

**UNDAF Trust Fund
ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012**

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Enhancing Transparent Participatory Governance and Human Rights • Programme Number P1-04 • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:² 82895 • UNDP 836853 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results¹</p> <p><i>Country/Region IRAQ</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results Governance and Human Rights</i></p>								
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme <p><i>UNDP</i></p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Commission of Human Rights • The Iraqi Commission of Integrity • KRG Prime Minister's Office • Kurdistan Board of Supreme Audit • Baghdad University 								
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: USD 3,091,526 in two tranche. Project presently received MPTF /JP Contribution³: tranche one for USD 1,574,585</p> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <p>Government Contribution</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors)</p> <p>TOTAL:</p>	<p>Programme Duration</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Overall Duration (<i>months</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date⁴ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16 May 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Original End Date⁵ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16 May 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current End date (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16 May 2014</td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration (<i>months</i>)	24 months	Start Date ⁴ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	16 May 2012	Original End Date ⁵ (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	16 May 2014	Current End date (<i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>)	16 May 2014
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<p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>	<p>Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Richard Cox ○ Title: Governance Sub-Cluster Coordinator ○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP ○ Email address: richard.cox@undp.org 								

¹ Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

² The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ As per approval of the original project document by Steering Committee.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNDP in close consultation with national counterparts is undertaking a series of interlinked and complementary interventions within a programmatic framework that aims to promote transparent participatory governance and strengthen human rights in Iraq. The framework has four outputs focusing on strengthening human rights and transparency through participatory governance mechanisms. The first output is to support the mandate and organizational structure of the Human Rights Commission, including the establishment of sub-national commissions. The second output is to provide long term institutional development of the Human Rights Commission and its outreach capabilities through participatory governance mechanisms. The third output is to combat corruption through the promotion of accountability, integrity and transparency at all levels of government including support for the establishment of a new KRG Commission of Integrity. The fourth output is to utilise civil society organisations to promote participatory and transparent governance which includes financial and technical support to civil society organisations to enhance their engagement with parliament and a nationwide campaign on the National Anti-Corruption Strategy

Human Rights Component:

Mechanism for engagement within the Human Rights Component requires strategic partnership and full national ownership and commitment from different institutions, namely Independent High Commission on Human Rights, COR Human Rights Committee, and Civil Society. These strategic partnerships are evidenced from the fact that the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights is established and 14 human rights commissioners are voted for by the COR. Another major gain of this cooperation and support is the adoption of the Commission organizational structure, mission and vision of this constitutional institute.

Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Component:

Mechanisms for engagement within the Transparency and Anti-Corruption component require different partnership and counterparts in Iraq. The Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption component of the project is working with the KRG Prime Minister's Office, the judiciary in KRG, the Kurdistan Board of Supreme Audit, Baghdad University and the Commission of Integrity. Good gains have been made within the discussions regarding the establishment of a KRG Commission of Integrity including the vision, planning and the completion of a comparative analysis on the law. The KRG Prime Minister's Office and the Kurdistan Board of Supreme Audit have identified the focus country of good practice with dialogue initiated. Materials are in final development for the training of trainers and the Anti-Corruption Campaign.

Civil society component:

Mechanisms for engagement through small grants with CSOs interested in human rights and oversight mechanism interventions have been designed in consultation with key stakeholders. Engagement tools and methodologies are being field-tested and capacities of CSOs are being assessed for an effective implementation of the civil society component of this project. Initial steps towards a formalization of the interaction between CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) and parliamentary committees (CSO Committee and Human Rights Committee) as well as with the Human Rights Commission have taken place successfully.

I. Purpose

Development Goal and Immediate Objectives

UNDAF: Priority 1 Improved Governance, including the protection of human rights. Priority Outcome 1.4 The Iraqi State has more efficient, accountable and participatory governance at national and sub-national levels.
UNDP CPAP: Outcome 3 Strengthened regulatory frameworks, institutions and processes in place for accountable, transparent and participatory governance at national and local levels.
Output 1: The Iraq Human Rights Commission has enhanced capacity to execute its mandate.
Output 2: Iraq has a national platform for an expanded human rights dialogue.
Output 3: The Iraqi state is able to promote and undertake governance process in an accountable and transparent manner.
Output 4: Civil society organisations have enhanced capacity to engage with parliament and relevant parliamentary committees on policy issues.

