

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

### Gender Equality - Social, Political and Economic in the OPT

#### Semester: 2-11

Country	Occupied Palestinian Territories
Thematic Window	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Gender Equality - Social, Political and Economic in the OPT
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* ILO</li><li>* UNDP</li><li>* UNESCO</li><li>* UNFPA</li><li>* UN Women</li><li>* UNRWA</li></ul>

### Implementing Partners

- \* Al Quds University
- \* Amal Coalition to Combat GBV
- \* BCRD
- \* CoC
- \* Filistinyat
- \* Forum to Combat VAW (Al Muntada)
- \* GUPW
- \* HWC
- \* MADAD
- \* MIFTAH
- \* MoEHE
- \* MoH
- \* MoI
- \* MoL
- \* MoWA
- \* NAMAA
- \* PCBS
- \* PFPPA
- \* PGFTU
- \* RWDS/PARC
- \* Sabaya Center
- \* SAWA
- \* TVET Centers
- \* WATC
- \* WAV
- \* WPCs in Gaza

### Budget Summary

#### Total Approved Budget

ILO	\$1,649,245.00
UNDP	\$2,043,229.00
UNESCO	\$776,525.00
UNFPA	\$1,325,163.00
UN Women	\$2,026,484.00
UNRWA	\$1,179,354.00

**Total** **\$9,000,000.00**

**Total Amount of Transferred To Date**

ILO	\$1,649,245.00
UNDP	\$2,043,229.00
UNESCO	\$776,525.00
UNFPA	\$1,325,163.00
UN Women	\$2,026,484.00
UNRWA	\$1,179,354.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,000,000.00</b>

**Total Budget Committed To Date**

ILO	\$674,175.00
UNDP	\$1,149,757.00
UNESCO	\$210,814.00
UNFPA	\$526,935.00
UN Women	\$948,778.00
UNRWA	\$329,295.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,839,754.00</b>

**Total Budget Disbursed To Date**

ILO	\$975,070.00
UNDP	\$893,472.00
UNESCO	\$565,710.98
UNFPA	\$798,228.00
UN Women	\$1,077,706.98
UNRWA	\$893,472.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,203,659.96</b>

**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 for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cost Share		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

#### 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.

#### Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
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## Section II: JP Progress

### 1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 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

#### **Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)**

The proposal submitted to the UN Women global call for proposals on documentation initiatives on 'Effective Practices in Promoting Gender Equality for MDGs Achievement,' by the JP on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, on how and why the development of the National Strategy to Combat VAW was considered a promising practice, was approved.

A joint concept note for Knowledge Transfer between MDG-F Gender Joint Programmes (JPs) was submitted and approved for funding (total of US\$21,500). Logistical arrangements were made in coordination with UNDP for 10 participants (8 staff from Hayat Centre, 1 from Mehwar Centre and 1 from UN Women in Gaza) to attend a five-day workshop in Fez, Morocco

#### **Progress in outcomes**

Outcome 1: Responses to GBV expanded through improved policies, frameworks, protection systems, legal enforcement and health protection and prevention services Database about VAW is available which will help in developing responsive projects – Database is used by organization while referring to GBV interventions-; Guidelines, curriculums, protocols, operational procedures were developed and adopted by official bodies { schools, police; judges; prosecutors; lawyers; and health }; inauguration of the shelter in Gaza; provision of social, health, psychological services improved; legislators and advocates are aware of gender discrimination acts/practices and developed policy papers to eliminate GBV/VAW, and policies about TVET centers and Cooperatives. Establishing an internal GBV referral system; Establishing the men committee of support for the Violence against Women

Outcome 2: Representation of women and women's issues in decision-making bodies increased.

Since the elections for the PLC, Local council, municipalities are expected to take place in May 2012; no new data has been reported. However, the programme has targeted nine governates , and equipped them with the needed knowledge to develop plans , policies, and budgets. And an online data bank about women in decision making bodies is in place. Women beneficiaries from Jalboun and Faqou'a villages took the initiative to assume positions in the Marj Bin Amer municipality. Active participation was noticeable among beneficiary institutions and individuals calling for Palestinian reconciliation

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

On the macro level the joint programme reviewed the labor law from a gender perspective and established the NWECC, as well as conducted the gender based violence survey at the work place. On the meso level a cooperative extension workers guide was developed, empowered women cooperatives, initiated gender and entrepreneurial training , the programme initiated two tailored vocational training for photography and civil engineers. On the micro level the programme targeted women, IGP s are operational in rural areas and refugee camps ( Hebron & Gaza ) UNRWA IGPs are operational across all of West Bank, not just Hebron.

