

Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Policy/decision making

Citizens are fully consulted in terms of decisions related to JP activities; planning and implementation (e.g. culture sector strategy workshops, intervention in Sabstiya)

Management: service provision

Citizens are fully consulted in terms of decisions related to JP activities; planning and implementation (e.g. culture sector strategy workshops, intervention in Sabstiya)

Management: other, specify

Citizens are fully consulted in terms of decisions related to JP activities; planning and implementation (e.g. culture sector strategy workshops, intervention in Sabstiya)

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

Current situation

The JP PMT is increasingly utilizing consultative and participatory approaches to formulate, implement and evaluate its activities, emphasising on the value of local knowledge and the importance of ownership in creating policies and programs that work. This trend – deeper engagement of partner governments, citizens and other stakeholders in the decision-making process impacts them greatly and contributes to more efficient, effective and sustainable outputs. In order to maximise local partners effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions, the following mechanisms are followed by the JP:

- National ownership: PA partner institutions are part of the decision-making process including MOPAD's membership in the NSC, all ministries involved in the JP as members of the PMC and systematic bi-lateral as well as joint meetings with UN agencies and NGO counterparts during the planning, implementation and monitoring phases. Prioritizing long-term capacity building for national partners (government and civil society organization), focusing on activities to build the institutional enabling environment for country leadership of development resources. JP Interventions include technical assistance, embedded experts in partner ministries to build local staff capacities, tailor made training programmes targeting ministry personnel in culture sector, all ensured the total transfer of knowledge in JP exit strategy towards the end of the JP. Moreover, the JP is working towards increased sustainability through engaging individuals and institutions including governments, civil society, local communities, the private sector, and academia – in special networks that aim at protecting the culture sector on different levels. The JP is also targeting municipalities who are also involved in the design, planning and implementing relevant JP activities. The two demonstration plots for cultivating the endangered plants and medical herbs were established jointly with Yaabad and Arrabeh municipalities and are owned and sustained by them. The MoU with Sabastiya municipality indicates that the conservation plan is owned by them and is integrated in its system as a reference planning tool for Sabastiya. Finally, citizens are not perceived in the JP as mere beneficiaries; they are considered as main actors in the protection, preservation, and promotion of Palestinian culture. This is ensured through special surveys, focus groups, public meetings, questionnaires and field visits.

- Alignment: Alignment with national plans and credit is given to the JP for influencing the PA to incorporate culture as a priority area in the Palestinian Development Plan (PDP) 2011 – 2013. Moreover, targeting of an enlarged circle of participants engaged in policymaking and program management that improves the likelihood that policies will be responsive to local needs, based upon experience, relevant to communities and governments. Policies, laws and practices developed within the JP are in line with the national priorities. Consequently, Culture and heritage law, Sabastiya conservation plan, national inventories and database are going to be adopted by partner ministries. On a parallel level of alignment; special partnerships with CBOs are established in different forms connecting well established NGOs with CBOs to ensure the exchange of knowhow and building capacities contributing to their empowerment. (e.g Edward Said National Conservatory partnership with Palestinian Child Home Club and the Association for Cultural Exchange Hebron/ France in Hebron – Activity 2.2.1.)

- Harmonization: Among UN sister agencies and commitment to the Programme as well as using it as a model for joint programming by the UNCT.

- Mutual accountability: In close partnership with MoPAD, reporting on the Mid-Term Review Plan (MTRP).

•The JP is adding to the national development efforts by following a twofold approach: institutional development and socioeconomic development. MoC, MoTA, MoA, MoWA and MoLG senior and mid level personnel capacities are enhanced to cooperate and jointly work to upgrade and implement NPPC pilot and innovative activities focusing on three components of the Palestinian cultural diversity: tangible heritage (including cultural landscapes), intangible heritage and creative industries. Lessons learnt from pilot activities at the grassroots and sub central levels are fed in the central institutional and capacity building process ensuring proper hand over and sustainability.

•On another level of alignment; special partnerships with CBOs are established in different forms connecting well established NGOs with CBOs to ensure the exchange of knowhow and building capacities contributing to their empowerment. (e.g Edward Said National Conservatory partnership with Palestinian Child Home Club and the Association for Cultural Exchange Hebron/ France in Hebron – Activity 2.2.1.)

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

The overall goal of the JP media A&C plan is to promote for the MDG-F Culture and Development Programme, increase media coverage around it as a culture advocate at national, regional and global levels and promote culture and tourism as tools for sustainable human development in Palestine. The main message is “Safeguarding and promoting Culture = Sustainable Development”. (please find it attached).

Target audiences are:

Media (mainstream, national and global issues)

- To raise public and politicians awareness of the safeguarding of the Palestinian culture,
- To prioritise cultural in the media; and promote culture as a tool for development,
- To promote Palestine as a touristic place and not only as a conflict zone through the media.

Palestinian Authority, PA Ministries and other Palestinian leaders/officials

- To raise awareness on the national challenges regarding the preservation of the Palestinian tangible and intangible culture,
- To trigger political will towards national legislation on the safeguarding of Palestinian culture and the implementation of international standards,
- To support and encourage citizens’ initiatives aimed at promoting Palestinian culture,
- To adopt the Palestinian National Strategy for Culture as well as action plans and implement accordingly.

General Public (particular focus on Palestinian youth)

- To act as the main carriers and drivers of messages in preserving Palestinian culture and promoting Palestine as a touristic place using all possible social networks “ Blogs , Facebook, Youtube, Twitter ... etc. “
- To promote for Palestinian culture and present Palestine in National and International cultural events and provide a different perception about Palestinian culture.

Civil Society

- To shed light on the importance of preserving culture, and advocate for Palestinian culture as a tool for development in their related activities,
- To promote for the values of the JP in their own media “Websites , Newsletters , Social networks, Annual reports ...etc”.

UNCT/HCT

- To gain greater support from the UNCT/HCT and investment in the promotion of Palestinian culture.