Outputs, Key Activities and Procurement

Output 1	1. The Iraq Human Rights Commission has enhanced capacity to execute its mandate.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Technical support to develop the IHCHR mandate and the organisational structure. 1.2 Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of capacities of the Commissioners and support staff based on the individual and thematic responsibilities. 1.3 Design a capacity building to address identified needs. This may include trainings on knowledge of human rights issues, strategic planning, project management and implementation, coordination, report writing, documentation of human rights, public awareness raising campaigns and public human rights education strategy etc. 1.4 Basic support for the establishment of offices in four governorates: Kirkuk, Ninewah, Sulaymaniyah, Diyala. 1.5 Capacity building programme to the core staff of the Commission in different areas of work such as enhancing their managerial skills, documentation, public relations, gender and human rights trainings. 1.6 Support the establishment of sub-national commission in KRG under the overall regulatory framework of the HCHR at federal level. 1.7 Implementation of the capacity building programme in accordance with the needs assessment and programme plans agreed with the IHCHR. 1.8 Technical advisory and capacity building support to the CoR Human Rights Committee. 1.9 Technical support to institutionalize and harmonize the work between IHCHR, COR, MOJ and Ministry of Human Rights.
Output 2	2. Iraq has a national platform for an expanded human rights dialogue.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Provide technical advice to the Commission to develop a comprehensive communication and public human rights education strategy and public information office. 2.2 Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of the Commission's outreach abilities and institute a capacity building programme to develop the role of the media in the promotion and protection of human rights as well as on the role of the Commission. 2.3 Advisory support to strengthen the role of the media in protecting human rights. 2.4 Technical operational support in conducting and initial information campaign on the role of ICHCR. 2.5 Conduct trainings targeting COR Human Rights Committee staff. 2.6 Advisory support to COR Human Rights Committee to develop strategic framework and action-plan.

Output 3	3. The Iraqi state is able to promote and undertake governance process in an accountable and transparent manner.
Activities	<p>3.1 Support MPs and staff from targeted committees (i.e. the Integrity and Finance Committees) for effective follow up on cases of administrative and financial corruption.</p> <p>3.2 Support the consultations and establishment of the KRG Commission of Integrity.</p> <p>3.3 Provide a need assessment, capacity building recommendations to the KRG BSA.</p> <p>3.4 Support the development of a curriculum on investigative journalism.</p> <p>3.5 Plan and organise a workshop to approve training curriculum investigative journalism when review completed.</p>
Output 4	4. Civil society organisations have enhanced capacity to engage with parliament and relevant parliamentary committees on policy issues.
Activities	<p>4.1 Monitoring and reporting capacity building support to human rights CSOs</p> <p>4.2 Promote consultation between IHCHR and civil society, government institutions, academic institutions and other constituents on the human rights situation through the set up of regular coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>4.3 Provision of grants to CSOs to conduct human rights awareness campaigns and on the IHCHR.</p> <p>4.4 Organisation of meetings and workshops promoting effective engagement between, IHCHR, CSOs, academic institutes, religious, tribal leaders and other relevant groups.</p> <p>4.5 Selection of teams and identification of partners for continued NACS campaigns.</p> <p>4.6 Identify relevant materials to conduct training and awareness campaigns on NACS.</p> <p>4.7 Support to CSOs and the COR through introduction of effective engagement methodologies</p>

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results

Outcomes:

Human Rights Component:

