

Development results series

Culture and Development

*Thematic window development
results report – October 2013*



 **MDG**  **F**
MDG ACHIEVEMENT FUND



Culture and Development

**Thematic window development
results report – October 2013**

Acknowledgements

This publication was developed by the MDG Achievement Fund Secretariat monitoring and evaluation unit and compiled by Gianluca Giuman and Maria Paz Ferreres under the leadership of Bruno Moro and Paloma Durán. We would like to thank Rachel Rosenberg and Tshering Sherpa who supported the Development Results Series as research assistants. Substantive contributions and comments have been provided by the Secretariat Programme Team. The MDG-F Secretariat would like to recognize the UN country offices across the 50 countries where the Fund operated, as well as the 130 joint programmes coordinators for providing the reports used as inputs in this publication. We would also like to express our gratitude to the many people that have contributed with their insightful comments and suggestions to the finalization and substantial improvement of this report.

Copyright © MDG Achievement Fund 2013.

All rights reserved.

PROLOGUE

The [MDG Achievement Fund](#) was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the UN system. With a total contribution of approximately USD 900 million, the MDG-Fund has financed 130 joint programmes in eight thematic windows, in 50 countries around the world.

The thematic window development results reports are prepared by the MDG-F monitoring and evaluation unit mainly based on the information provided by United Nations country offices and programmes coordinators. The reports mainly focus on the coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs. When possible, the information was enriched by other sources of information: Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programmes final evaluations and programme final narrative reports.

This series is the product of an effort to standardize and agglomerate the MDG-F field results. Its scope is contributing to the accountability policy of the Fund as well as providing development results evidence to decision makers.

The main challenge we faced was the uneven availability and quality of data. The authors cleansed the database, trying to verify the consistency of data using a retrospective approach. Nonetheless, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

We thank our national partners and the United Nations country teams, as well as the joint programme teams for their continuous efforts in supporting this exercise.

MDG-F Secretariat

CONTENTS

MAIN FINDINGS	5
1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1. CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT (C&D)	6
1.2. THE MDG-FUND CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT (C&D) THEMATIC WINDOW	6
1.3. DATA SOURCES	8
2. QUALITATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS	8
3. QUANTITATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS	10
3.1. BENEFICIARIES SUPPORTED BY THE C&D JOINT PROGRAMMES	10
3.2. DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE COUNTRIES' CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TOURISM SECTOR	11
3.3. BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF THE CULTURAL AND TOURISM SECTOR	13
– INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES	13
– COLLECTION OF STATISTICS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS	13
– CULTURAL HERITAGE PROMOTION	14
– CULTURAL EVENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE	15
3.4. CULTURAL AND TOURISM POTENTIAL LEVERAGED FOR POVERTY REDUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	16
4. ANNEXES	18
ANNEX 1: OVERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT THEMATIC WINDOW	18
ANNEX 2: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS & CIVIL SERVANTS WITH IMPROVED CAPACITY THROUGH TRAINING, EQUIPMENT AND/OR KNOWLEDGE TRANSFERRED	19
ANNEX 3: CULTURAL EVENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE RENOVATED OF BUILT THAT PROMOTE CULTURE AND/OR TOURISM	20
ANNEX 4: NUMBER AND TYPE OF MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE JOINT PROGRAMME THAT SERVE TO DOCUMENT AND/OR COLLECT STATISTICS ON CULTURE AND TOURISM.	21
ANNEX 5: CULTURAL AND TOURISM POTENTIAL LEVERAGED FOR POVERTY REDUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	22

Main findings

This report provides an approximation to the MDG-F quantitative results for the Culture and Development (C&D) thematic window, which includes 18 joint programmes (JPs). The main findings summarized below are based on quantitative indicators as reported by the programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, and triangulated by the final evaluations when available.

Overall, C&D joint programmes involved over 94,400 citizens, 118,200 school children, 36,619 individuals from the cultural and tourism industry, 4,805 community leaders and indigenous population and 14,324 civil servants.

Capacity building services for the cultural and tourism sector involved **1,466 public institutions and 14,325 civil servants**.

Programmes provided support for documenting and/or collecting statistics on culture and tourism. Cultural heritage inventories were established in 15 countries, with a total of **52 inventories** (15 at the national level and 24 at the local level). Also, a total of **30 initiatives to improve statistics collection systems and 17 information system** were undertaken by eight and ten programmes respectively. **Workshops (182) were provided by 13 programmes, reaching a total of 10,914 participants**.

13 programmes report **building or renovating 140 units of infrastructure** serving an estimated **2.5 million citizens**. Programmes organized or supported a total of **616 cultural events, with the number of participants reaching 327,200 individuals**.

All joint programmes provided small-scale producers with training, technical assistance and resources to increase access to new markets. Most programmes (13) report, in aggregate, a total of more than **39,300 individuals (26,600 citizens) with improved access to new markets where they can offer their products or services**. More broadly, programmes report a total of 175,788 citizens and 52,838 individuals from the culture and tourism industries with increase access to services, products and infrastructure.

Development of government policies for the effective management of cultural heritage and tourism sector was an important component in most countries. The joint programmes supported the development of **74 national policies, 20 national laws and 19 national plans** to mainstream cultural diversity and strengthen national and local government capacity. About half the programmes have also promoted the development or implementation of local instruments: **78 local plans, 6 local policies and 4 local laws**. Most of the instruments supported by the programmes were in the areas of cultural industries, management and conservation of natural and cultural heritage and statistics and information systems.

Overall, it is estimated that **16.5 million citizens** have been directly affected by laws, policies, plans and other mechanisms supported by the programmes. Ethiopia accounts for 15.9 million citizens and the other seven programmes for 565,718 citizens. In addition, BiH and OPT report a broad effect on the whole country population.