The media strategy defines a framework with clear key messages to be transmitted using specific media tools to targeted audiences to promote MDGs; while raising public awareness on culture and its relation to development as well as social cohesion and cultural diversity. The media strategy main elements can be summarized as follows:

- Pamphlets,
- Postcards,
- Composing a song for the MDGs,
- Photo exhibition,
- Wall painting,
- Highlights and specialized magazine articles

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

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?

Faith-based organizations	
Social networks/coalitions	2
Local citizen groups	1
Private sector	8
Academic institutions	4

Media groups and journalist 7
Other

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

- 3 partnerships with Yabad, Arraba and Sabastiya Municipalities.
- Partnership with al Housh e-commerce portal involving young artists from the region.
- Partnerships with the different CBOS including: Edward Said National Conservatory of Music, the International Academy of Art – Palestine, Gallery al Mahatta, Abu Jihad Museum for the Prisoners' Movement, Al Kayed Palace, the Palestinian Child Home Club, the Association for Cultural Exchange Hebron/ France, the Palestinian Tourism Organizations Network, Rozana Association for the Preservation of Architectural Heritage, Centre for Urban Planning – An Najah University, the Palestinian Association of Traditional and Tourist Industries, Women's Association for Cultural Heritage, Palestinian House Products, Al Nadah Society, Rural Women Development Association, Young Entrepreneurs - Palestine, Al Rozana Association, Al Mirsat, Palestinian Association for Development and Heritage Protection and Popular Art Center.
- Partnerships established between NGO and private sector organizations through joint systematic meeting for joint planning, implementation and monitoring. These meetings have created a positive synergy between JP partners.....

Household surveys

- 3 partnerships with Yabad, Arraba and Sabastiya Municipalities.
- Partnership with al Housh e-commerce portal involving young artists from the region.
- Partnerships with the different CBOS including: Edward Said National Conservatory of Music, the International Academy of Art – Palestine, Gallery al Mahatta, Abu Jihad Museum for the Prisoners' Movement, Al Kayed Palace, the Palestinian Child Home Club, the Association for Cultural Exchange Hebron/ France, the Palestinian Tourism Organizations Network, Rozana Association for the Preservation of Architectural Heritage, Centre for Urban Planning – An Najah University, the Palestinian Association of Traditional and Tourist Industries, Women's Association for Cultural Heritage, Palestinian House Products, Al Nadah Society, Rural Women Development Association, Young Entrepreneurs - Palestine, Al Rozana Association, Al Mirsat, Palestinian Association for Development and Heritage Protection and Popular Art Center.
- Partnerships established between NGO and private sector organizations through joint systematic meeting for joint planning, implementation and monitoring. These meetings have created a positive synergy between JP partners.....

Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers

- 3 partnerships with Yabad, Arraba and Sabastiya Municipalities.
- Partnership with al Housh e-commerce portal involving young artists from the region.
- Partnerships with the different CBOS including: Edward Said National Conservatory of Music, the International Academy of Art – Palestine, Gallery al Mahatta, Abu Jihad Museum for the Prisoners' Movement, Al Kayed Palace, the Palestinian Child Home Club, the Association for Cultural Exchange Hebron/ France, the Palestinian Tourism Organizations Network, Rozana Association for the Preservation of Architectural Heritage, Centre for Urban Planning – An Najah University, the Palestinian Association of Traditional and Tourist Industries, Women's Association for Cultural Heritage, Palestinian House Products, Al Nadah Society, Rural Women Development Association, Young Entrepreneurs - Palestine, Al Rozana Association, Al Mirsat, Palestinian Association for Development and Heritage Protection and Popular Art Center.
- Partnerships established between NGO and private sector organizations through joint systematic meeting for joint planning, implementation and monitoring. These meetings have created a positive synergy between JP partners.....

Open forum meetings

- 3 partnerships with Yabad, Arraba and Sabastiya Municipalities.
- Partnership with al Housh e-commerce portal involving young artists from the region.
- Partnerships with the different CBOS including: Edward Said National Conservatory of Music, the International Academy of Art – Palestine, Gallery al Mahatta, Abu Jihad

Museum for the Prisoners' Movement, Al Kayed Palace, the Palestinian Child Home Club, the Association for Cultural Exchange Hebron/ France, the Palestinian Tourism Organizations Network, Rozana Association for the Preservation of Architectural Heritage, Centre for Urban Planning – An Najah University, the Palestinian Association of Traditional and Tourist Industries, Women's Association for Cultural Heritage, Palestinian House Products, Al Nadah Society, Rural Women Development Association, Young Entrepreneurs - Palestine, Al Rozana Association, Al Mirsat, Palestinian Association for Development and Heritage Protection and Popular Art Center.

•Partnerships established between NGO and private sector organizations through joint systematic meeting for joint planning, implementation and monitoring. These meetings have created a positive synergy between JP partners.....

Capacity building/trainings

•3 partnerships with Yabad, Arraba and Sabastiya Municipalities.

•Partnership with al Housh e-commerce portal involving young artists from the region.

•Partnerships with the different CBOS including: Edward Said National Conservatory of Music, the International Academy of Art – Palestine, Gallery al Mahatta, Abu Jihad Museum for the Prisoners' Movement, Al Kayed Palace, the Palestinian Child Home Club, the Association for Cultural Exchange Hebron/ France, the Palestinian Tourism Organizations Network, Rozana Association for the Preservation of Architectural Heritage, Centre for Urban Planning – An Najah University, the Palestinian Association of Traditional and Tourist Industries, Women's Association for Cultural Heritage, Palestinian House Products, Al Nadah Society, Rural Women Development Association, Young Entrepreneurs - Palestine, Al Rozana Association, Al Mirsat, Palestinian Association for Development and Heritage Protection and Popular Art Center.