The prime goal of this project is to enhance the capacity of IHCHR to enable the Commissioners to perform their duties, while working very closely with the Parliament and civil society to support a meaningful and effective engagement between all actors. A workshop with experts from South Africa, Morocco, Iraq Council of Representatives and UNOHCHR to facilitate and assist the establishment of the organisational structure of the Commission was organised during August 2012. The result of this workshop was the adoption of the mission, vision and organisational structure of the IHCHR. A second workshop was organised in Egypt, targeting 14 Human Rights Commissioners, COR Human Rights Committee members and KRG Human Rights Board members, during December 2012 which resulted in the adoption of a modality where the COR HRC, IHCHR and the regional mechanism will cooperate and interact on human rights issues. To ensure the sustainability of the work of the Human Rights Commission this project has provided support to develop the budget for the year 2012 and 2013. This has resulted in an approved budget allocation by the Iraqi Council of Representatives (Parliament) shifting from US\$ 4 Million annual 2012 budget of the Commission and US\$ 26 Million annual 2013 budget for the Commission. Both budgets are approved by the Council of Representatives.

Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Component:

The outcome is to combat corruption through the promotion of accountability, integrity and transparency at all levels of government including support for the establishment of a new KRG

Commission of Integrity. Five senior level meetings were conducted in 2012 and resulted in two key decisions: to define requirements to establish a KRG Commission of Integrity and to initiate the discussion of who will do what within the Kurdistan Region. A comparative analysis was completed on KRG Commission of Integrity Law 3/2012 and two laws at the Federal level: Commission of Integrity Law 30/2011 and CPA 55/2004. Recommendations and ways forward were proposed including bi-laws, internal policies and structure. Full scale discussions are planned during 1st Quarter 2013 regarding the establishment of a KRG Commission of Integrity with relevant institutions. Consultation and planning continued regarding the Kurdistan Board of Supreme Audit with a decision that the most closely aligned good practice was the National Audit Office of the UK with dialogue opening. The Anti-Corruption Campaign has materials in final development and plans in place for 96 sessions. Discussions initiated regarding Investigative Journalism with the University of Baghdad.

Civil Society Component:

Initial steps towards reinforcing participatory governance through an increased involvement of civil society with authorities related to Human Rights and oversight mechanisms have taken place. The project has built a knowledge base for strengthening the involvement of CSOs in human rights and oversight mechanisms initiatives. Processes for more accountable, transparent and participatory approaches by parliamentary Committees (Human Rights and Civil Society Committees) and the Human Rights Commission have also been launched.

- **Outputs:**

Human Rights Component: 30% complete at the end of 2012.

In 2012 UNDP provided support technical advisory and capacity building support to the IHCHR to assist the following:

- Initiated and built understanding of and reached consensus on the legal frameworks for the IHCHR functions and duties codified in Law 53 of 2008;
- Facilitated increased understanding of international standards and operating frameworks of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) - including the Paris Principles (UN GA Res. 48/134) - accreditation principles and frameworks, international best practices, and the specific roles of NHRIs in protecting, promoting, and mainstreaming human rights;
- Developed a strong understanding on the role of Human Rights Commissioners. Awareness raised regarding different experiences and best practices from South Africa, Palestine and Morocco and examined challenges faced by these other commissions;
- Initiated discussion and facilitated consensus mechanisms regarding the vision and mandate of the Iraqi HCHR, including consensus reached on the functional and thematic priorities which will drive decisions, organizational infrastructure and internal procedures;
- Established networks with similar institutions abroad.

In conclusion the workshop proposed a set of recommendations which have been adopted by the commissioners:

- The Commissioners adopted the vision and the mission of the Iraqi HCHR;
- The Commissioners adopted the organizational structure of the commission at central and governorate level. They acknowledge the importance of creating linkages with the Human Rights Board that is to be established at regional level. Furthermore, the Commissioners agreed that a channel of discussion and consultations will be commenced with KRG to define the mandate of the KRG Human Rights Board and the Iraqi HCHR;

- A draft regulatory framework was presented and discussed. Comments were provided and are being incorporated;
- A draft strategy has been presented defining the scope of the work of the Commission, coordination mechanism and partners.

Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption component: 20% complete at end of 2012.

3. The Iraqi state is able to promote and undertake governance process in an accountable and transparent manner.

3.1 Support MPs and staff from targeted committees (i.e. the Integrity and Finance Committees) for effective follow up on cases of administrative and financial corruption.