1. Introduction

1.1. Culture and Development (C&D)

Even though culture was not initially included in the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000, it has been increasingly acknowledged that culture is a driver for both, better socio-economic opportunities and social cohesion. “The connection between culture and development was made explicit in the Outcome Document of the MDG Review Summit held at the UN General Assembly in September 2010, as well as two other recent resolutions”. The resolutions emphasize the role of culture in sustainable development and in the achievement of national and international development objectives, including the MDGs.¹

1.2. The MDG-Fund Culture and Development (C&D) thematic window

“The MDG-F Thematic Window on Culture and Development (C&D) launched in 2007 constituted a milestone for demonstrating the linkages between culture and development. Indeed, the overall objective of this thematic window was to demonstrate that cultural assets are an essential element to achieve national development, notably in terms of poverty alleviation and social inclusion.”²

The C&D thematic window supported 18 large scale joint programmes across five regions with an allocation of USD 90.4 million (net funded amount). The programmes worked both at the institutional and community levels, notably with indigenous and ethnic groups, while special attention was given to the participation of women and youth.

The programmes followed a number of different approaches in the field of culture and development, depending in part on the different contexts and needs identified, and focused on intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity and expressions, cultural heritage and cultural industries. Most of the programmes were implemented in mid-income countries, while four have taken place in low-income countries, and most aim to contribute to MDGs 1, 3, 7 and 8, while some focus also on MDGs 2, 4, 5 and 6.³

Each programme was implemented by multiple agencies working together with local counterparts. There were 14 UN agencies participating in the 18 programmes of the C&D thematic window, of which UNESCO and UNDP were the most frequent (participating in 16 to 18 programmes).

UNESCO and UNDP account for 65.2% of the total thematic net funded amount. UNESCO had the highest share (38.2%), with US\$ 34.5 million, followed by UNDP (26.9%). In turn, UNICEF, UNWTO, UNFPA, ILO and UNIDO received 30% of the global budget, with amounts between US\$ 3.8 to 5.5 million. Figure 1 shows funding by joint programme, and Figure 2 shows funding information by agency, as reported by UNPD MPTF Office⁴.

¹ MDG-F (2012) “Culture and Development. MDG-F Thematic Study: Key Findings and Achievements.” New York.

² MDG-F (2012) “Terms of Reference for the Thematic Studies on the thematic window on Culture and Development”, New York;

³ Ibid 1

⁴ UNDP MPTF Office: UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

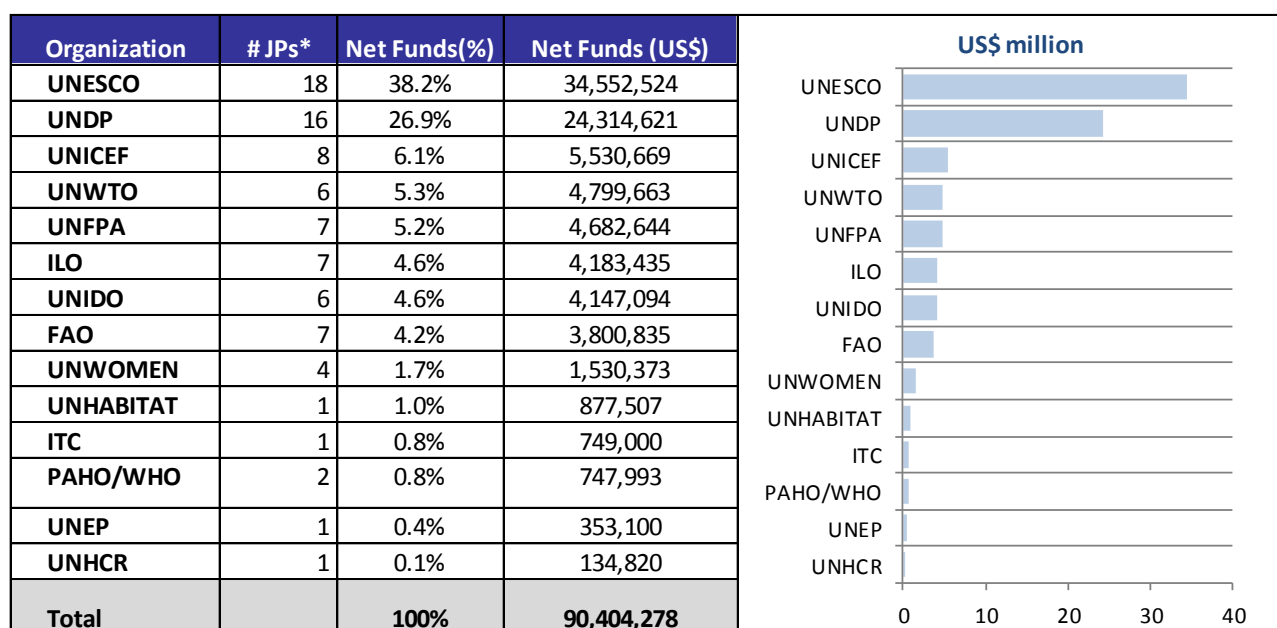
FIGURE 1 MDG-F C&D programmes, Net Funded Amount

