

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Culture and Development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Semester: 2-11

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	2-11
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	\$309,580.88
UNDP	\$222,024.49
UNESCO	\$1,153,785.00
UN Women	\$456,516.63
Total	\$2,141,907.00

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

FAO	\$272,345.00
UNDP	\$206,024.49
UNESCO	\$962,472.00
UN Women	\$337,602.00
Total	\$1,778,443.49

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

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
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
ministries and national institutions	5	21	National Institutions	Training and capacity building at the community, institutional, local, national levels
female workers at national institutions	40	69	Citizens/Women	Training and capacity building at the community, institutional, local, national levels
male workers at national institutions	40	91	Citizens/Men	Training and capacity building at the community, institutional, local, national levels
local government units and NGOs	4	25	Small and Medium Enterprise	Awareness raising through workshops, dialogue, information sharing, etc
female workers at local institutions	3	45	Citizens/Women	Awareness raising through workshops, dialogue, information sharing, etc
male workers at local institutions	3	73	Citizens/Men	Awareness raising through workshops, dialogue, information sharing, etc
urban institutions	12	42	Small and Medium Enterprise	Promotion of national culture/cultural products for local, national and international markets
female benefiting at urban level	40	21,880	Culture Professional/Women	Promotion of national culture/cultural products for local, national and international markets

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
male benefiting at urban level	10	21,114	Culture Professional/Men	Awareness raising through workshops, dialogue, information sharing, etc
institutions on rural level	10	86	Citizens/Women	Awareness raising through workshops, dialogue, information sharing, etc
females beneficiaries on rural level	140	15,140	Citizens/Women	Supporting cultural events, exhibits, cultural manifestations
males females beneficiaries on rural level	140	15,152	Citizens/Men	Supporting cultural events, exhibits, cultural manifestations

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 JP is introducing an innovative and interdisciplinary work 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 activities, partnerships establishment and implementation of best practices. The work strategy actively involves local communities, private sector, civil society at large and government officials in the protection and promotion of Palestinian cultural diversity.

Progress in outcomes

on outcome level, the JP contributed to the following:

- Policies and practices for safeguarding cultural heritage such as the f culture sector strategy, model integrated conservation plans, amendment of related laws and its bylaws, development of national inventories documenting Palestinian tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
- Enhancement of eco-tourism and creative industries as venues for inclusive economic growth and social cohesion. This contribution was on different levels where research, assessment and lobbying are combined with capacity building for coalitions and fair-trades organizing eco-tourism and creative industries.
- Socio-economic development where 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 for example the definite design of the community-based tourism basic facilities/infrastructures to be established in Sebastiya.

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 as follows:

- Adopting the first sector strategy into programmatic plans through which pilot initiatives will be implemented such as: National inventory of Intangible Heritage, database of moved artifacts in oPt since 1967, and Sabastiya The Sebastiya Integreated Conservation and Management Plan in addition to basic touristic facilities, empowering Sabastiya women and men and providing them with financial support to initiate culture related projects.
- Building the capacity of two main target groups: Ministries' personnel and young professionals to acquire technical skills and jointly work to start up, implement and sustain cultural and eco-tourism and creative industries initiatives. Diverse tools and methods are used to combine theoretical and practical knowledge (study visits, placement programmes..) so as to ensure a learner centered, active participation and peer education among trainees.
 - Best practices and knowhow are promoted through three distinguished partnerships on different levels as follows:
 - o Music program in Hebron is building the capacities of local NGOs and is introducing social change where music is better accepted by conservative local communities.
 - o Al Housh is empowering young artists and designers from oPt and Diaspora through marketing their products.
 - o Partnership with Freedom Theatre (FT) to enable the theatre to capitalize their pioneering community experience in the Jenin Refugee Camp to reach out to other areas and groups throught their drama school.

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) developing and upgrading legislative and institutional frameworks, c) establishing strategic and promoting existing partnerships involving key governmental and nongovernmental actors, and c) promoting of model interventions.
- Policies, laws and practices developed within the JP are in line with national priorities that are either adopted by partner ministries and local authorities in their systems or are supported by MoUs (on database, inventory, conservation plans, laws and demonstration plots).
- All capacity building activities are followed by practical phases following the theoretical one to maximise gained knowledge as it is considered a sustainable asset. Furthermore, selected trainees are supported with a practical phase and financially to start up small businesses related to culture and eco tourism that will last beyond the JP action plan. Please elaborate on the on-the-job training approach adopted by UNESCO.
- 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 joint planning, implementation and follow up of all JP activities.
- 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.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination
Coordination with Government
Coordination within the Government (s)
Administrative / Financial