Terms of reference developed to support the Parliament Integrity and Legal Committees related to financial and administrative issues.

3.2 Support the consultations and establishment of the KRG Commission of Integrity.

Substantive consultations resulted in a decision to define what is required to establish a KRG Commission of Integrity and who will do what. A comparative analysis on KRG Commission of Integrity Law 3/2012 and two laws at the Federal level: Commission of Integrity Law 30/2011 and CPA 55/2004 completed. Recommendations based on the identified strengths and weaknesses for the establishment of a KRG Commission of Integrity provided. Bi-laws, internal policies and a structure for the KRG Commission of Integrity developed and proposed to key KRG decision makers. Planning for a workshop 1st Quarter 2013 to facilitate comprehensive discussions on the establishment of a KRG Commission of Integrity with relevant institutions initiated: Initial framework for commissioning investigative work in line with KRG Law 3/2012 proposed.

3.3 Provide a need assessment, capacity building recommendations to the KRG BSA.

Multiple meetings with the Prime Minister's Office and the Kurdistan Board of Supreme Audit resulted in the commitment to conduct a needs assessment for Kurdistan Board of Supreme Audit and develop a framework. A working group is under formation and decision made that the international standard is that of the UK. Dialogue opened with the National Audit Office (NAO) of the UK.

3.4 Support the development of a curriculum on investigative journalism.

Discussions initiated and are on-going with Baghdad University Media College to develop a curriculum and training on investigative journalism.

3.5 Plan and organise a workshop to approve training curriculum investigative journalism when review completed.

Review not yet complete as linked to action in 3.4

4. Civil society organisations have enhanced capacity to engage with parliament and relevant parliamentary committees on policy issues.

4.5 Selection of teams and identification of partners for continued NACS campaigns.

Ways forward and multiple trainers identified including those who train the trainers.

4.6 Identify relevant materials to conduct training and awareness campaigns on NACS.

Training materials are in final development for training of trainers. Materials for the Anti-Corruption Campaign are under development for the 96 sessions in 15 governorates. The training of trainers will be conducted 1st Quarter 2013 and the launch of the anti-corruption campaign anticipated to initiate 1st Quarter 2013.

Civil Society:

CSO grant guidelines: An extensive consultation process has led to the development of a set of CSO Grant Guidelines that integrate UNDP best practices as well as practical local context aspects. The innovative, participatory and open approach to the development of these guidelines has been appreciated both by the parliamentary CSO Committee and the CSO community. These guidelines are being tested through the UNDP project “Empowering CSOs in Iraq”⁶ that is being implemented in parallel to the project reported on herein and will set the ground for upcoming CSOs small grants for human rights and oversight mechanisms.

CSO selection process: A CSO Grant Selection Committee has been established to manage the grant selection process and has been tested through the parallel UNDP project “Empowering CSOs in Iraq”. As a result 15 CSO consortia have been shortlisted out of 54 initial applicants. 38% of concept notes received relate to human rights, 24% to anti-corruption and 33% to advocacy for enhanced service delivery. A lighter version of this selection process, incorporating lessons learned will guide the CSOs small grants for human rights and oversight mechanisms to be launched in 2013 under the project reported on herein.

CSO Grants on Human Rights awareness, IHCHR and oversight mechanisms: technical discussions have taken place in order to design a call for proposals that will cover Human Rights awareness raising, trainings and production of educational materials as well as the promotion of the work of the Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Committee. In addition, small CSO grants that will support interventions related to civil society led oversight mechanisms to address issues related to corruption, transparency and accountability have also been discussed. These activities will be launched in 2013.

CSO capacity development: A CSO capacity development intervention has been designed as a complement to the grant process under the parallel UNDP project “Empowering CSOs in Iraq”. An innovative initial step has been to coach the 15 candidate CSO consortia in project proposal development. The result is that the 53 CSOs comprising those 15 consortia now have better skills to design effective interventions and to access international donor funding in the future. It is expected that some of these same CSOs will apply for the upcoming CSOs small grants for human rights and oversight mechanisms and will therefore exercise their increased capacities under this project.