•Partnerships established between NGO and private sector organizations through joint systematic meeting for joint planning, implementation and monitoring. These meetings have created a positive synergy between JP partners.....

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Additional Narrative Comments

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

•Goal #1 and Goal #3: gender equality is considered a cross cutting issue in all Program outputs and activities. Special attention is given when designing, implementing and assessing activities through gender experts working for the JP. First, through the review and development of strategies, such as the Culture sector strategy which has now been engendered through this Program. Capacity building for women and in gender as it related to culture and policy development. This is also reflected in the selection of participants where 50 % quota (at least, in some activities women quota reaches 100%) is dedicated to women. An example on these activities is the capacity building activities such as: crafts designing, food processing, home hospitality and entrepreneurship (management and marketing of products). So far 124 women were targeted in the food processing TC where 7 kitchens were totally equipped for starting up their small food preservation activities. 40 women were trained on home hospitality, 10 young artists were trained on designing traditional handcrafts, and 45 women recently began benefitting from hands-on coaching. A unique change in the Programme included the insistence and incorporation in trekking training activities, as it was automatically assumed that these activities would be undertaken by males. Out of the 15 trekkers, 5 are women. This is the first time that women have been trained as trekkers/guides. These women will not only follow a theoretical capacity building phase, but will also follow a practical phase where they will have the chance to implement gained knowledge. In a later stage the economical situation of these women will be enhanced through training in marketing and management as well as the grants mechanisms that will provide them with the opportunity to start up their own businesses relevant to eco tourism and heritage preservation.

These selected women will also be further supported by connecting them to national, regional and international markets via specialised organizations and initiatives in marketing such as al Mirsat, Kanaan and al Housh initiative. Women products will be specially marketed through cultural festivals and gastronomy fairs that will take place later through programme activities. It is expected that up-mentioned activities will take place through 2011-2012 where more women will be reached starting from February 2011.

•Goal #7: Endangered local crop varieties as part of local bio-diversity are preserved through identifying 55 endangered crops and through gathering traditional preservation methods. Gathered information will be printed in a manual that is under development and expected to be finalized and distributed in March 2011. The JP is addressing this goal through (i) paving the way to the creation of new integrated policies through the elaboration and implementation of guidelines and cultural management plans that should serve as pilot reference models for the protection of landscapes and its biodiversity; (ii) fostering the collaboration within local communities, government officials and civil society at large towards the recognition, re-vitalization and duly adaptation to the current circumstances, of the traditional knowledge and practices related to the sustainable use of the landscape and natural resources, through on-the job training program and awareness raising activities.. More concretely, FAO in cooperation with MoA accomplished the following:

- Two demonstration plots of endangered local crop varieties in Ya'bad and Arrabeh are being established by MOA in cooperation with FAO and the concerned municipalities. These plots, run by women, contribute to the preservation of local bio-diversity through raising the awareness of local population.
- The upgrading of the Beit Qad Seeds Station to ensure its capacity for purifying and storing the seeds and seedlings of the most culturally and economically important local crop varieties that will be later on redistributed to farmers in Ya'bad and Arrabeh in order to be cultivated and conserved locally.

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

I would like to thank the MDGF secretariat team for their constant cooperation and support on all levels. without their trust and commitment the JP would have never reached its current status.



Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

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

1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the programme that explicitly aim to mainstream cultural diversity, and strengthen national and local government capacity to support the cultural and tourism sector.

Policies	
National	2
Local	
Laws	
National	2
Local	
Plans	
National	1
Local	2

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

In 2007 UNESCO in cooperation with related Ministries developed the National Plan for Palestinian Culture (NPPC). This plan is considered as the vision and the framework of the Palestinian culture. One of the main outputs of this JP is to make operational the NPPC through developing culture sector strategy for the years 2011-2013 which was approved by the Palestinian Cabinet in march 2010 and combine it with Tourism and Antiquities sector strategy to produce the upgraded NPPC. It worth mentioning that these sector strategies fed the development of the PNP2011-2013.

Prior to the PA formation, all legislations and laws in the oPt were inherited from the British mandate, Jordanian rule in West Bank and Egyptian rule in Gaza Strip. In 2005, MoTA worked on drafting new heritage law which was never finalised or endorsed. The JP, in 2010, has provided the opportunity for MoTA to upgrade and finalize the law prior to its endorsement by relevant Palestinian bodies. The news heritage law is an essential legal tool that will both equip and enable the PA's efforts for the protection, management and

promotion of the Palestinian cultural heritage.

Revision of the National Culture Sector Strategy to ensure that it is engendered. The revision has been approved by the MoC.

On another level; JP is assisting in developing two national inventories that will be adopted by MoC and MoTA upon finalization. The two inventories will help in organizing and managing archaeological findings and Intangible cultural heritage (in three domains: fishermen, food and traditional agriculture).

Finally the JP is contributing to introducing an integrated system in Sabastiya that will serve as a model where conservation plans are combined with creating plots for preserving endangered crops, providing basic facilities for historical sites, and capacity building activities and grants mechanisms. The Municipality of Sabastiya signed a MoU indicating that the reservation plans will be adopted in the municipality system and will be a reference for future potential projects.

1.3 Sector in which the law, policy or plan is focused

Management and conservation of natural and cultural heritage
Tourism infrastructure
Cultural industries
Statistics and information systems on natural and cultural heritage

Comments: Please specify how indicator 1.1 addresses the selected sectors

National database of Intangible Heritage,
National inventory of uncovered and moved artefacts in oPt since 1967,
Sabastiya integrated system of culture and natural heritage,
Law on Culture and Heritage (in addition to 5 bylaws)
Yaabad and Arrabeh conservation plan
Culture Sector strategy feeding Palestinian National Plan 2011-2013

1.4 Number of citizens and/or institutions directly affected by the law, policy or plan

Citizens

Total	3662205
Urban	2087456
Rural	1574748

National Public Institutions

Total	9
Urban	9
Rural	0

Local Public Institutions

Total	354
Urban	103
Rural	251

Private Sector Institutions

Total	20
Urban	20
Rural	0

1.5 Government budget allocated to cultural and tourism policies or programmes before the implementation of the Joint Programme (annual)

National Budget 2138000

The national budget includes only the operational expenses and does not include the interventions and projects implemented; hence, the local budget is zero.