Country name	Programme title	Budget* (US\$)	End date
Albania	Culture and Heritage for Social and Economic Development	3,259,733	6-Dec-11
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Improving Cultural Understanding in Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,000,000	30-Jun-12
Cambodia	Creative Industries Support Programme	3,298,053	30-Nov-11
China	The China Culture and Development Partnership Framework	5,996,140	3-Mar-12
Costa Rica	Intercultural Policies for social inclusion and generation of opportunities	4,777,235	15-Feb-12
Ecuador	Development and Cultural Diversity to reduce Poverty and promote Social	5,485,933	24-Apr-12
Egypt	The Dahshur World Heritage Site Mobilization for Cultural Heritage for	3,095,086	14-Apr-13
Ethiopia	Harnessing Diversity for Sustainable Development and Social Change	3,576,632	31-Dec-12
Honduras	Creativity and cultural identity for local development	7,999,997	30-Jun-12
Mauritania	Heritage, tradition and creativity for sustainable development in Mauritania	3,560,293	10-Feb-13
Morocco	Cultural Heritage and the Creative Industries as a Vehicle for Development in Morocco (TAMKINE)	5,000,000	18-Aug-12
Mozambique	Strengthening cultural and creative industries and inclusive policies in Mozambique	5,297,037	30-Jun-13
Namibia	Sustainable Cultural Tourism in Namibia	5,976,934	18-Feb-13
Nicaragua	Cultural Recovery and Creative Productive Development on the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua	8,464,000	30-Jun-13
oPt	Culture and Development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	3,000,000	30-Nov-12
Senegal	Promoting Initiatives and Cultural Industries in Senegal	6,500,000	30-Dec-12
Turkey	Alliances for Culture Tourism (ACT) in Eastern Anatolia	3,800,000	31-May-12
Uruguay	Strengthening Cultural Industries and improving access to the cultural goods and services of Uruguay	3,317,204	30-Nov-11
Total		90,404,278	

* Net Funded Amount (updated November 2013)

Source: <http://mptf.undp.org>

FIGURE 2 Net funded amount per UN Agency, C&D thematic window



*Number of C&D joint programmes (JP) in which the agency participated

Source: <http://mptf.undp.org>

1.3. Data sources

This report is part of a Thematic Window Development Results Series, which aims to synthesize quantitative results of the MDG-F joint programmes at an aggregated level per thematic window. The reports focus on quantitative results as reported by the joint programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, including coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs.

The primary information presented in this report has been constructed from Section 1 and Section 4 of the Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports produced by the 18 joint programmes under the umbrella of the MDG-F Culture and Development thematic window.

The database obtained from the MDG-F monitoring system was checked for data consistency using a retrospective approach. In this process, information from the monitoring reports was complemented with the joint programme final narrative reports, Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programme final evaluation reports, and joint programme teams' feedback.

Reported quantitative information has been triangulated with other sources of information (programmes final evaluation reports, when available), but not through field visits or surveys. Thus, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

In addition to quantifiable results, which are described in Title 3 of this report, Title 2 focuses on qualitative achievements and results. The latter is pulled from a series of Thematic Window Studies already published by the Fund.

2. Qualitative achievements and results⁵

The programmes under the Culture and Development thematic window followed a wide range of approaches, due in part to the different contexts in which activities have been implemented (e.g regional diversity, income diversity), and the range of needs and priorities identified. The programmes operated in six thematic areas of impact:

- **Strategies aimed at reducing poverty:** All joint programmes aimed to leverage the cultural and tourism potential for poverty alleviation, including both trainings and capacity-building activities to small producers in the cultural industries and fostering of cultural heritage (mostly tangible heritage). Evidence shows increased income and employment in several countries, particularly from disadvantaged communities. Also, the training of women in the crafts sector contributed to enhance women's role in households and the community.
- **Access to and improvement of education:** Programmes methods included the "development and cultural adaptation of educational programmes, approaches and tools to tackle obstacles to education, the promotion of intercultural understanding in the educational context and the design of educational strategies with cultural contents aimed at making education more attractive for disadvantaged people." In addition, some programmes (including China, Costa Rica and Bosnia and Herzegovina)

⁵ This section is pulled from MDG-F (2012), "Culture and Development. MDG-F Thematic Study: Review of Key Findings and Achievements", New York.

conducted studies to analyze cultural contents in existing educational programmes, looking to foster integration of disadvantaged and minority groups in the educational system.

- **Access to and improvement of health:** Four joint programmes have worked on this area (China, Ecuador, Mozambique and Namibia), presented very innovative models “including the cultural adaptation of health techniques, promotion of dialogue between formal and traditional health practitioners and the design of new governance and policy frameworks in the field of health.”
- **Contribution to environmental sustainability:** cultural activities contributed to the preservation of environmental sustainability through joint management plans of cultural and natural heritage sites, and the enhancement of traditional techniques for the preservation of natural resources.
- **Development and strengthening of cultural capacity:** most programmes supported activities that strengthened the countries’ abilities to develop cultural policies and programmes, including awareness raising, reinforcing the knowledge base, fostering the adoption and implementation of new laws, policies and governance models, strengthening individual and institutional capacities and creating new cultural infrastructures.
- **Broader governance developments:** some joint programmes’ results can be linked to broader national political objectives, as for example: strengthening constitutional values in Ecuador; regional integration in Bosnia and Herzegovina; preservation of cultural identity in Occupied Palestinian Territories; and decentralization processes in Morocco, Nicaragua, Mozambique, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Programmes have also supported gender mainstreaming in the institutional and political context as well as the participation of women in public life (Morocco, Ecuador).

3. Quantitative achievements and results

3.1. Beneficiaries supported by the C&D joint programmes

FIGURE 3 Categories of direct beneficiaries (number of individuals)

Number of individuals	Total
Citizens	94,489
School children	118,227
Entrepreneurs	25,649
Culture Professionals	4,411
Artisan, Artists	1,754
Community leaders & indigenous population	4,805
Civil Servants	14,324
Total	263,659

* Average for JPs that report on female/male breakdown

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 18 JPs

Overall, the programmes involved over 94,400 citizens (including youth), 118,200 school children, 36,619 entrepreneurs, culture professionals, artists and artisans, 4,805 community leaders and indigenous population and more than 14,200 civil servants. Citizen beneficiaries, including youth, are reported in 13 joint programmes, and are concentrated in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (47,000 individuals), followed by China (18,000), Costa Rica (14,000), and Egypt (5,000). In Occupied Palestinian Territories, programme activities targeted various groups, including ministries personnel, professionals, selected young designers, women entrepreneurs, as well as young people and children.