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

- Limited resources addressed to exit phase in specific activities that might affect their impact and sustainability if stopped now such as ICH, music program, food processing marketing, gender initiatives and plans developed by the JP.
- Delay in transferring the funds allocated for activity 1.1.1 from UNDP to UNESCO
- 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,
- Not all JP partners (UN Agencies, local partners, ministries) are actively engaged in the implementation of the monitoring system,
- Weak visibility on national level.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

- In a context of conflict, the Culture sector in the oPt is not considered a priority. Civil society organizations were among main actors developing Palestinian culture during those years. Hence working in this sector requires different preparatory steps in order to embark the anticipated results of the project.
- Difficult cultural and socio-economic conditions in West Bank and Gaza Strip associated with territorial fragmentation, different interventions and implementation modalities,

and isolation by the Israeli occupation.

- 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 Palestinians in Diaspora and 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 and coordination between ministries and civil society.

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

- JP partners are mobilising resources (external and those of local community) please highlight the cooperation with ICCROM and the Government of Malta for the capacity building activity in addition to request of additional “survival fund” in line with expected outcomes and exit strategy.
- 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 in use to overcome administrative and managerial difficulties as well as to ensure 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,
- 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), can 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.
- New coordination mechanisms between ministries are introduced and adopted in their internal procedures involving civil society organizations (ministerial committees on joint activities such as capacity building).

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 project is composed of 17 activities that are implemented through the cooperation of 4 UN agencies, 6 ministries, as well as, 3 municipalities, 4 universities and 24 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 measures, 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 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. This also includes the 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 two joint activities: joint documentary on the two JPs and the MDGs in the oPt and workshop on lessons learned.

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	5	43	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 plans	
			ToRs and selection criteria	JP partners reports and plans
			M&E practices by all partners	

Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	12	Progress reports and diagnostic reports	Analysis of reports, surveys and questionnaires Meetings with experts, researchers and consultants implementing activities
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	321	Progress reports, Meeting minutes, Filled questionnaires	Produced documents, researches, studies and analysis Participating in joint missions Analysis of progress reports

joint managerial practices include:

- Recruitment of JP staff (8 staff members)
- Rescue plan
- Improvement plan
- Media strategy and action plan
- Exit strategy
- 3 annual work plans
- Financial and indicators internal monitoring reports (12 reports)
- Consultants ToR (7 ToR)
- Local partners selection criteria (8 criteria)
- Monitoring and evaluation system

joint analytical work include:

- Crafts
- Cultural Tourism Diagnosis
- Situation Analysis for the cultural sector
- Market research on the culture and creative industries sectors
- research on ICH
- research on identification of endangered seeds
- Cultural festivals mapping
- Sabastiya, Yaanbad and Arrabeh plans
- Schools manual
- Manual by FAO on endangered crops

Joint missions include:

- excursion missions
- needs assessment missions
- follow up missions
- ceremonial missions

- *assessment missions*

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

9 meetings as follows (below are the meeting in 2011):

17.01.2011
24.03.2011
14.06.2011
27.10.2011
19.12.2011

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
Management: budget
Management: procurement

Management: service provision
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?

Management: service provision
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 sustainable policies and programs that work. This trend creates deeper engagement of ministries, municipalities, village councils, citizens and other stakeholders in the decision-making process which affects them greatly and contributes to more efficient, effective and sustainable outputs. In order to maximise local partners 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. Partner ministries are members of the PMC and participate in the regular bi-lateral and joint meetings with UN agencies and NGOs. All partners including civil society organizations are responsible for the implementation and assessment of JP activities in cooperation with PS, UN agencies and ministries (based on the M&E system and its defined tools and methodologies). Additionally, JP prioritized the long-term capacity building for national partners (government and civil society organization), to build the country in the field of cultural development to contribute to effective management of the culture and tourism sectors. Capacity building methods comprise technical assistance, embedded experts in partner ministries, and tailor made training programmes targeting ministry personnel in culture sector, methods selected to ensure the transfer of knowledge in JP exit strategy towards the end of the JP.

Moreover, the JP is engaging individuals and institutions from local communities, the private sector, and academia – through created networks that aim at protecting the culture sector on different levels. The JP is also targeting municipalities and village councils to guarantee community acceptance and support that will eventually lead to social change (e.g. home hospitality and music program). 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.