Local Budget

The national budget includes only the operational expenses and does not include the interventions and projects implemented; hence, the local budget is zero.

1.6 Variation (%) in the government budget allocated to cultural and tourism policies or interventions from the beginning of the programme to present time:

National Budget

Overall - 49%

Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

Overall

Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

This percentage does not give a clear indication about the variation. Since the allocated budget increases in the budget cycle as is apparent in the below table

	2011	2012	2013
Culture and Heritage	2,200	3,100	2,500
Tourism and Antiquities	8,700	17,500	22,900
Total	10,900	20,600	25,400

However, considering the third year of the budget cycle 2013, the variation would be positive and reaches to 19.6%

2 Building the capacity of the cultural and tourism sector

2.1 Number of institutions and/or individuals with improved capacities through training, equipment and /or knowledge transferred

Public Institutions

Total 159

Private Sector Institutions

Total

Civil Servants

Total 82

Women 46

Men 36

2.2 Number of actions/events implemented that promote culture and/or tourism

Cultural events (fairs, etc)

Total 20

Number of participants 193739

Cultural Infrastructure renovated or built

Total 3

Total number of citizens served by the infrastructure created 29400

Tourism infrastructure created

Total 1

Other, Specify

Total

2.3 Number and type of mechanisms established with support from the joint programme that serve to document and/or collect statistics on culture and tourism.

Workshops

Total number

Number of participants

Women

Men

Statistics

Total

National

Local

Information systems

Total 2

National 2

Local

Cultural heritage inventories

Total 2

National 2

Local

Other, Specify

Total

National

Local

3 Cultural and tourism potential leveraged for poverty reduction and development

3.1 Number of individuals with improved access to new markets where they can offer cultural and/or touristic services or products

Citizens

Total 8
Women 8
Men 0
% From Ethnic groups

Tourism service providers

Total 55
Women 18
Men 37
% From Ethnic Groups

Culture professionals

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic groups

Artists

Total 14
Women 10
Men 4
% From Ethnic groups

Artisans

Total 140
Women 140
Men 0
% From Ethnic groups

Others, specify

Total
Women

Men
% From Ethnic Groups

3.2 Based on available data, please indicate the number of individuals or groups supported by the joint programme that have experienced a positive impact on health, security and income

Citizens

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic Groups

Culture professionals

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic Groups

Artists

Total 14
Women 10
Men 4
% From Ethnic Groups

Cultural industries

Total 178
Women 174
Men 4
% From Ethnic Groups

Artisans

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic Groups

Entrepreneurs

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic Group

Tourism Industry

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic Groups

Others, specify

Total
Women
Men
% From Ethnic Groups

3.3 Percentage of the above mentioned beneficiaries that have improved their livelihoods in the following aspects

Income

% Of total beneficiaries 100%

Basic social services (health, education, etc)

% Of total beneficiaries

Security

% Of total beneficiaries

Others, specify

% Of total beneficiaries

3.4 Number of individuals with improved access to cultural services, products and/or infrastructure

Citizens

Total 193739

Women 94292
Men 99447
%from Ethnic groups

Culture Professionals

Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups

Artists

Total 14
Women 10
Men 4
%from Ethnic groups

Cultural industries

Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups

Artisans

Total 185
Women 158
Men 27
%from Ethnic groups

Entrepreneurs

Total 178
Women 174
Men 4
%from Ethnic groups

Tourism Industry

Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups



Other, Specify
Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups

**Culture and development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory
Monitoring & Evaluation Framework**

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Outcome 1 Institutional development: policies and practices for safeguarding cultural heritage are established as a contribution to the updating of the PRDP and implemented in the selected areas;	1. # gender sensitive of laws, policies, plans and databases for safeguarding cultural heritage, established and/or upgraded and adopted at the ministerial level	11 laws and policies exist (please revise the annex) NPPC MoTA (2007-2010) sector strategy MOC Strategy (2008-2011) 2 databases at MOTA (sites and objects)	6 Sector strategy for Culture Upgraded NPPC Heritage law+ 5 bylaws Sebastiya integrated plan + Inventory for archaeological objects Inventory for intangible heritage (fishermen culture, food culture, traditional agricultural knowledge)	3 Culture sector strategy engendered to feed the upgrading of Palestinian National Plan (NPPC 2011-2013) Sabastiya Integrated plan Inventory for archaeological objects Heritage law and ICH Inventory are ongoing will be completed by Oct. 2011	Policy papers Plans Partners reports MoC, MoTA, MoA, MOWA, UN Women, MoLG documents gathered bi -annually situation analysis of the intangible heritage workshops conducted with partners and technical teams meetings	Qualitative and quantitative analysis of policy papers, plans, laws, inventories and practices created and updated Gender analysis MoPAD providing PNP first quarter 2011 Frequency of collection: bi-annual	MoC, MoTA, MoA, MoLG, MOWA, UNDP, UN Women MoPAD UNESCO, FAO	Relative political stability within the West Bank and Gaza, political situation doesn't deteriorate further
	2. Recognition of culture as an independent sector in the PNP	No PRDP (2008-2010)	Yes Culture is a specific component of the social development sector in the PNP (2011- 2013)	yes Culture now is perceived as a specific component of the social development sector in the PNP (2011- 2013); where this component is now available as a major part of the social development sector in the PNP	 PNP (2008-2010) and PNP (2011-2013)	 UNESCO, MoC & MoTA reports Qualitative analysis of the PRDP (2008-2010) and PRDP (2011-2013)	UNESCO, MoC & MoTA MoP	Relative political stability within the West Bank and Gaza, political situation doesn't deteriorate further