Services and goods provided to direct citizen beneficiaries include: creating socioeconomic opportunities, cultural events and exhibits, awareness raising through workshops, intercultural dialogue mechanisms and capacity building.

Children were involved in the programmes mainly through school activities (workshops) for the promotion of intercultural dialogue. Four programmes involved at total of 118,227 children, mainly in Bosnia and Herzegovina (72,000) and Honduras (13,800).

Entrepreneurs (25,649), culture professionals (4,411), and artisans and artists (1,754) received technical support, capacity building, support mechanism for business and access through cultural promotion activities. Entrepreneurs directly benefited by the programmes (25,649) are reported by three programmes, concentrated in Ecuador.

Indigenous beneficiaries were involved mainly in the promotion of traditional products for local or national markets. It should be noted that this estimate is probably underreported as there is no consistent reporting on this indicator across all programmes.

Further, the programmes aimed to build the institutional capacities for promoting the cultural and tourism sector, involving 14,324 civil servants. The programmes reached more than 1,620 public institutions (258 national), 697 civil society organizations, more than 1,600 communities, about 1,300 small and medium size enterprises, and 677 schools.

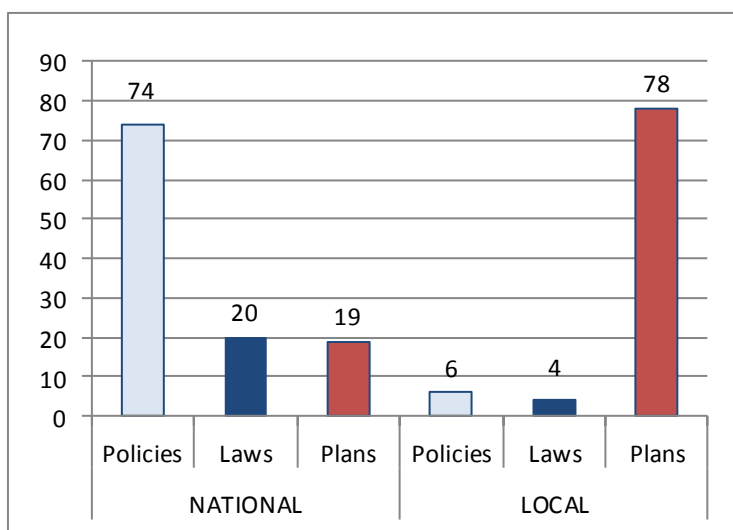
Joint programmes supported organizations in the promotion of culture and cultural products (1,097 organizations), training and capacity building at the community level (1,966), and creating socio-economic opportunities (1,311). Organizations were involved also in generation studies, surveys and statistics, the promotion of private enterprises and activities, and awareness raising through workshops.

3.2. Development of government policies for the effective management of the countries' cultural heritage and tourism sector

Development of government policies for the effective management of cultural heritage and tourism sector was an important component in most joint programmes. At the national level, a total of 74 national policies, 20 national laws and 19 national plans were supported across 17 programmes (see Figure 4).

For example in **Mozambique**, the programme supported the formulation of the Policy and Strategy for Cultural and Creative Industries, and the harmonization to international standards of the Mozambican copyright law regulation. A positive and rather unforeseen result of the support of the programme was the creation of the National Directorate for the Promotion of Cultural Industries within the Ministry of Culture.

FIGURE 4 Number of policies, laws and plans formulated with the support of the JPs



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 17 JPs

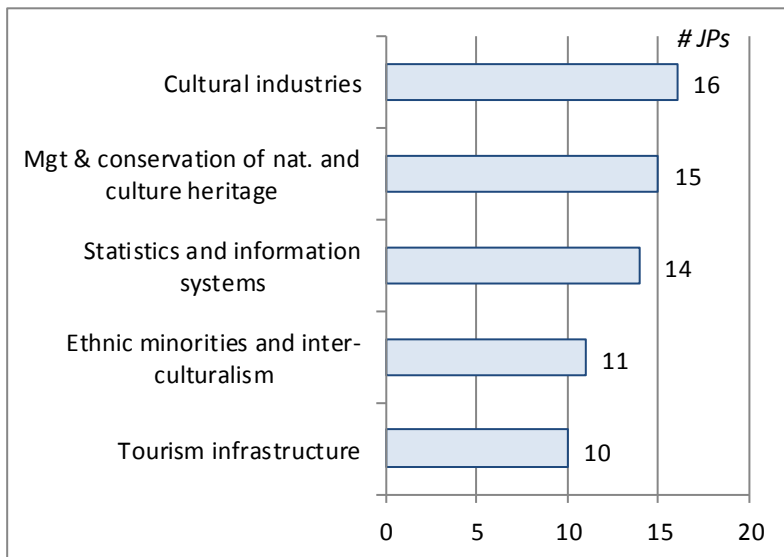
In **Egypt**, an integral tourist plan was produced, while in **Ethiopia** the programme reinforced the legal framework of the cultural sector to protect and manage cultural heritage. Key legal documents were submitted to government (e.g. Cultural Industry Investment Code, Cultural Industry Development Strategy, a language policy of Ethiopia, etc.) In **Occupied Palestinian Territories**, the programme supported the upgrade and operationalization of the National Palestinian Plan for Culture (NPPC), a key instrument in the country. Also, at the policy level, activities focused on amending

or developing regulatory laws and policies to align them to international conventions (e.g. the Palestinian Cultural Heritage Law, Culture Sector Strategy.)