Monitoring and reporting on CSO capacity (Human Rights and Oversight mechanisms): A capacity assessment exercise was initiated under the parallel UNDP project “Empowering CSOs in Iraq” covering 53 CSOs working on human rights, anti-corruption and promotion of adequate service delivery issues. This assessment will serve as a base for measuring CSO capacity progress. UNDP plans to partner with the Human Rights Office (UNAMI) in order to receive support for monitoring CSO grant implementation under this UNDP project and has also contracted a

⁶ “Empowering CSOs in Iraq” is being implemented by UNDP in parallel to this project and is funded through the Iraq UNDAF Trust Fund by the Danish Government.

consultancy firm to support the monitoring under the parallel UNDP project “Empowering CSOs in Iraq”.

Coordination on Civil Society: An Advisory Committee regrouping main donors (Denmark, Norway and Sweden) engaged in supporting Civil Society in Iraq has been formed and met twice in 2012. These meetings have allowed drawing synergies between parallel projects implemented by UNDP on Civil Society empowerment. In addition, an informal coordination mechanism for agencies implementing projects related to civil society empowerment has been agreed upon and will initiate meetings in 2013, the EU, USAID, NDI, Mercy Corps, UNOPS and UNDP are some of the interested participants.

Support to CSO and parliamentary committee engagement: A trust-based dialogue has been established with the parliamentary CSO Committee that has led to mutual consultations on various issues related to civil society affairs in Iraq and to high levels of support to the UNDP project. Activities to engage the Human Rights Committee and the Human Rights Commission with Human Rights NGOs have initiated in December 2012 with a successful round table that gathered 22 CSOs with representatives of those institutions. This event launched the discussion on the development of an effective engagement plan between these parties.

- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:**

Human Rights Component:

Nothing to report as no delays experienced, matters are moving according to schedule and challenges/lessons learned not yet mature as project is young.

Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption component:

Nothing to report as no delays experienced, matters are moving according to schedule and challenges/lessons learned not yet mature as project is young.

Civil Society Component: (delays) :

The launching of small CSO grants for human rights and oversight mechanism projects has been planned for 2013 in order to benefit from the experience of the parallel UNDP project “Empowering CSOs in Iraq” and maximizing lessons learned and synergies in this regard. Within challenges and lessons learned nothing to report for CSOs.

Risks:

Risks Human Rights Component:

The highly politicized environment in Iraq will have impact on the independence of the IHCHR. UNDP, through this project, will advocate and facilitate that Civil Society will have an active and effective oversight role on the work of the Commission. In addition, the project will, continue to define the roles of the IHCHR, COR HRC and Civil Society on Human Rights related issues. This will be done through regular meetings and engagement between all actors.

Risks Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Component:

All components of this project are new initiatives, thus it is essential that UNDP build strong relationships with key decision makers and partners. Part of this initial phase has been to consult and make preparations based on decisions made during consultation. Additionally, there was a need to

conduct analysis and reviews to serve as baselines to further open discussion and identify ways forward with partners.

The anti-corruption campaign will be through 96 sessions conducted in 15 governorates. It is critical that risk is managed with ongoing liaison with community members and the trained facilitators of these sessions. If the campaign is threatened by violence there is a need to have risk management in place and find alternate arrangements

Risks Civil Society Component:

Adequate CSOs cannot be identified: Through the implementation of parallel UNDP projects it is clear that although local CSOs lack certain capacities, there is a wealth of interested organizations that are working in issues related to Human rights. There seem to be less CSOs specialized on anti-corruption matters as this is a more technical and sensitive area, but interesting proposals are being put forward by CSOs on those themes also.

- **Qualitative assessment:**

Human Rights Component:

Output 1

- The Iraq Human Rights Commission has enhanced capacity to execute its mandate.
- UNDP organised a workshop in August 2012 with experts from South Africa, Morocco, Iraq Council of Representatives and UNOHCHR to facilitate and assist the establishment of the organisational structure of the Commission.
- A workshop was organised in Egypt, targeting 14 Human Rights Commissioners, COR Human Rights Committee members and KRG Human Rights Board members, in December 2012.