Alignment: JP managed to enlarge the circle of participants engaged in policymaking and program management to guarantee responsiveness of policies to local needs. Policies, laws and practices developed within the JP are in line with the national priorities. Credit is given to the JP for achieving the following:

- Integrating culture as an independent sector a in the Palestinian National Plan (PNP) 2011 – 2013.
- Adopting the engendered culture sector strategy by MoC as the base of their coming three years plans.
- Drafting the national charter on the preservation of culture heritage by MoTA, MoC and active NGOs in the field.
- Establishing a special unit at MoC that will mainly work on the preparations for the inventorying of three domains of ICH that were targeted by the JP .
- Establishing gender unit at MoA based on JP analysis and needs assessment at the ministry. This is a great achievement as MoA is among the very few ministries with no embedded gender unit.

On a parallel level; 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)

Harmonization: Among UN agencies, among ministries and among UN Agencies and Ministries. The JP is regularly discussed at the UNCT meetings as a model of joint programmes. It is also introducing new coordination mechanisms to the ministries, where they will continue to exist in the future after the end of the JP. The JP is contributing to the mutual accountability with MoPAD in relation to MTRP.

Additionally, 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.

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.

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: 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 21

Private sector 22

Academic institutions 15

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

Household surveys

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

Open forum meetings

Capacity building/trainings

Others

The outreach and public engagement is done on different levels within the JP as follows:

- Printed and audio materials aiming at raising the awareness on MDG and JP in general,*
- Festivals, film screening, theatre plays, concerts, fairs and bazaars to involve and facilitate public access to cultural products and JP issues in general,*
- Surveys and questionnaires (on both content and research level and on M&E level) that ensure public engagement and that reflect public opinion on issues related to policies and laws e.g. research on crafts in Palestine,*
- Public sessions and forums to decide on type of interventions through JP activities and that might have an effect on public's daily life e.g. Sabastiya intervention,*
- Coordination and involvement of community representatives, local authorities and leaders in the preparation and the implementation of JP activities e.g. the involvement of local communities in the preparation of home hospitality activity on two levels raising awareness and social acceptance (supporting receiving tourists by women at their houses, an issue that is not socially accepted),*
- Moreover, JP background, objectives, localizing the MDGs and linking them to the global efforts and links to gender JP in Palestine are part of all JP activities orientation and openings.*
- Connections to social media involving young people on JP activities and updating them on possibilities to participate and get engaged in supporting the MDGs in Palestine e.g. voluntary campaigns,*
- Information sessions to maximize public involvement in JP activities e.g. grants mechanism.*

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.

more work should be done on the level of coordination between two JPs, this will be further developed in 2012.

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



JP team would like to thank Ms. Patricia Fernandez for her cooperation, support and understanding in crisis time JP went through in early 2011. without her commitment and enthusiasm the JP wouldnt be able to face these obstacles.

Special thanks go to Claudia and Layla as they were of great support in the visibility and media campaig of the JP.

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	1
Local	
Plans	
National	1
Local	3

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 new 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. Accordingly, the bylaws are being developed by a committee that is working in regards.

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
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	3,662,205
Urban	2,087,456
Rural	1,574,748

National Public Institutions

Total	7
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Urban
Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total	354
Urban	103
Rural	251

Private Sector Institutions

Total	47
Urban	7
Rural	40

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

National Budget 21,238,000

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 6

Private Sector Institutions

Total 20

Civil Servants

Total 216

Women 73

Men 143

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

Cultural events (fairs, etc)

Total 31

Number of participants 55667

Cultural Infrastructure renovated or built

Total 3

Total number of citizens served by the infrastructure created 29400

Tourism infrastructure created

Total 3

Other, Specify

Total 193,739

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 1

National 1

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
% From Ethnic groups

Tourism service providers

Total 68
Women 34
Men 34
% From Ethnic Groups

Culture professionals

Total 116
Women 155
Men 161
% From Ethnic groups

Artists

Total 314
Women 160
Men 154
% From Ethnic groups

Artisans

Total 33
Women 19
Men 14
% 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 114

Women 160

Men 154

% From Ethnic Groups

Cultural industries

Total

Women

Men

% From Ethnic Groups

Artisans

Total 151

Women 148

Men 2

% From Ethnic Groups

Entrepreneurs

Total 76

Women 32
Men 44
% 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
to be assessed in next semester

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

Citizens

Total 27609

Women 13304
Men 14305
%from Ethnic groups

Culture Professionals

Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups

Artists

Total 175
Women 125
Men 50
%from Ethnic groups

Cultural industries

Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups

Artisans

Total 34778
Women 13654
Men 21124
%from Ethnic groups

Entrepreneurs

Total 313
Women 162
Men 171
%from Ethnic groups

Tourism Industry

Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups



Other, Specify
Total
Women
Men
%from Ethnic groups