The programme in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** had a significant influence on the public policy framework for culture and heritage and cultural industries (e.g. Action Plan for Implementation of Strategy of Cultural Policy was devised and officially adopted by ministries at national and local levels). The programme also had influence on the educational policy framework (e.g. revising school curricula and practices for an intercultural perspective.)

About half the programmes have also promoted the development or implementation of local instruments, mainly local plans, which in total added to 78 local plans supported by nine programmes, the majority of which are concentrated in Honduras, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nicaragua, Morocco and Namibia.

FIGURE 5 Sector in which the policies, laws or plans are focused



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 17 JPs

Most joint programmes (16) report that the policies, laws and plans put in place were focused on strengthening the cultural industries, while 15 report that the initiatives improved the management and conservation of natural and cultural heritage. There was also a strong focus in improving the statistics and information systems (14 programmes). Tourism infrastructure and ethnic minorities and inter-culturalism were present in 11 and 10 joint programmes, respectively.

FIGURE 6 Number of citizens and/or institutions directly affected by the laws, policies or strategies

The Fund also asked programmes to estimate the number of persons that have been affected by the new instruments, policies or mechanisms put in place. Ten joint programmes have reported on this indicator, though the estimate of “citizens affected” shows a wide variance depending of the scope of the instruments formulated and difficulties in estimating direct impact for this category.

Number of Citizens	Total
Ethiopia	15,900,000
Nicaragua	208,450
Senegal	200,000
Ecuador	97,031
Egypt	40,000
Costa Rica	12,387
Honduras	7,500
Turkey	350
Total	16,465,718

Source: own calculation (reporting data from 10 JPs)

Figure 6 details the reported information per joint programme. Overall, it is estimated that 16.5 million citizens benefited by the instruments supported by the Fund, mainly in Ethiopia, which accounts for 15.9 million citizens while the other seven programmes report about 560,000 direct beneficiaries in aggregate.

In addition, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Occupied Palestinian Territories report a broad effect on the whole country population.

FIGURE 7 Number of institutions directly affected by the laws, policies or plans

Number Institutions	Total
National	137
Local	1,131
Private	5,655
Total	6,923

Source: own calculation (reporting data from 14 JPs)

14 programmes also report on the number of institutions affected by the laws, policies and plans supported. Overall, it is estimated that 137 national public institutions, and 1,131 local institutions, including public institutions at the regional and local level were affected. The majority of the local institutions are reported by three countries: BiH (314), Ecuador (310) and OPT (354).

In addition, ten programmes report an effect on 5,655 private institutions, the majority (5,200) from the programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, followed by Egypt with 270 private institutions, while Ecuador, oPt, Turkey and Senegal report a range of 30 to 50 private institutions each.

3.3. Building the capacity of the cultural and tourism sector

Institutional capacities

Efforts to strengthen institutional national capacities of the cultural and tourism sector reached 1,466 public institutions, and involved a total of 14,325 civil servants (64% women). Programmes provided support in various areas, including new knowledge tools; technical assistance for the design of policies and support schemes; support for the setting up of new departments within Ministries of Culture and other departments, interinstitutional arrangements, mapping exercises, collection of statistics and awareness raising, among others.

For example, in Occupied Palestinian Territories the capacity of the participating public institutions was enhanced through training courses implemented for the ministries' personnel, and through upgrading and operationalizing the National plan for the Palestinian Culture.

Of the institutions reached (1,466), Bosnia and Herzegovina accounts for 965 institutions and Ethiopia for 211. Regarding civil servants with strengthened capacities (14,324), the majority are concentrated in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica and Morocco.

The programmes also strengthened capacities of 567 private and civil society organizations across 15 joint programmes, either through trainings or the allocation of new roles, as for example the transformation of Ecuador's existing Confederations of Afro-Ecuadorian and Indigenous Peoples into the new Equality Councils, entrusted with the monitoring and assessment of public policies to ensure consistency with equality and interculturalism principles⁶.

Collection of statistics and information systems

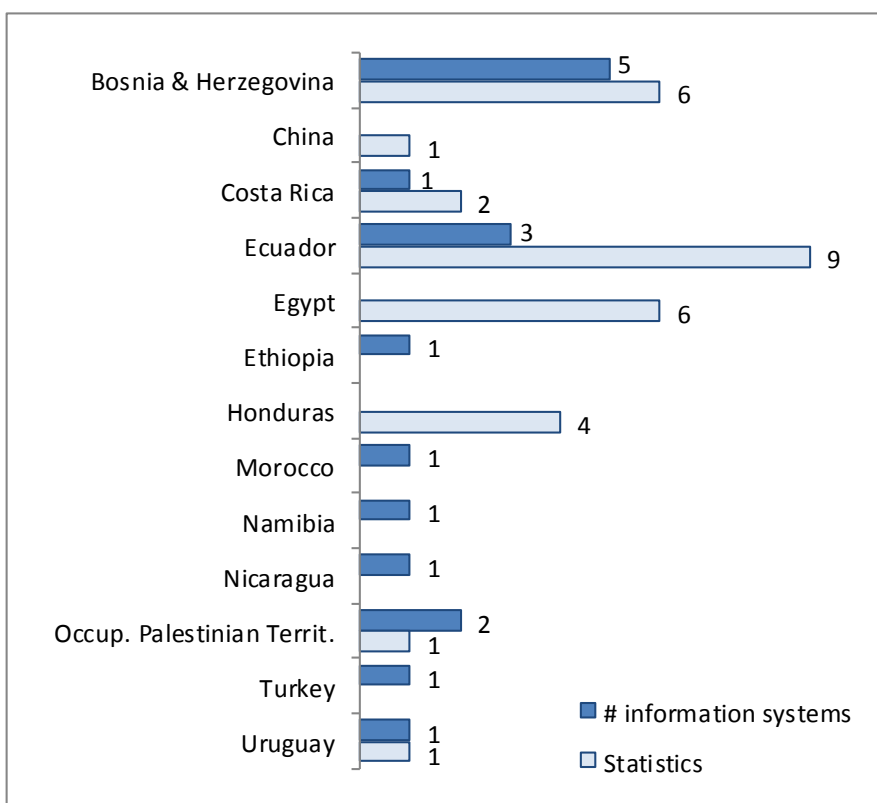
Most programmes provided extensive support to the documentation and/or collection of statistics on culture and development, often with a focus on disadvantaged groups, including the establishment of information systems and generation of statistics.