UNDP supported the preparation of the US\$ 4 Million budget of the Commission for the year 2012, and the US\$ 26 Million budget for the year 2013. The two budgets are approved by the Council of Representatives.

Output 2

Iraq has a national platform for an expanded human rights dialogue.

Discussion with the CSO component of the project has led to the initiation of a small grants scheme to fund Human Rights activities.

Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Component:

Output 3

Substantive work and consultation occurred in 2012 after the initiation of the project mid May 2012. This six month initiation of the project consulted with partners and wider afield as well as initiated baseline planning and analysis. During the year there have been multiple high level meetings which include but not limited to: the Prime Minister's Office KRG; Chief Justice; Council of High Judiciary; Ministry of Justice; Head of Kurdistan Parliament; Kurdistan Board of Supreme Audit and Baghdad University/ Media College. These consultations resulted in three key actions within the project. The first was the decision to further the dialogue on the establishment of a KRG Commission of Integrity, the second to initiate a needs assessment for the KRG Board of Supreme Audit and the third to further dialogue on investigative journalism regarding interest and needs with higher learning institutions.

Multiple consultations resulted in a decision to define what is required to establish a KRG Commission

of Integrity and who will do what. As an outcome of the meetings, a senior consultant was recruited to look deeply into the KRG Commission of Integrity including the completion of a comparative analysis on KRG Commission of Integrity Law 3/2012 and two laws at the Federal level: Commission of Integrity Law 30/2011 and CPA 55/2004. Recommendations were provided based on the identified strengths and weaknesses for the establishment of a KRG Commission of Integrity. Bi-laws, internal policies and a structure for the KRG Commission of Integrity were developed and proposed to key KRG decision makers. Planning initiated for a workshop scheduled 1st Quarter 2013 to facilitate comprehensive discussions on the establishment of a KRG Commission of Integrity with relevant institutions: Ministry of Justice, Judiciary, Parliament and CSOs/NGOs. Additionally, an initial framework for commissioning investigative work in line with KRG Law 3/2012 was proposed.

Multiple meetings were held with the Prime Minister's Office and the Kurdistan Board of Supreme Audit (KBSA). These meetings resulted in the commitment to develop a framework and further work with UNDP. A KBAS needs assessment with terms of reference developed. During 4th Quarter, it was decided that a working group of supreme audit institutions will be nominated and decided which international standards will be aligned to KBSA. The system most closely aligned to the KBSA is that of the UK, thus dialogue opened with the National Audit Office (NAO) of the UK. Additionally, terms of reference were developed to support the Parliament Integrity and Legal Committees related to financial and administrative issues.

Discussions initiated and continue into 2013 with Baghdad University/ Media College regarding the development of a curriculum and training on investigative journalism.

Output 4

During 2012, the training of trainers materials were drafted, multiple trainers identified and the training programme for the anti-corruption campaign, which is composed of 96 sessions in final planning. Both the training of trainers and the launch of the anti-corruption campaign are anticipated 1st Quarter 2013.

Civil Society Component:

Overall achievements of the civil society component of the project so far related to the fact that the project is benefiting from the parallel experience taking place through the implementation of the UNDP project "Empowering CSOs in Iraq". The later project shares common objectives and approaches with the project reported herein when it comes to promoting civil society. The CSO granting mechanism, proposal selection and understanding of CSOs capacities is being exercised and field-tested through the project "Empowering CSOs in Iraq" and thus allows for a higher quality implementation of the civil society component of this project. Experience from other UNDP interventions in Human Rights and Anti-Corruption is also feeding this learning process.

Some of the key learning aspects have been the benefits of developing grant guidelines in a consultative way with concerned CSOs, promoting peer networking for CSOs through the promotion of CSO networks and CSO interaction opportunities and the critical importance of ensuring the transparency and accountability of the selection process (even if this requires more implementation time).