### Progress in outputs

Output 1.1: knowledge produced to monitor gender equity :

VAW strategy, action oriented and policy research on GBV, domestic violence survey; GBV in the workplace; KAP survey for PLC members; analysis for the governmental policies and draft laws accordingly: study on the legislation related to women's political participation and the data base system about women in decision making posts, horizontal and vertical revision for the labor law from gender perspective; situation analysis for women cooperatives, TVET, BDS providers.

Output 1.2 Capacity to provide refuge, security, basic services and access to justice strengthened

The Jp targeted the following professions:

The JP targeted 14 family protection units servants, 60 frontline health providers and policy and decision makers within the MoH, 25 MoSA Social Counselors, 137 lawyers, 36 judges, 20 prosecutors, and 36 law students, inauguration for the shelter in Gaza, a user-friendly guide for health providers based on the developed referral system, and curricula for legal professions on dealing with GBV were produced; and sixteen employees were recruited for the shelter since then the centre has received 8 cases.. 9 (2 women and 7 men) Family Protection Unit staff representing different ranks.

JP provided 80 training hours on "Gender, violence against women, legal advice, psychosocial support, ToT for Social counselors UNRWA's social worker, lawyers and counselors. The Sawa Helpline has received 22,822 calls (5,552 women over 18, 5,552 boys and 8,081 girls) in the past 12 months and continues to operate the 30 lines and have added a web counselling component

Output 1.3 Awareness raised, behavior and attitudes changed amongst men and women on gender relations, women's entitlements and rights

A training manual on "VAW and advocacy" produced under the JP and is being used widely by major women and other NGOs in the training workshops they conduct; 830 ministries, PLC, women and youth NGOs were targeted; 13,606 women , 2,882 men and 8 religious leaders in 19 refugee camps across the West Bank. This includes the 1,616 people who participated in the 15 Day Campaign to End violence Against Women (please note these figures do not include Gaza) A guidebook was developed in a participatory approach to eliminate violence in schools. 30 statisticians and gender advocates; 720 Teachers and 240 school counselors; 314 persons have been trained on the integration of Gender Standards into the work of Local Government; 20 psychosocial counselors; 300 young volunteers equipped on peer education (gender equality, health and GBV) and capable of transferring the knowledge to their peers; 180 rural women and 439 youth were trained in GBV who are in their turn expected to organize peers discussions and facilitating groups for another 19160 youth; awareness raising campaigns addressing all forms of VAW. On the media and advocacy component, the Website has been regularly updated, a media campaign, entitled "ءاسنللا دض فنعل اءامنل اعءهلل مكريخ مكريخ", was carried out in Gaza Strip. It included mural paintings in three different locations across Gaza, SMS, pens, posters, and three radio spots on gender issues and human rights were produced and broadcasted five times a day all through the campaign, all calling for ending violence and increased women's participation in society. The campaign also included a distinguished workshop targeting 40 men as advocates for GBV. In addition, the campaign opened a group on Facebook under the mentioned slogan which included so far more than 444 members. Moreover, the 16 days campaign was also commemorated in the West Bank; a national conference on 1325 was held attended by around 150 policy and decision makers from NGOs, GOs, PLC members and ministers from both the West Bank and Gaza Strip (via a video conference). The conference ended up with a set of decisive recommendations. There was also a screening of one of the striking documentaries "رملل زبخلل Sour Bread" which was produced by media students from An-Najah University in Nablus in 2010.

JP provided 55 training hours in: (gender based violence, women empowerment, leadership skills, problem solving and decision making, To assist victims of violence against women and gender based violence and building leader women skills for CBOs Women leaders from Administrative Committees of WPCs and CBOs, and UNRWA Gender Initiative Programme and women committee.