Information systems tools are a valuable input to inform decision making and public policies, awareness raising and inter cultural dialogue. Ten joint programmes have focused on the establishment of 17 national information systems, as detailed in Figure 8. In addition to national systems, Ecuador and Uruguay report support for a local information system.

For example, the joint programme in Costa Rica supported the development of the Cultural Information System (SICultura), which includes statistics and indicators on the economic relevance of the cultural sector. The joint programmes in Uruguay and Honduras provided support for the establishment of the countries' new Cultural Information Systems, fostering online visibility of the cultural sector.

⁶ Ibid footnote 5

FIGURE 8 Number of information systems and statistic tools (national and local) supported by the JPs



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 18 JPs

Programmes also supported 30 initiatives to improve statistics collection systems at the national or local level. Eight programmes report activities in this category.

For example, the joint programme in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** produced a methodology for the collection of cultural statistics in line with the cultural frameworks used by EU's Eurostat statistical office and by UNESCO. In **Ethiopia**, the joint programme provided capacity building and supported the development of a centralized database for the handicraft industry.

Programmes also report on the number of **workshops** conducted to enhance statistical information (including heritage inventories, see below). In all, 13 programmes report a total of 182 workshops that served 10,914 participants (52% women).

Cultural heritage promotion

As part of the information enhancing efforts, most programmes have supported the creation or expansion of cultural heritage inventories, which has the potential of attracting tourism and generating additional sources of income. Some programmes have also supported the recognition of World Heritage Sites.

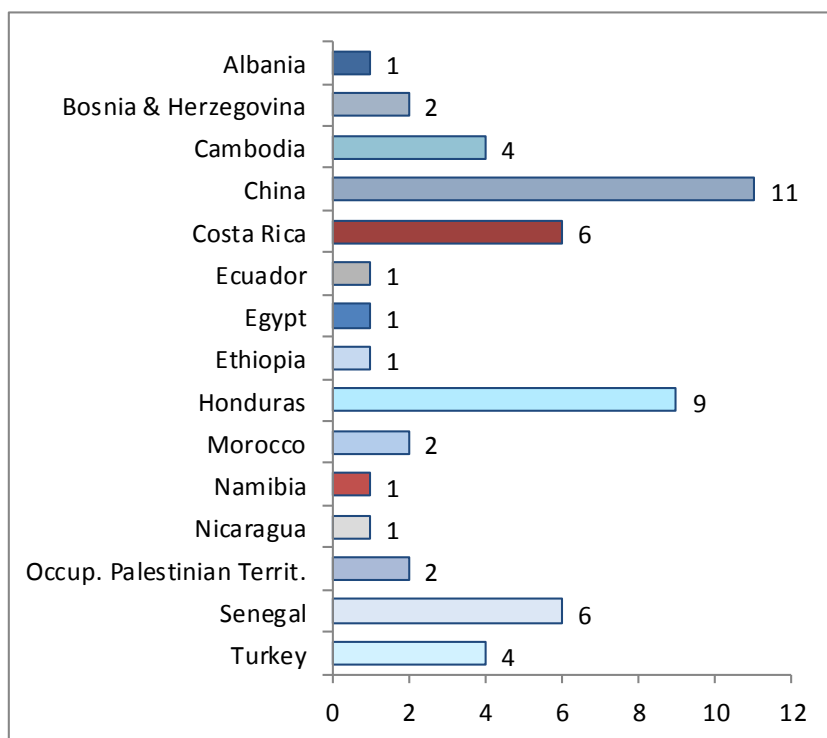
For example, the joint programme in Egypt developed a detailed archaeological map of the World Heritage Site Memphis and its Necropolis which includes the cluster of Dahshour Pyramids; it also developed a Master Plan which incorporates the Archaeological, Environmental and Tourism Plan for Dahshour.

15 programmes report a total of 52 cultural heritage inventories supported by the culture and development joint programmes.

Of these, 15 are national inventories and 24 are local inventories, while there is no information on the geographical scope for the other 13 inventories (reported by two programmes).

Most programmes have supported one or two cultural heritage inventories, but some programmes have supported a wider range, mainly China (11), Honduras (9) and Costa Rica and Senegal (6), as detailed in Figure 9.

FIGURE 9 Number of cultural heritage inventories supported by the JPs



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 18 JPs

Cultural Events and Infrastructure

FIGURE 10 Number of actions/events implemented to promote culture and tourism

	Total	# JPs
Cultural Events		
Number of Events	616	18
Number of participants	327,200	
Infrastructure		
Tourism, created	36	7
Cultural, renovated or built	104	13
Total, infrastructure	140	
Citizens served*	2,548,014	

* cultural infrastructure

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 18 JPs

Programmes promoted culture and tourism in the countries of intervention through the support of cultural events and the construction and/or renovation of infrastructure units, such as museums, heritage sites, resource centers, handicraft workshops, etc.