Cross-cutting issues: Gender

Through the implementation of the UNDP project "Empowering CSOs in Iraq" it has been observed that local CSOs remain weak in terms of presenting strong gender focused proposals and the participation of women in CSO trainings and workshops often remains below 30%. The project management will make deliberate efforts to promote women participation in CSO projects and addressing gender issues through the project.

Within the context of the human rights component, the issues of gender will be addressed at two levels. The first is through the selection criteria adopted for the formation of the Commission itself, and the second is through the actions of the Commission to address gender equality as a human rights issue. It will be imperative that the Commission embodies the principles of equity it purports to defend.

Cross-cutting issues: Youth

Through the implementation of the UNDP project “Empowering CSOs in Iraq” it has been observed that youth remains underrepresented within local CSOs and that there are few CSO that propose a significant role of youth or target youth specifically in their interventions. The project management will make deliberate efforts to promote youth participation and targeting through the civil society component.

Cross-cutting issues: Environment

Though not a direct focus of the human rights component; the protection of the environment as part of the human rights framework to ensure quality of life for all will be an area of concern for the Commission.

Cross-cutting issues: Human Rights

As the primary focus of the human rights component of the project, it is intended that the need for an independent and capable institution to promote and protect human rights in Iraq will be firmly established and supported. This will enable the GoI to honour its obligations on the numerous international conventions and agreements to which it is signatory.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Output 1 Indicators:			
Indicator 1.1. Regulatory framework of the Commission in Place Baseline: No regulatory framework in place Planned Target: Functioning Commission in place.	Draft Regulatory framework is developed and under discussion.	Meetings reports	Adopted regulatory framework available
Indicator 1.2 Sub-national IHCHR Offices established at governorate level. Baseline: 0 (zero) Planned Target: 4 (four)	1 office established in Baghdad as Main IHCHR Office.		Reports
Indicator 1.3 Number of Human Rights Commissioners disaggregated by federal/KRG levels. Baseline: 0 (zero) in Baghdad and 0 (zero) in KRG Planned Target: 25 Human Rights Commissioners [central (14) and KRG (11)]	14 Human Rights Commissioners are voted for by the COR representing, ethnic groups, geographical areas, minorities, women, and religious groups at federal level.		Reports, and defined thematic areas
Indicator 1.4 Number of core staff trained to execute their services effectively. Baseline: 0 (zero) core staff trained. Planned Target: 20 core staff trained.	Financial expert has been recruited and trained by UNDP. 14 commissioners trained in investigation of violations and report writing.		Two years budget of the commission is approved by the COR.
Indicator 1.5 Percentage (%) of those trained fully satisfied with the relevance, quality and usefulness the training provided. Baseline: No training Planned Target: 80% satisfied.			
Output 2 Indicators			
Indicator 2.1 IHCHR outreach strategy is drafted Baseline: No draft Planned Target: Draft IHCHR strategy document.	In progress		
Indicator 2.2 Number of IHCHR public information campaigns undertaken and disaggregated by federal/KRG level Baseline: 0 (zero) public information campaigns Planned Target: 3 (three) public information campaigns at central level; 3 (three) at KRG level.	Not yet initiated. This will be achieved upon the development of the outreach strategy		
Indicator 2.3 Number of Human Rights CSOs engaged in a formal national dialogue on human rights Baseline: 18 (eighteen)	22 national NGOs have been engaged in a round table discussion with Human Rights Committee and Human Rights Commission	Further activities to take place in 2013 to formalize this dialogue process through the establishment	Round table attendance list.