15 training hour in empowering the victims women psychosocially and legally for UNRWA's Lawyers, Counsellors, And community development social workers. And presented a theatre show about VAW at all CBOs.

Provide training on the 1325 Resolution for the 20 Lawyers & Counselors at WPCs, and 14 raising awareness workshops on CEDAW and UN Resolution 1325 were conducted at UNRWA schools, targeting about 500 UNRWA's teachers.

Output 2.1: Increased capacity of local government authorities and grassroots organizations to identify, plan and deliver gender-sensitive services and on MDGs.

The JP succeeded in targeting : 31 Community-based organizations (16 Women's Programme Centre); 9 governates ( municipalities, village councils and local authorities); Federation for Palestinian chambers of commerce and Industry and Palestinian General Federation Trade Union; Al Muntada and Al Amal Coalitions; TVET centers; and 10 women cooperatives

JP targeting 13 CBOs, 7 WPCs and 5 CBRCs and 365 trainees from seventeen rural areas where they are capable of identifying, planning and delivering gender-sensitive's services through their activities. WATC has completed the two phases of training reaching 1136 beneficiaries

Output 3.1: Influence of gender advocates, workers and employers organizations in decision-making and planning is increased particularly in relation to reforming discriminatory labor laws and planning for gender-sensitive employment opportunities.

240 members from the tripartite and Gender advocates increased their knowledge about gender mainstreaming in the world of work; 50 members from NWEF and Tripartite are familiar with Gender and International labor standards; "Gender, Decent Work and GBV" and "Gender Mainstreaming in the World of Work" were conducted targeting 182 (61f, 121m) and 36(23f,13m ) from tripartite constituents respectively; and 27 MoL cooperative extension workers.

Output 3.2 Employment opportunities for low-income women and female graduates including in refugee camps are increased.

17 trainees of young refugee women received photography training course; 43 unemployed women civil engineers in Gaza; A construction Project Management Handbook was prepared and developed by the CSCED-IUG; 18 income generating project were established To date, they have employed 41 women and 8 men, 76 female volunteers and 25 male volunteers and have provided training to 322 women and 137 men; and 10 women cooperatives received grants to improve service delivery; 444 women who have entrepreneurial ship skills received training on how to start up your own business? 20 female university graduates from Sabaya Centers.

The JP provided "Get Ahead" small business development training to 79 women in partnership with ILO

JP provided a training course on photography, Sewing skills, food processing, and mobile maintenance for 175 female, 9 IGPs are funded by MDG project in Gaza, 31 women are improved their skills and started running these IGPs at CBOs as a permanent jobs.

845 female and 212 male, from universities gradates, have benefited from 147 workshops and training courses on Leaderships skills, communications, English courses, Career Development.

### **Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme**

To ensure the continuous support and availability of the programme management team to implement the JP; and proper conduct the final evaluation, document the lessons learnt, supervise the implementation of the exit and sustainability plan and develop phase 2; the JP focused on the following:

The lead technical ministry formed a platform with five ministries in order to execute components of the VAW strategy mainly in health, education, social affairs, interior, and justice sector, for the coming two years. The joint programme will mainstream and engender gender issues in these sectors.

The joint programme established national committees which were endorsed by the line ministries which will lead to proper implementation and monitoring for programme outcomes. For instance, the NWEF which will monitor women's advancement in the labor market, and the technical committees to tackle and address violence, etc...

A participatory approach was applied in implementing some of the programme outcomes which led to ensuring the ownership with stakeholders, and as a result it helped in institutionalizing the programme products in various institutions. For example, the training curricula for the legal professions, the guidelines for the security forces as well as the manual to eliminate VAW in Schools and the guide book on dealing with GBV survivors for health providers.

