



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GROUP
IRAQ TRUST FUND

Programme Cover Sheet

Participating UN Organisation:		Sector Outcome Team(s):	
UNESCO (lead), UNOPS		Protection	
Programme Manager(s):		Sector Outcome Team Leader(s):	
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Programme Title:		Programme Number:	
Protection of Media Professionals, Human Rights Defenders and Members of the Academic Community in Iraq		F8-13	

Programme Description
<p>This project aims at supporting the following groups: media professionals, Human Rights Defenders and members of the academic community, who have been especially targeted by extremists, suffering the consequences of violence and threats inside Iraq. The project is divided into three inter-related outputs: (i) an active Federation will be developed between national institutions, such as the MoJ, the MoHR, the CMC, the IBA and CSOs, in promoting a greater understanding and the increased capacity to respond to human rights issues, including raising awareness of human rights abuses in Iraq. A series of consultative meetings to address human rights concerns will focus on the development of an official Iraq wide federation of CSOs. The federation will work to raise human rights awareness among the general public national institutions and the target groups and monitor human rights issues; (ii) the targeted groups will each receive specialized training on human rights protection systems and monitoring human rights violations. In addition, roundtables will be held on human rights protection between the target groups, government officials and members of the Iraqi Bar Association; (iii) personal and safety training will be provided to increase their capacity to cope with threats and professionals risk; and two local experts to work within an Iraqi NGO in Baghdad and Erbil to create its capacity to serve as regional resources on safety and security issues, to monitor and report on the security situation in Iraq, coordinate the trainings, as well as serve as a regional network coordinator for beneficiaries.</p> <p>While UNESCO will lead the overall project, the division of labor will be shared according to UNESCO and UNOPS mandates and expertise, and in association with NGOs and with Iraqi civil society, as well as with the beneficiary groups.</p>

Programme Costs:	
UNDG ITF:	US\$ 1,000,000
Govt. Contribution:	
Agency Core:	
Other:	
TOTAL:	US\$ 1,000,000

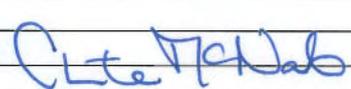
Programme Location:	
Governorate(s):	Nationwide with hubs in Baghdad, and Erbil
District(s):	
Town(s):	

Govt of Iraq Line Ministry Responsible:
Ministry of Human Rights Communications and Media Commission (CMC)

Programme Duration:	
Total # of months:	12
Expected Start date	15 July 2010
Expected End date	14 July 2011

Review & Approval Dates	
Line Ministry Endorsement Date:	Ministry of Human Rights November 2008 Communications and Media Commission 30 August 2009
Concept Note Approval Date:	21 December 2008
SOT Approval Date:	09 March 2010
Peer Group Review Date:	4 May 2010
ISRB Approval Date:	22 June 2010
Steering Committee Approval Date:	27 June 2010

Signatures of Agencies and Steering Committee Chair

I.	Name of Representative	Mohamed Djelid
	Signature	
	Name of Agency	UNESCO
	Date	27 June 2010
II.	Name of Representative	Gerhard Pansegrouw
	Signature	
	Name of Agency	UNOPS IQOC
	Date	27.6.2010
III.	Name of Steering Committee Chair	Christine McNab
	Signature	
	Date	27 June 2010

National Priority or Goals: (NDS 2007 – 2010 and ICI):
NDS:

- Pillar 4: Strengthening good governance and improving security

ICI Benchmarks (as per Results Matrix 2008-2010):

- 3.3 Uphold and protect human rights, establish the rule of law, and overcome the legacy of the recent and distant past.
- 3.3.2 Establish and implement effective rule of law institutions and policies.