Planned Target: 43 (forty-three)		of a Human Rights Advisory Board.	
Indicator 2.4 Number of staff of the COR Human Rights Committee trained on human rights Baseline: 0 (zero) Planned Target: 18	15 member of the COR HRC trained on Human Rights Strategic Planning		Strategic action plan developed, adopted and available.
Indicator 2.5 COR Human Rights strategic framework and action plan developed Baseline: No Planned Target: Yes (strategic framework and action plan developed)	Strategic action plan developed and adopted		Reports
Indicator 2.6 Percentage of CSOs engaged in the national dialogue process satisfied with the level and quality of engagement with regards to human rights Baseline: 0 (zero) Planned Target: 80%	Progress		
Output 3 Indicators			
Indicator 3.1 Number of trainers deployed in the COR Committees and in the Governorates Baseline: 0 (zero) Planned Target: 8 (eight)	Consultations held, and preparations under development for a Training of Trainers to be conducted 1 st Quarter 2013. Once trainers are in place the launch of the Anti-Corruption Campaign will initiate.	No variance on schedule	
Indicator 3.2 Consultations to establish framework on KRG Commission of Integrity Baseline: None Planned Target: Framework for establishment approved	Five high level consultations took place in 2012 regarding the framework on the KRG Commission of Integrity. A comparative analysis was completed on KRG Commission of Integrity Law 3/2012 and two laws at the Federal level: Commission of Integrity Law 30/2011 and CPA 55/2004. A result of the discussions is a Workshop 1 st Quarter 2013. ACHIEVED: Draft framework developed and submitted to KRG.	No variance on schedule	
Indicator 3.3 Investigative journalism curriculum developed Baseline: No curriculum Planned Target: Curriculum developed.	Consultations held, options explored and preparations made for a workshop during 1 st Quarter 2013. University identified.	No variance on schedule	
Outcome 4 Indicators:			

<p>Indicator 4.1 Number of informal citizens' oversight mechanisms at governorate level reflecting diverse CSO stakeholder influence and participation Baseline: 0 (zero) Planned Target: 2 (two) citizen oversight mechanisms</p>	zero	Oversight mechanisms will be established by CSOs through a small grant scheme that will take place in 2013. A parallel UNDP project ⁷ is also establishing complementary oversight mechanism CSO projects in 2013.	CSO grant agreements with UNDP CSO project documents
<p>Indicator 4.2 Number of CSOs trained to engage with parliamentary bodies on issues pertaining to policy formulation, monitoring and tracking of policy implementation Baseline: 4 (four) Planned Target: 10 (ten)</p>	zero	This will be initiated in 2013. The baseline is re-defined to 0 (zero)	
<p>Indicator 4.3 Percentage of CSOs trained fully satisfied with quality of training provided in terms of relevance and usefulness and quality of training provided Baseline: 0 (zero) Planned Target: 80%</p>	zero	This will be initiated in 2013.	
<p>Indicator 4.5 IHCHR strategy to engage with CSO, media, human rights, public education, academic institutions and CoR drafted Baseline: No strategy Planned Target: Strategy drafted</p>			
<p>Indicator 4.6 Public human rights education strategy drafted Baseline: No Planned Target: Strategy drafted</p>			

⁷ "Empowering CSOs in Iraq" funded through the Iraq UNDAF Trust Fund

iii) A Specific Story

Human Rights Component: Nothing to report.

Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Component: Nothing to report, though it is noted one story regarding the Anti-Corruption Campaign is to be posted on the UNDP Iraq web-site early 2nd Quarter 2013.

Civil Society Component: nothing to report.

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations

Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Component:

A comparative analysis was completed on KRG Commission of Integrity Law 3/2012 and two laws at the Federal level: Commission of Integrity Law 30/2011 and CPA 55/2004. This analysis serves as the baseline for further discussion on the development of a KRG Commission of Integrity.

Civil Society Component:

A CSO capacity assessment and mapping was initiated in December 2012 under the parallel UNDP project “Empowering CSOs in Iraq”. This assessment will ensure a better understanding of capacity issues of Iraqi CSOs in general and support a better design of the civil society component under this project.

Qualitative quarterly reports and a final good practices and lessons learned report will also be produced under the parallel UNDP project mentioned above, this will continue feeding into the learning process and synergy identification for the project reported on herein.

IV. Programmatic Revisions

Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption component is on schedule and has no programme adjustments or revisions.

V. Resources (Optional)

Civil Society Component:

The project document had originally allocated 300,000 USD grants. The project management has decided to allocate part of these funds for other activities complementary activities that create synergies between the Human Rights, Anti-corruption and civil society component. Therefore the total amount of grants is planned for 90,000 USD.