Part of the involvement of the lead technical ministry, the joint programme will establish a M&E Unit to properly monitor and evaluate the ministry interventions as well as the performance of the gender units in 12 ministries and in line with national systems like DARP system @ the ministry of planning. The joint programme is linked with the UN gender task force, Local Aid Coordination Secretariat, Referral system (Health, Social and Police), and the microfinance programmes etc.... The programme will organize a conference to highlight to donors the replicable models and best practices to address gender equality. A men committee of support for the Violence Against Women at WPCs was established, This committee consists of men "Stakeholders, key persons, Professionals and leaders" from the community, their roles and responsibilities are changing unequal power relations between women and men, involving men in movements to end Violence against women, focusing on men's roles and responsibilities and emphasis on men as part of the solution to combat violence against women. UNRWA, GBV referral system, is one of CBOs reporting and monitoring of GBV. UNRWA's Community social workers, Counselors, and the Lawyers at WPCs are willing to continue conducting training courses and raising awareness' sessions on GBV, and legal units at WPCs will continue providing their support to GBV's victim women

#### **Are there difficulties in the implementation?**

UN agency Coordination  
Coordination with Government  
Coordination within the Government (s)  
Joint Programme design

#### **What are the causes of these difficulties?**

External to the Joint Programme

#### **Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing**

The JP spirit and UN agencies working as ONE still needs fine-tuning; lack of financial resources to execute the developed action plans caused problems while dealing with the counterparts; due to the fact that gender is cross cutting certain clarity among the government bodies is needed for instance, GBV indicators, shelters, schools etc...; access to GAZA is difficult which hinders the proper monitoring of interventions; approval for a set of documents by the NSC is taking too much time; high rotation among the focal points.

#### **Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation**

The Palestinian Legislative Council is still not functioning which causes delay in endorsing/amending/ drafting new rules; the political situation and the peace process talks, sanctions imposed on the PA after submitting the membership application for the UN in September 2011; the economic situation and the decrease in the real value for money affected the economic sector; the split between the WB and Gaza; AREA C interventions and the lack of the PA influence and rule of law in these territories; The conservative nature of the Palestinian community and the general opposition to concepts around gender and women empowerment; and the ARAB spring.

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

MoU were and will be signed to ensure execution and maintaining of the activities; a ministerial platform was formed in order to harmonize efforts and built on the JP Deliverables. The JP will support the establishment of a M&E unit to tackle and monitor gender equality and link the system with the one applied at the Ministry of Planning and the statistical unit at the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics. The JP clustered and grouped a couple of interventions under thematic areas, where thematic groups are functioning to

ensure the proper implementation of the interventions and that they are leading to the expected results. Bilateral and trilateral talks are taking place between agencies so as to secure funds for the developed action plans. The programme published policy papers so as to be used in lobby and advocacy activities. The joint programme established national committees which were endorsed by the line ministries which will lead to proper implementation and monitoring for programme outcomes. For instance, the NWECC which will monitor women's advancement in the labor market, and the technical committees to tackle and address violence, etc... In addition, a set of structured interventions (2011-2013) will be carried out to proper engagement of men as advocates of women's issues as one gate to change the mentalities and attitudes of the society towards gender related issues.

## 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

The joint programme is linked with the UN gender task force, Local Aid Coordination Secretariat, Referral system, and the microfinance programmes etc.... The lead technical ministry formed a platform with five ministries in order to execute components of the VAW strategy mainly in health, education, social affairs, interior, and justice sector, for the coming two years. The joint programme will mainstream and engender gender issues in these sectors. The programme established a committee @ the implementation level and called it Programme Management Team, where the technical review of implementation is taking place, and by which they raise their technical comments to the PMC which in their turn forward them for the NSC. A three level management structure is functioning properly @ the MARCO, MESO and MICRO level.

### 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 MDG-F JPs	0	4	Procurement invitations; technical committees formed; final promotional packages; and requests for common issues.	Minutes of meeting; contracts reward; hard copies; field visits
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	8	Final results for the violence in the Palestinian society; income generating projects; review of laws; media and advocacy component; Gender and lobby manual; NWECC; VAW strategy; joint proposals	End products; minutes of meeting; invitations; agencies feedback and input; testimonies.
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs		4+	Knowledge sharing workshops; documenting proposals; monitoring visits	Final reports; monitoring visits reports; submitted proposals

### 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     true  
Fully involved      false

#### 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?

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC: \_MoWA and UN Women

#### Number of meetings with PMC chair

The PMC during the lifetime of the programme met 7 times.