As detailed in Figure 10, it is estimated that 13 joint programmes have improved cultural and tourism infrastructure, with overall 140 units of infrastructure built or renovated by the programmes, and serving an estimated 2.55 million citizens.

In addition, all 18 joint programmes have promoted cultural events, with a total of 616 events and more than 327,000 participants.

For example, in Senegal the Community Multimedia Centres initiated by the programme constitute both training and participation facilities, contributing to awareness-raising among local communities on social and health issues. In addition, the Women’s House in the Saloum Delta was redesigned by the programme to provide local community with new opportunities for social participation and creative development.

In Ethiopia, the joint programme established six Living Cultural Resource Centers (LCRs) and supported the renovation of new museums. Programme beneficiaries have use the LCRCs as workshops and sales outlet for tourists; LCRCs have also served as centers for different producers to access micro finances, as creative communication platform for the surrounding communities, and as showrooms for Ethiopian handicrafts exports.

In Uruguay, different types of centres were set-up combining opportunities for professional development with activities intended to improve access to culture for the public at large.

3.4. Cultural and tourism potential leveraged for poverty reduction and development

The indicators in this section focus on beneficiaries reported at the country level, including tourism providers, culture professionals, artist, artisans, as well as citizens. The countries report both, on the number of individuals with improved access to cultural services, products and/or infrastructure, and from the providers' side, on increased access to markets to offer products and services.

FIGURE 11 Number of direct beneficiaries with improved access to new markets where they can offer cultural and/or touristic services or products

Individuals ¹	Total	% of Total
Citizens	26,689	68%
Culture Professionals	3,842	10%
Artist	3,388	9%
Artisan	4,344	11%
Tourism service providers	1,119	3%
TOTAL (sum / average)	39,382	100%

In addition to the aforementioned capacity building activities in support of the cultural and tourism sector, all joint programmes provided small-scale producers with training and technical assistance opportunities and resources to increase access to new markets for their products and services.

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 13 JPs

Programmes have supported both, traditional forms of cultural production (mainly crafts), and particularly in middle-income countries, industry-based productive sectors (music, design, etc.)

Overall, and based on reported information for 13 joint programmes, it is estimated that direct beneficiaries reached more than 39,300 individuals, the majority of which are concentrated in the culture sector. Citizens account for more than 26,000 individuals, while culture professionals, artist, artisans and tourism service providers account for 12,693 individuals. In average, participation of women in direct beneficiaries reached 54% (average for programmes that report on female/male breakdown).

For example, in **Mozambique** 390 artisan received training in product development, leading to the development of 52 new product lines comprising over 300 products. Also, over 500 artisans were linked to local and national markets. Also, four cultural routes were designed and piloted, involving local guides, storytellers, local cuisine cultural groups and other local service providers, while 72 cultural providers were linked to the tourism market through four pilot tours.

The programme in In **Cambodia**, 321 producers (59% women) received trainings on small business management, and 751 artisans (69% women, 92% indigenous) received technical skills support. Sales of handicrafts among beneficiaries reported an 18% increase. In Honduras, seed capital, low-rate credits and technical assistance benefited 259 companies active in the creative sector. In **Morocco**, the programmed supported economic opportunities for women with trainings and business-development services in the crafts sectors.

FIGURE 12 Number of individuals/groups supported that have experienced a positive impact on health, security and income

	Total
Culture professionals	3,220
Artist	1,325
Artisans	3,242
Cultural industries	5,258
Tourism industry	1,103
Entrepreneurs *	10,082
Other	8,544
Total	32,774

Programmes also report on the number of individuals from the cultural and tourism industries that have improved their health, security and/or income. Overall, it is estimated that more than 32,700 individuals benefited accordingly, as detailed in Figure 12.

For example, the programme in **Ecuador** has contributed to enhancing food security through the preservation and promotion of local seeds and agricultural techniques, and support to the fishermen in Tonchingue to retain traditional sources of income.

* mainly Ecuador with 9,328 entrepreneurs

More broadly, programmes report on the number of individuals with increased access to cultural services, products and infrastructure as a result of the programme initiatives.

FIGURE 13 Individuals with increased access to cultural services, products and infrastructure

Individuals	Total	# JPs
Citizens	175,788	8
Culture Professionals	3,210	8
Artist	2,957	7
Artisan	37,193	11
Cultural Industries	4,139	6
Tourism service providers	795	8
Entrepreneurs	792	9
Other	3,752	4
Total	228,626	

Based on information reported by 11 joint programmes, it is estimated that 52,838 individuals from the culture and tourism industries have benefited from expanded access to cultural services, products and infrastructure as a result of the programmes support.

Artisans make the main group among beneficiaries from the cultural sector, with 37,193 individuals across 11 joint programmes.

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 11 JPs

Also, programmes report more than 175,000 citizens with increased access to cultural services, products and infrastructure. For example, in **Occupied Palestinian Territories**, target communities were more open to cultural events as a result of programme interventions; as in the case of Hebron, where communities were more open and encouraging for music programs in the old city. Cultural diversity and pluralism were promoted by media, educational and cultural activities and events.

4. Annexes

ANNEX 1: Overall description of the Culture and Development Thematic Window⁷

The 18 joint programs in the Culture and Development Window encompass 8 different outcomes:

- 15 programs aim to use the country's cultural heritage and/or tourism potential to alleviate poverty, increase employment, and/or improve socio-economic opportunities for the population;
- 14 programs aim to strengthen and develop government policies for an effective management of the country's cultural heritage and tourism sector;
- 10 programs aim to build the capacity of cultural institutions and professionals to preserve the country's culture or strengthen the cultural industry;
- 5 programs aim to increase diversity, intercultural dialog, or cross-cultural understanding within the country, notably at the community level;
- 5 programs aim to support indigenous cultures and populations, strengthen local cultural values in favor of marginalized populations such as women or youth, and/or increase human rights;
- 3 programs aim to increase the quantity and improve the quality of data on the country's cultural heritage;
- 1 program (6%) aims to increase the participation of the population in the public decision-making process on cultural activities and the tourism sector; and
- 1 program (6%) aims to increase the awareness of the country's culture internationally.