Sector Team Outcome:

1. An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq

Joint Programme Outcome(s):

An environment for improved protection of civilians based on human rights standards in place throughout Iraq

**Detailed Breakdown of Budget by Source of Funds and
Distribution of Programme Budget by Participating UN Organisation**

Participating UN Organisation	Portion from ITF Budget (US \$)
UNESCO	589,452
UNOPS	410,548
Total Budget (US \$)	1,000,000

Total budget (in US \$):	US\$1,000,000
Sources:	
• Government	US\$0
• ITF (Earned interest in the POT sector)	US\$1,000,000
• ITF (un-earmarked)	US\$0
<u>UN Core/non-core sources</u>	
• UN Org	US\$0

1. Executive Summary

The aim of the project is to support and build capacity on human rights and personal security and safety protection for professional media workers, the academic community and Human Rights activists, who have been especially targeted and suffer the consequences of violence and threats inside Iraq.

The focus of this project is:

1. Develop an active Federation between national institutions, such as the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR), The Communications and Media Commission (CMC), The Iraqi Bar Association, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), in promoting a greater understanding and the increased capacity to react to human rights issues, including raising awareness of human rights abuses in Iraq. This will result in the creation of an official federation of CSOs which will be responsible in the continued awareness raising and reporting on human rights issues among the general public, national institutions and the target groups.
2. Strengthen the capacity of the targeted groups to promote a human rights system by providing practical tools to report and monitor human rights violations to national and international institutions.
3. Increase the capacity of the targeted groups to cope with threats and professionals risk by providing practical tools on security issues to ensure their personal safety.

The project will sensitize the public, government officials and members of judiciary institutions, including judges, lawyers, and law enforcement officials, on the roles of media workers, human rights defenders (HRDs) and academics in promoting human rights and democratic institutions, thus ensuring that the target groups' rights are better protected under the law and that attacks on these professionals are understood as a threat to Iraq's development. Since the 2003 invasion, these three professional groups have been particularly targeted by those opposed to Iraq's emergence as a state with strong democratic institutions and a respect for human rights. Therefore, this project is part of the education process directed to create a culture of safety for the targeted groups as well as a culture of respect for human rights that will eventually contribute to improvements in the security situation in Iraq.

Media workers include journalists and people who work with them in supporting roles, such as photographers, cameramen, drivers, interpreters, fixers and guards. Academics are comprised of university professors. Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) are people who act to promote or protect human rights, very often investigating violations in the field, which puts them at risk. Although overall security in Iraq has improved, the situation faced by these particular stakeholders remains dangerous, which highlights the need for a nationwide awareness campaign and safety training for Iraqi media professionals, academics, and HRDs.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are increasingly influential actors in national development. Civil Society refers to all groups outside government such as community groups, non-governmental organizations, labour unions, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations and foundations. Civil society expresses the interests of social groups and raises awareness of key issues in order to influence policy and decision-making. In recent decades, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have been successful in shaping global policy through advocacy campaigns and mobilization of people and resources.

Iraq has experienced a significant decline in the number of journalists killed, consistent with an overall improvement in security conditions in Iraq. Nevertheless, according to the Committee to Protect Journalist (CPJ), Iraq remains one the deadliest countries for journalists to operate. The academic community is also subjected to threats and attacks intended to silence, undermine and limit quality higher education and its contribution to economic, political and human development in the country. Human Rights defenders often find themselves on the frontline of conflict and there is clear evidence that those who fight for human rights in Iraq are under threat.

This reality shows an urgent need to strengthen the protection of these sectors of the society, raise awareness of the dangers they face the importance of their presence and provide them with the necessary tools to ensure their

personal safety and knowledge on promoting human rights.

Two national consultants/coordinators, one in Baghdad and one in Kurdistan (Erbil) will be placed within local NGO, such as Journalism Freedom Observatory (JFO). UNESCO has been evaluating local organizations who have initiated some activity in the area of safety and security awareness for journalists in which to locate these coordinators who would help build the organization's capacity to expand its services, to serve as resources available to the three target groups, and can be used to seek or share information related to human rights, security and safety issues. These coordinators, and the NGO partner, will be responsible for awareness and educational campaigns regarding the important role played by academic and professional media in the construction of a state with democratic institutions that respect human rights. Also they will be responsible for provide and coordinate ongoing education for the target groups with regard to security, safety and human rights issues.