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>The capacity of MOC, MOTA, MOA, MOWA and MOLG to cooperate and jointly work to upgrade and implement the National Plan for Palestinian Culture (NPPC) focusing on three components of the Palestinian cultural diversity: tangible heritage (including cultural landscapes), intangible heritage and creative industries are enhanced.</p>	<p>3. % of Targeted ministries' personnel men and women in the JP capacity building activities who are using the knowledge received.</p> <p>T= year 3</p>	<p>The indicator here refers to capacity building activities under the JP</p> <p>Attempts;</p> <p>Capacity building was available prior to JP in different forms: internships, specialized scholarships & advanced TCs. JP will coordinate with capacity building providers e.g. ICCROM</p>	<p>50 %</p> <p>Satisfied and use their gained knowledge</p>	<p>76%</p> <p>of the two completed trainings: museum and gender</p>	<p>Evaluation reports</p> <p>evaluation questionnaires</p> <p>focus groups</p> <p>will be designed for each for each training</p>	<p>UNDP reports</p> <p>Monitoring Consultant will design a questionnaire for each training session</p> <p>Attendance of training sessions</p> <p>Frequency of collection: quarterly</p>	<p>UNDP, MoC, MoTA, MOWA, UNESCO and UN Women</p> <p>Monitoring consultant reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>Employees commitment and interest</p>
	<p>4. # of gender sensitive activities/projects implemented jointly between the different partners</p>	<p>0</p> <p>Cooperation is limited to coordination committees; however no projects were implemented jointly related to cultural heritage</p> <p>(source: records of MOC & MOTA 2007-2008)</p>	<p>10</p> <p>7 training courses</p> <p>NPPC</p> <p>Conservation plan for Sebastiya</p> <p>Echo-tourism development in selected natural heritage sites</p>	<p>8</p> <p>2 training courses</p> <p>NPPC cross sectoral strategies</p> <p>Sebastiya conservation plan</p> <p>National Inventory: traditional agricultural knowledge, fishermen culture and food culture</p> <p>Al-Mahatta training</p> <p>NEPTO establishment</p> <p>Women empowerment through establishing their business</p>	<p>UNESCO, MoC & MoTA, MOWA reports</p> <p>Meeting minutes and attendance of activities steering groups (ongoing)</p>	<p>Analysis of the partners' reports</p> <p>Frequency of collection: bi- annually</p>	<p>MoC, MoTA, MoA, MoLG, MOWA</p> <p>UNDP, UNESCO, FAO & UN Women</p>	<p>Willingness of ministries to adopt and implement the activities jointly</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<p>5. # of joint bodies established to participate in jointly implementing and planning MDG activities</p> <p>T= continuous until end and maybe after project conclusion</p>	<p>0</p> <p>No joint planning bodies existed before the MDG programme started</p>	<p>14</p> <p>NSC, PMC</p> <p>Sabastiya steering group</p> <p>Crafts committee</p> <p>Intangible cultural heritage think tank</p> <p>7 Capacity building committees</p> <p>Grants committee</p> <p>Joint committee for educational manual</p>	<p>10</p> <p>NSC, PMC</p> <p>Sabastiya conservation steering group</p> <p>Crafts committee</p> <p>Intangible cultural heritage think tank</p> <p>3 Capacity building committee</p> <p>Grants committee</p> <p>Joint committee for educational manual</p>	<p>UNESCO reports</p>	<p>Analysis of the partners' reports</p> <p>Frequency of collection: bi-annual</p>	<p>MoC, MoTA, MoA, MoLG, MOWA documents gathered</p> <p>bi -annually</p> <p>JP partners (UN and PA)</p>	<p>Willingness of ministries and UN agencies to plan the initiatives and activities jointly</p>
<p><u>Output 1.2.</u></p> <p>NPPC related activities are piloted in selected sites. Lessons learnt from pilot activities at the grassroots and sub central levels are fed the central institutional and capacity building process</p>	<p>6. % of male and female stakeholders satisfied and knowledgeable about the projects piloted in the selected areas</p>	<p>7%</p> <p>The data was gathered through Arabeh and Yabad locations</p>	<p>60%</p> <p>60% of citizens in the targeted areas are satisfied in the selected areas</p>	<p>13%</p> <p>This percentage reveals the data at Sabastiya during June 2011</p>	<p>M&E Specialist evaluation report</p> <p>Reports of implementing partners</p>	<p>Questionnaires that will be developed for the purpose of the programme MOC and MOTA reports</p> <p>Focus Groups in the selected areas with the citizens</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of the Lesions learnt</p> <p>Frequency of collection: bi-annual</p>	<p>M&E Consultant</p> <p>PA & UN partners</p>	<p>Commitment and willingness of citizens to provide relevant information</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	7. # of gender sensitive best practices of JP implementation identified	0 Best practices here reveal the practices that deal with culture in a holistic approach	2 Capacity building Conservation plan + ICH electronic database	3 Conservation plans ICH Capacity Building approaches	reports of implementing partners	Analysis of partners reports UNESCO, FAO, MOC, MOTA & MoA reports field visits Frequency of collection: quarterly	UNESCO, FAO, MOC, MOTA & MoA reports	Willingness of parties to share the data Relative political stability within the West Bank and Gaza
	8. # of community based meetings conducted to feed in the JP decision making	0 The community based meetings here refer to those conducted through JP	20 These will include all community based meetings to help pilot NPPC related activities	23 15 meetings to develop the NPPC 3 Meetings to discuss the grants mechanism and the grants 5 public sectoral workshops in Sabastiya	Meeting minutes Partners reports	Analysis of partners reports UNESCO, FAO, MOC, MOTA & MoA reports field visits Frequency of collection: quarterly	UNESCO, FAO, MOC, MOTA & MoA reports	Willingness of community based organizations and citizens to participate in the workshops and meetings
	9. % of youth trained within the JP piloted activities who received new knowledge and skills	0 The percentage here refers to the trainings and capacity building activities conducted through JP	75% It is anticipated that from the youth being trained 75% will receive the required knowledge and skills needed to proceed with the activities	80% The activities are still under implementation. A pre-test has been conducted and a post-test will be conducted at the end of those activities this includes the trainees	M&E Specialist evaluation report Reports of implementing partners Disaggregated by sex, age and geographic area	Questionnaires that will be developed for the purpose of the programme MOC and MOTA reports Focus Groups Qualitative analysis of the Lesions learnt Frequency of collection: bi-bi-annual	M&E Consultant PA & UN partners	Commitment and willingness of youth to participate in the capacity building activities