#### Is civil society 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 is the civil society involved?

Management: procurement  
Management: service provision

#### 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

Management: service provision

**Where is the joint programme management unit seated?**

National Government

**Current situation**

## 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**

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.

The Website has been regularly updated, a media campaign, entitled “ءاسنلا دض فنعل اءانل اعءلهأل مكريخ مكريخ”, was carried out in Gaza Strip. It included mural paintings in three different locations across Gaza, SMS, pens, posters, and three radio spots on gender issues and human rights were produced and broadcasted five times a day all through the campaign, all calling for ending violence and increased women’s participation in society. The campaign also included a distinguished workshop targeting 40 men as advocates for GBV. In addition, the campaign opened a group on Facebook under the mentioned slogan which included so far more than 444 members.

Moreover, the 16 days campaign was also commemorated in the West Bank; a national conference on 1325 was held attended by around 150 policy and decision makers from NGOs, GOs, PLC members and ministers from both the West Bank and Gaza Strip (via a video conference). The conference ended up with a set of decisive recommendations. There was also a screening of one of the striking documentaries “رءل زبءل” Sour Bread” which was produced by media students from An-Najah University in Nablus in 2010. The film sparked a debate among UNSCR 1325 coalition members across Nablus and Hebron on the relationship between existing marriage laws, polygamy and poverty. As a result of these two sessions, the participating judges admitted that there is an imbalance between different genders’ qualifications for marriage at the Palestinian courts. The debate offered solutions such as dealing with this through the new personal status law, similar to the personal status law in Jordan.

It’s worth mentioning, there was a coordination meeting between JPs in Palestine, the gender and the culture on potential cooperation for a joint documentary film. The meeting was followed up with a joint concept note. No progress took place afterwards; due to the delay of payment transfer.

Due to the late transfer of the third and last payment, the media advocacy component has delayed some of the planned activities and campaigns which will be carried out during Q1 and Q2 of 2012, such as the human faces documentary, TV show (12 episodes) in Palestine national TV, 6 issues of well-known Newsletter (Voice of Women) and other workshops targeting key media figures in Palestine.

The media and advocacy plan for the programme can be found on the ministry website as well (mdg-f.mowa.pna.ps ).

**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  
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            Number 2 (Judiciary courts and family counseling units)  
Social networks/coalitions            Number 3 (Wisal coalition including 20 NGOs in Gaza Strip,            Nablus Coalition and Hebron Coalition) consist of 90 CBOs, Amal coalition to combat GBV in the Gaza Strip, and Al Muntada Forum to Combat VAW in the West Bank  
Local citizen groups  
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)  
Other            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, NISAA FM, 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  
Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers  
Open forum meetings  
Capacity building/trainings



## **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**

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

## Section IV: 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.

##### Policies

No. National 5 (1 on VAW+ 1 for PLC members+ 2 one for TVET and one for Coop)  
No. Local

##### Laws

No. National 4 (personal status, penal code, the family law and the labour law)  
No. Local

##### Plans

No. National 7 (3PGA+1 NWECC+ 3 plans for 3 ministries related to VAW strategy)  
No. Local

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

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)

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.

- 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. A policy brief called "Suggested Policy Interventions for Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) Members for Decreasing Gender Based Discrimination in the Palestinian Territory" was produced in December 2010. This document contains selected areas of intervention where the required changes can begin and with the help of PLC members it can be pushed into actions. The brief is based on a study conducted by PCBS on Palestinian
- Legislative Council (PLC) members which discussed their attitudes and practices towards gender discrimination have shown that there is acceptability towards creating changes. PLC members and political parties' representatives also received training on GBV and VAW conducted by MIFTAH. Most of the members showed their support to

gender issues and came out with recommendations including the importance of the Heads of Parliament Blocs' role in taking actions and making changes toward GBV/VAW, and the importance of setting standards and criteria for the election of PLC members who believe in this issue.

□ MoWAs national strategy (2011-2013), VAW strategy (2010-2015), Youth sectoral national strategy (2011-2013), MoH national strategy (2011-2013), MoSA national strategy (2011-2013), National Referral System, UNFPA Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) (2011-2013), Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development of 1994 (ICPD), the United Nations' Medium Term Response Plan (MTRP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG 1,3,5 and 6).