These observations point to a concentration of outcomes in 3 categories: (1) leveraging the cultural and tourism potential for poverty alleviation and development, (2) strengthening cultural and tourism policies, and (3) building the capacity of the cultural and tourism sectors. These three outcomes are present in a large majority of the Joint Programs in the Culture and Development Window.

⁷ Excerpt from Jonathan Bauchet, "Desk Review of the MDG-F Joint Programmes Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks", October 2009

ANNEX 2: Number of institutions & civil servants with improved capacity through training, equipment and/or knowledge transferred

Joint Programme	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Civil Servants	% Women
Albania	23	3	600	58%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	965	120	3,740	68%
Cambodia	7	10	67	
China	3	180	343	28%
Costa Rica	13	6	2,759	
Ecuador	62		250	40%
Egypt	19	7	37	27%
Ethiopia	211	82	771	34%
Honduras	4	3	100	
Mauritania	10	3	20	
Morocco	16		4,727	74%
Mozambique	30		26	
Namibia	5	1	28	57%
Nicaragua	23	21	19	58%
Occupied Palestinian Territories	7	60	347	37%
Senegal	20	20		
Turkey	30	30	30	46%
Uruguay	18	21	461	50%
TOTAL (sum / average)	1,466	567	14,325	

ANNEX 3: Cultural events and Infrastructure renovated or built that promote culture and/or tourism

Joint Programme	Cultural Events		Infrastructure		
	# events	# participants	Tourism*	Cultural**	Citizens served***
Albania	6	6,000		1	3,000
Bosnia & Herzegovina	342	9,221	20	27	576,187
Cambodia	27			2	
China	2	398	7	8	10,000
Costa Rica	33	9,404	2	10	7,001
Ecuador	5	5,000		2	500
Egypt	1	200			
Ethiopia	4	120,553			
Honduras	11	1,730		24	1,358,125
Mauritania	7	85			
Morocco	2	38		2	
Mozambique	6				
Namibia	54	20,474	1	1	3,909
Nicaragua	16	24,500	4	15	295,553
Occupied Palestinian Territories	35	55,770	1	3	193,739
Senegal	20	70,000	1	8	100,000
Turkey	4	2,580			
Uruguay	41	1,247		1	
TOTAL	616	327,200	36	104	2,548,014

* Number of tourism infrastructure created

** Number of cultural infrastructure renovated or built / *** Citizens served refers to cultural infrastructure

ANNEX 4: Number and type of mechanisms established with support from the joint programme that serve to document and/or collect statistics on culture and tourism.

Joint Programme	Type of mechanism				Workshop	
	Workshops	Statistics	Information systems	Cultural heritage inventories	Participants	% Women
Albania				1		
Bosnia & Herzegovina	90	6	5	2	1,520	64%
Cambodia	4			4	301	15%
China	8	1		11	189	34%
Costa Rica	2	2	1	6	40	70%
Ecuador	3	9	3	1	500	40%
Egypt		6		1		
Ethiopia	24		1	1	1,412	28%
Honduras	3	4		9	21	71%
Mauritania						
Morocco	5		1	2	288	31%
Mozambique					7	
Namibia	5		1	1	94	
Nicaragua	13		1	1	1,499	
Occupied Palestinian Territories		1	2	2		
Senegal	10			6	3,000	67%
Turkey	15		1	4	2,043	49%
Uruguay		1	1			
TOTAL (sum/average)	182	30	17	52	10,914	

ANNEX 5: Cultural and tourism potential leveraged for poverty reduction and development

CULTURAL AND TOURISM SECTOR POTENTIAL																		
	Albania	Bosnia & Herzegovi	Cambodia	China	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Egypt	Ethiopia	Honduras	Mauritania	Morocco	Mozambique	Namibia	Nicaragua	Occupied Palestine	Senegal	Turkey	Uruguay
Number of individuals with improved access to new markets where they can offer cultural and/or touristic services or products																		
Citizens	500		809	120	2,430		4,640	15,000	179	185	338				28	2,000	320	140
Tourism service providers	3	391			31	225	8	-	51	70		72		130	68	70		
Culture professionals	500	2,179		20	110	20		58	11	10				98	136	700		
Artist		581	94		1,368	250		437	134	30					136	350		8
Artisans	20	258	715	100	200	700	400	140	256	85		700		236	31	200	200	103
Other		348,485						-						160				
Number of individuals or groups supported by the joint programme that have experienced a positive impact on health, security and income																		
Culture professionals	35	2,179				20								118	68	800		
Artist		581	94			250								64	136	200		
Cultural industries		2,645				250								241	47	1,500	575	
Artisans	250	258	715			700	200					400		236	133	150	200	
Entrepreneurs	50	132		7		9,328	271							98	96	100		
Tourism industry	20	373				225	37							130	68	250		
Other	20	1,989		5,815		570						150						
Number of individuals with improved access to cultural services, products and/or infrastructure																		
Citizens			n.a.		8,232		120	120,553						7,686	28,009	10,000		1,188
Culture professionals	2	2,179		8	110			98						118	195	500		
Artist		581	94		1,368			437						64	313	100		
Cultural industries		2,645						-						241	47	1,000		206
Artisans	20	258	715	79	200		420	140						236	34,822	200		103
Entrepreneurs		132		14	368		9	3						98	96	50		22
Tourism industry	2	373			196		29	-						130	15	50		
Other		1,989			1,240			-						523				