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	10. # of supported institutions participating in the implementation of NPPC activities through JP	The number here refers to those involved through JP	25 Supported institution on national level	80 The list of supported institutions participating in the implementation of the NPPC activities is available in the attached annex	reports of implementing partners coordination bodies meeting minutes, MoUs and contracts	Contracted and supported local partners reports, MoC, MoTA, MoA, MoLG documents Attendance of coordination meetings-ongoing Partners reports and records Quarterly basis data collection	Contracted and supported local partners, MoC, MoTA, MoA, MoLG, MOWA, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP & UN Women	Willingness of institutions to participate in the JP activities
	11. # of sustainable initiative (plans and databases) implemented through JP that will remain at the end of the project	3 Prior to JP 2 databases existed at MOTA and a master plan existed for Sebestiya This project will coordinate with the previous initiatives and will build on existing databases	4 Data bases on archaeological findings Database on ICH data base Conservation plan for Sebestiya cultural routes	3 Three sustainable initiatives started and are still ongoing, these include: Conservation plan for Sebestiya Data bases on archaeological findings (ongoing) Database on ICH data base (still in the early processes) Cultural routes still ongoing	MOC & MOTA Reports	Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the databases and the plans Frequency of collection: quarterly Attendance of coordination meetings	MoC, MoTA, documents gathered quarterly	Acceptance and commitment of the Ministries to adopt the developed databases and plans

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Socio-economic development: the potential of cultural and eco-tourism and creative industries is identified and utilized for inclusive economic growth and social cohesion</p>	<p>12. # of interventions that promote social cohesion (partnership, calendar of events) with inclusive civic participation</p>	<p>0</p> <p>The interventions here refer to those conducted through JP</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Partnerships</p> <p>Calendar of events</p> <p>Hospitality intervention</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Partnerships</p> <p>Calendar of events</p> <p>Hospitality intervention (ongoing)</p> <p>ICH</p>	<p>PA & UN reports</p>	<p>Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the PA & UN reports</p> <p>Frequency of collection: quarterly</p>	<p>UN partners</p>	<p>Acceptance and commitment of the local community to participate in the activities</p>
	<p>13. % of beneficiaries with improved well-being (equity, recognition, confidence, economic status: income, housing, consumption) through cultural and eco-tourism and creative industries promoted by JP</p>	<p>0</p> <p>The indicator here refers to grantees supported through the JP</p>	<p>50%</p> <p>It is expected that 50% of the grantees will enhance their well-being</p>	<p>0%</p> <p>This will start after the grants are provided for the entrepreneurs – two groups are expected in year 2</p>	<p>Records of UNDP (including MoUs)</p> <p>Field visits</p> <p>Evaluation reports of beneficiaries status</p> <p>Grants mechanism selection documents and meeting minutes</p> <p>Notes and minutes of face to face interviews with beneficiaries</p>	<p>Analysis will be conducted through a questionnaire that will identify well-being before and after the intervention: questionnaire with entrepreneurs who started their business</p> <p>Frequency of collection: quarterly and before and after intervention</p> <p>Bi annually (including before and after assessments)</p>	<p>JP partners (UN agencies)</p> <p>Will collect data biannually (before and after intervention)</p>	<p>Commitment of grantees to develop their business, start working, and use the knowledge and skills acquired</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	14. # of entrepreneurs men and women (who are trained on crafts and food processing) supported by JP activities with access to local, regional, and international markets	The number of entrepreneurs with access to regional and international market is under survey, preliminary data is now available for food processing, and the crafts data will be determined throughout 2011	14 Including crafts trainees, Grants beneficiaries Women entrepreneurs trained on food processing and home hospitality	12 6 women reported that they have access to international market through Canaan Fair Trade 6 who are member at Alhoush Initiative	Kanan reports, MOUs signed with the entrepreneurs	FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women MoA, MoTA and MoC reports Frequency of collection: quarterly	FAO, UN Women , UNDP & UNESCO Data will be reported quarterly	Acceptance of females trainees families to develop their businesses
Output 2.1. Tourism Industry is enhanced and diversified through the creation of an integrated system of cultural and natural heritage sites and facilities.	15. # of businesses opened and/or developed through JP activities T= ongoing until end of year 3	0 The interventions here refer to those conducted through JP	20 These will include grantees who start a new business in the different fields. The number will be disaggregated by the type of business, gender, location,... etc.	20 6 through FAO training 14 through crafts training course 0 from grants: Since the grants mechanism did not start yet	Records of UNDP (including MoUs) beneficiaries who started their business Field visits Grants mechanism selection documents and meeting minutes Notes and minutes of face to face interviews with beneficiaries	Analysis of UNDP reports and evaluation reports Bi annually (including before and after assessments)	JP partners (UN agencies) Will collect data biannually (before and after intervention)	Commitment of grantees to develop their business, start working, and use the knowledge and skills acquired