□ The National Strategy to Combat VAW is led by MoWA with commitments from over 12 ministries, gender advocacy bodies in the West Bank and Gaza and the General Union of Palestinian Women provides a general framework for all stakeholders who work directly or indirectly on VAW. 5 MoU were signed and 5 technical committees were performed based on area of specialization. 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.

□ 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.

□ The national strategy to combat VAW has been incorporated into strategic planning of UNRWA WB activities – including the MDG –GEWE JP

□ 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;

□ 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;

□ 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.

□ Horizontal and vertical revision for the labor law from gender perspective accomplished.

□ NWECC was established to act as advisory committee at policy level for policy makers.

□ 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 (ILO issued policy briefs for both TVET and coop sectors, these briefs indicated national policy recommendations if implemented women economic participation will be increased, although ILO under these recommendations has implemented several activities in response to these recommended policies)

□ PGA plans

□ Databank about VAW - including violence in the Palestinian society - and key data about women in senior levels meets the priority of the relevant ministries as well as the statistical calendar of the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics.

□ Local authorities plans and budgets are gender sensitized, women needs are reflected in the plans as well as defined budgets to implement projects is allocated – Gender mainstreamed in local authorities –

The tailored developed training material for judges, lawyers and prosecutors, will be institutionalized at the relevant bodies, for instance, the one for judges at the High Judicial Council and the one for lawyers at the faculty of law at Birziet university for forth year students.

### **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

#### **Comments**

### **1.4 Government Budget allocated to gender equality policies or programmes before the implementation of the Joint Programme**

#### **National Budget**

Total

#### **Local Budget**

Total

### **1.5 % variation in the Government's budget devoted to gender equality policies or programmes from the beginning of the joint programme to present time**

#### **National Budget**

% Overall 3%

% 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

Citizens  
National Public Institutions  
Local Public Institutions  
Private Institutions

## 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

### Public institutions

Total 47

### Private Sector Institutions

Total 82

### Civil Servants

Total 2592

Women 1786

Men 824

### Citizens

Total 2604

Women 1442

Men 317

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

### Budget

National budget

Total Local budget

**Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who gained access and/or improved their economic rights**

No. women 17,261

No. urban

% Ethnic group

Specify

**Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who improved their income**

**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

Reduce vulnerability

Education

**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**

Women 31

Urban

Ethnic group

Rural

**2.2 Number of women empowered and/or trained with the support of the joint programme who improved their income**

Women 175

Urban

Ethnic Group

Rural

**2.3 Type of improvements generated by the Joint Programme on the beneficiaries' wellbeing through the improvement of economic rights/income generation**

## Comments

### **2.4 Number of women who, gained access to public decision making with the support of the joint programme**

Total number  
Urban  
% Ethnic group  
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**

Total	22,127
Women	13,606
Girls	
Urban	
Rural/indigenous	60

#### **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**

Total 4765  
 Women 1784  
 Girls 2981  
 Urban  
 Rural/Indigenous

### 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

Civil servants 2557  
 - 20 (15F, 5M) social workers at MoSA  
 - MoH as main partner including primary care, emergency, antenatal, hospitals directorates and the minister of health  
 Private institutions  
 - 20 (15F, 5M) social workers at MoSA  
 - MoH as main partner including primary care, emergency, antenatal, hospitals directorates and the minister of health  
 Community organizations 82  
 - 20 (15F, 5M) social workers at MoSA  
 - MoH as main partner including primary care, emergency, antenatal, hospitals directorates and the minister of health  
 Religious leaders  
 - 20 (15F, 5M) social workers at MoSA  
 - MoH as main partner including primary care, emergency, antenatal, hospitals directorates and the minister of health  
 Other, specify  
 - 20 (15F, 5M) social workers at MoSA  
 - MoH as main partner including primary care, emergency, antenatal, hospitals directorates and the minister of health

No. National Level 51  
 No. Local Level 157

#### **4.2 Indicate the type of media /awareness raising action used**

Newspapers and wirtten media  
Radio  
Television  
Community based activities  
Schools  
Peer to peer initiatives