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	16. # of Integrated systems utilizing natural and cultural resources created jointly by partners	Initiatives to develop the cultural and natural heritage sites existed; however, these were all scattered efforts without a body or a system to organize these initiatives	5 1.National body organizing the natural and cultural resources 2.40 women receive TOT in home hospitality 3.Sebastiya Beit qad functioning 4.Small businesses initiated	4 1. National coalition is identified, contracted and will start the organization and management system development throughout 2011. 2. Sebastuya 3. Beit qad functioning 4. Small businesses initiated	Reports of implementing partners Coordination meetings minutes Organizational structure Manual of procedures	Qualitative and quantitative analysis of UN reports Analysis of developed system documents and tools including manual of procedures Frequency of collection: quarterly	UNESCO, UN Women, NEPTO reports, and other contracted partners	Willingness and commitment of the coalition members
	17. 15 of tour operators/ organizations that include/ promote cultural eco-tourism within their programs	No proper documentation for this indicator, especially that these events and services are individual initiatives that does not give accurate data Further assessment will be carried out through 2011 to assess the status 42 tour operators from NPTO network in the targeted routes.	10 These include members of the coalition established	0 Progress will start by the end of 2011	UNESCO Reports NPTO reports	Qualitative and quantitative analysis of UNESCO and NEPTO reports Frequency of collection: quarterly	UNESCO, NEPTO reports, and other contracted partners	Willingness and commitment of the coalition members

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
2.2 Cultural diversity and pluralism are promoted by media, educational and cultural activities and events.	19. Media strategy developed and implemented including advocacy and outreach activities	No media strategy to cover the cultural heritage events existed prior to the JP	A media strategy developed	The media strategy and action plan are developed and now in the process of implementation	The media strategy document The media action plan document Questionnaires and meeting minutes with partners	Reports provided by the media consultant Collection: after task completion	UN Women report	Commitment of the partners to provide relevant information Adoption of the media strategy by the partners
	20. # of individuals with improved access to cultural events (festivals and educational activities)	0 The number here refers to those through JP intervention	5000 Expected including potential festivals and partnerships	53,068 Five festivals Three concerts of orchestra Conference on eco tourism Jericho 10,000 Visitors to demonstration plots 18260yaabad+22808arrabeh	Surveys during the events	Surveys and focus groups during the events Frequency of data collection: at the end of each event or service	UN Partners Data will be reported at the end of each event or service	Willingness and commitment of the municipalities and CBOs at the targeted sites to provide relevant data
	21. # of cultural diversity and gender transformative issues raised through JP media products	0 The indicator here refers to the publications supported by the JP	4 Issues raised	3 Handicrafts sector (through This week in Palestine and other initiatives) Culture as a tool for development- National orchestra case MoC Culture Sector strategy- assessment in local newspaper on Palestinian culture	Publications and Media products	Partners reports Local media outlets Frequency of collection: ongoing	UN & PA Partners Contracted local NGOs	Willingness and commitment of media agencies

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	22. # of publications/ media products supported by the JP distributed	0 The indicator here refers to the publications supported by the JP	6 Jericho: Living History 10,000 years of civilization 1 issue of this week in Palestine Manual on home hospitality Manula for education Crops reservation Sebetiya conservation plan	5 Jericho: Living History 10,000 years of civilization 2 issues of this week in Palestine Crops reservation UNDP movie mute Poster, invitations, announcements in newspapers and billboards on orchestra	Publications and Media products	Partners reports Frequency of collection: quarterly	UN & PA Partners Data will be reported quarterly	Willingness and commitment of media agencies
	23. # of citizens exposed to JP media interventions promoting culture	0 The indicator here refers to the publications supported by the JP	5,000 Printed materials No cost social media	9,000 8,000 copies of "This Week in Palestine" in addition to online access 1000 of Jeroicho: Living History 10,000 (how many copies) Accounts on social media forums	Progress reports	Partners reports Frequency of collection: quarterly	JP partners (UN and PA)	Willingness and commitment of the Ministries Citizens acceptance and interest

**Culture and development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory
Results Framework**

Programme Output	Activities	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y 1	Y 2	Y3			Total amount planned for the JP	Total amount Transferred	Estimated Total amount committed	Estimated total amount disbursed	Estimated % delivery rate of budget
Functioning of programme Secretariat											
Functioning of Programme Secretariat	Provision of overall programme support and coordination of Joint Programme Activities				UNESCO	UNESCO Programme Secretariat	233,495.40	210190.00	184477.64	128778.78	61%
OUTCOME ONE: Institutional development: policies and practices for safeguarding cultural heritage are established as a contribution to the updating of the PRDP and implemented in the selected areas											
Output 1.1: The capacity of MOC, MOTA, MOA, MOWA and MOLG to cooperate and jointly work to upgrade and implement the National Plan for Palestinian Culture (NPPC) focusing on three components of the Palestinian cultural diversity: tangible heritage (including cultural landscapes), intangible heritage and creative industries enhanced.	1.1.1 Develop and conduct training courses for ministry personnel, at the central and local government level, on policy and programme formulation related to heritage protection, management and promotion.				Led by UNDP and developed in cooperation with UNESCO, FAO and UN Women	Line Ministries in cooperation with selected NGOs	256,264.54	220718.3	25410.08	55187.44	25%
	1.1.2 Upgrade and make operational the National Plan for the Palestinian Culture (NPPC) as a tool to guide the holistic safeguarding and promotion of the Palestinian Cultural Diversity.				Led by UNESCO in cooperation with FAO and UN Women	MOTA, MOC, in cooperation with CSOs and universities	235,020.23	228,524.48	129,402.77	97,378.23	43%
TOTAL OUTPUT 1.1							449,242.78	154,812.85	152,565.67	34%	

Programme Output	Activities	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y 1	Y 2	Y3			Total amount planned for the JP	Total amount Transferred	Estimated Total amount committed	Estimated total amount disbursed	Estimated % delivery rate of budget
Output 1.2: NPPC related activities are piloted in selected sites. Lessons learnt from pilot activities at the grassroots and sub-central levels are fed the central institutional planning and capacity building process.	1.2.1a Enhance the capacities of MOTa and MOLG, at central and local level, and other institutions to elaborate conservation and management plans for integrated cultural sites (case-study: Sebastiya).				Led by UNESCO in cooperation with FAO	MOTa in cooperation with MOLG, MOA and Municipality of Sebastiya	224,053.80	205,807.51	196,029.75	160,365.73	82%
	1.2.1b Enhance the capacities of MOA, MOLG and MOTa at local level together with relevant community based organizations on land use, landscape planning and environmental impact assessment (Sebastiya and Arraba/Ya'bad).				Led by FAO in cooperation with UNESCO	MOA in cooperation with MOTa, MOLG, Municipalities of Ya'bad and Arrabeh	174,191.80	140,965.01	61,631.9	123,345.51	87%
	1.2.2 Reinforce the capacity of MOC and relevant organizations to develop the knowledge-base for the understanding, management and dissemination of data concerning the Palestinian Intangible Cultural Heritage				Led by UNESCO in cooperation with FAO	MOC, MOA in cooperation with CSOs and universities	147,441.80	143,105.51	104,900.31	79,389.48	55%
	1.2.3 Conduct innovative actions for the conceptualization and design of selected marketable arts and crafts				Led by UNESCO in cooperation with UN Women	MOC, MOWA in cooperation with selected NGOs and crafts production workshops	205,947.26	139,814.85	139,603.16	85,863.98	61%
	1.2.4 With reference to activity 1.2.3, utilize creative skills and ensure quality control in the production, management and marketing of traditional and contemporary arts and crafts.				Led by UN Women in cooperation with UNESCO	MOC, MOWA in cooperation with selected NGOs and crafts production	146,348.26	50,253.00	465,560.1	42,799.29	85%

Programme Output	Activities	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y 1	Y 2	Y3			Total amount planned for the JP	Total amount Transferred	Estimated Total amount committed	Estimated total amount disbursed	Estimated % delivery rate of budget
						workshops					
TOTAL OUTPUT 1.2							897,982.92	679,945.88	967,725.22	491,763.99	73%
OUTCOME TWO: Socio-economic development: The potential of cultural and eco-tourism and creative industries is identified and utilized for inclusive economic growth and social cohesion											
Output 2.1: Tourism Industry is enhanced and diversified through the creation of an integrated system of cultural and natural heritage sites and facilities.	2.1.1 Promote cultural and eco-tourism development in a selected number of cultural and natural heritage sites				Led by UNESCO in cooperation with UN Women	MOTA in cooperation with PTON	56,832.06	51,975.65	56,283.55	39,673.51	76%
	2.1.2 Pilot community based tourism initiatives in two sites for which basic facilities/infrastructure for tourism are upgraded				Led by UNDP in cooperation with UNESCO	MOTA in cooperation with MOLG and Municipality of Sebastiya	222837.74	215,202.3	24,252.62	10,140.18	0.47%
	2.1.3 Endangered local crop varieties as part of local bio-diversity are preserved and one demonstration plot for awareness raising and tourism activities is established in Ya'bad and Arrabeh				Led by FAO	MoA in cooperation with Municipalities of Ya'bad and Arrabeh	75831.97	56,995.79	28,193.34	24,104.02	42%
	2.1.4 Market Research and On-the-Job Coaching to support business development in the creative and cultural related industry sectors (including identification of market opportunities, start up assistance and commercialization of products).				Led by UN Women	MOWA in cooperation with selected service provide	112937.43	84139.97	67,350.11	35,652.57	42%
	2.1.5. Establish a start up mechanism based on grants for the development of business activities				Led by UNDP in coop. with UNESCO, UN Women and FAO	MOC, MOTA, MOWA, MOA in cooperation with selected	235485.14	157,850.9	170425.64	63865.92	20%

Programme Output	Activities	Year			UN Agency	Responsible Party	Estimated Implementation Progress				
		Y 1	Y 2	Y3			Total amount planned for the JP	Total amount Transferred	Estimated Total amount committed	Estimated total amount disbursed	Estimated % delivery rate of budget
						NGOs					
	2.1.6 Pilot feasible interventions for successful marketing of local agro-biodiversity products in the pre-selected communities				Led by FAO in cooperation with UN Women	MoA in cooperation with CSOs	80,485.40	66,056.6	2,328.89	63,727.71	96%
TOTAL OUTPUT 2.1							784409.74	632,221.21	404519.42	262477.2	41%
Output 2.2: Cultural diversity and pluralism are promoted by media, educational and cultural activities and events.	2.2.1 Develop partnerships for social responsibility and solidarity between well established Palestinian cultural organizations and community based organizations ready to promote performing arts in rural isolated areas.				Led by UNESCO	MOC in cooperation with CSOs	162,666.83	111,749.88	161,284.22	77,931.21	70%
	2.2.2 Organize film, performing arts and living cultures festivals, agricultural and gastronomic fairs in the selected communities				Led by UNESCO in cooperation with FAO, UNDP and UN Women	MOC, MOTA, MOA, MOWA in cooperation with CSOs	195360.14	132,100.19	132,733.41	112,334.71	85%
	2.2.3 Support the creation of innovative and gender sensitive media products fostering the role of social cohesion and disseminating the inclusive economic opportunities entrenched in cultural diversity				Led by UN Women in cooperation with UNESCO	MOC, MOTA, MOWA, MOA in cooperation with selected service provider	77975.26	59,138.85	22,970.43	27,764.76	46%
	2.2.4 Design and carry out one programme of extra-curricular activities fir 15 schools in the concerned localities to foster cultural diversity and pluralism,				Led by UNESCO in cooperation with UN Women	MOTA, MOC, MOWA, MOA in cooperation with MOEHE and selected NGOs	104725.26	95,518.85	17,012.91	11423.74	12%
TOTAL OUTPUT 2.2							540,727.48	398,507.77	334,000.97	229,454.59	58%