This is a joint project between UNESCO and UNOPS. UNESCO will focus on activities related to media professionals and members of the academic community while UNOPS will work on activities related to Human Rights Defenders based on its experience in project management and specifically in implementing human rights projects in Iraq. UNOPS will work in collaboration with a NGO partner for the implementation of its activities. NGO Un Ponte Per (UPP) is under consideration for this role as it has been recommended by the Protection Sector Outcome Team because of its experience with human rights organizations and activists. Any NGO chosen for this role will be selected in accordance with UNOPS procurement rules. UNESCO will also select its NGO partner following its internal rules as they would apply to this activity. Both UNESCO and UNOPS will work in close coordination to implement the project while focusing on their respective areas of expertise. For certain elements of the project, such as safety training and human rights protection training, joint activities will take place and resources will be shared.

The two governmental entities directly involved in this project are the Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR) and the Communications and Media Commission (CMC). The Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice will be included in specific activities, relevant to their responsibilities toward the three vulnerable groups.

The project builds on UNESCO's previous work with the International News Safety Institute (INSI), which included safety trainings and awareness rising about safety issues aimed at enabling journalists to take relevant precautions during the 2005 Iraqi elections. A total of 163 Iraqi journalists have received security training from INSI since 2004.

2. Situation Analysis

The protection of civilians is vital to the peace making process. The National Report on The Status of Human Development in Iraq 2008 indicates a high correlation between human security, including physical, social and political security, and human development: "Progress in one bolsters progress in the other, and failure in either area increases failure in the other. The two concepts are closely linked to human rights, which guarantee the freedoms and rights of development." Working to improve the situation for specific vulnerable professional sectors prone to numerous violations, persecutions and abuses is an efficient way to increase security in Iraq, and to create a sustainable environment for peace. The three professional groups that are the focus of this project -media workers, HRDs and academics- play particularly important roles in the development of civil society and democratic institutions and the protection of human rights. With all three groups in jeopardy, the situation is critical. Certainly, the work of these groups is a legitimate activity done within the framework of an emerging democracy where multiple parties from civil society are actively involved with the state on issues ranging from ensuring of governance to protecting fundamental human rights.

Subject to attacks from all sides of the conflict, media workers are among the most vulnerable members of society. Since March 2003, the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) has reported the killing of 140 journalists and 51 media workers, making Iraq in 2008 the deadliest nation in the world for journalists for the sixth consecutive year. Two trends were identified during this period: media workers were singled out and murdered, and Iraqi authorities remained unable to apprehend and punish those responsible, leading to an

environment of impunity. As a result, Iraq is ranked first worldwide on CPJ's Impunity Index, which calculates the number of unsolved journalist murders as a percentage of the population. From 2008 to the end of 2009, the Director General of UNESCO condemned the murders of 15 journalists in Iraq, an average of one murdered reporter every six weeks. Journalists in Iraq have consistently called for renewed efforts for training in safety and security.

Iraqi educators have not been immune to threats or violence either. A targeted campaign has been conducted against professors, teachers, students, and staff, and learning institutions. Tactics include assassinations, bombings, abduction, car ambushes, detention, and intimidation. Between 2003 and 2009, 265 academics have been assassinated, according to the International Committee for Support of Iraqi Academics; students have also been killed, mostly by car bombs and mortar rounds targeting schools and universities, according to the UNAMI/ HR report from January-March 2007. This is the most recent reporting available on this issue that is based on official data.

The impact of this campaign of terror and blatant disregard for learning institutions have resulted in a significant "brain-drain" from the country, the suspension of classes for months at a time, replacement of lecturers by less qualified recent graduates, a decline in the quality of education, staff and student absences, and a traumatized student and staff population.

As UNAMI HRO, Human Rights Watch and the Brussels Tribunal have reported, a significant number of HRDs suffer from abuses in Iraq, making the country one of the most dangerous areas in the world for activists. The most exposed categories are human rights and peace-building activists, trade unionists, journalists, and women's rights organizations, as well as women activists. The 2009 Human Rights Watch World Report states "Insurgent groups operating in Basra and Baghdad have specifically targeted women who are politicians, civil servants, journalists, and women's rights activists." A recent report from Amnesty International (April 2010) focusing on attacks against Iraqi civilians highlights the fact that human rights defenders are the target of threats, violence and killings because of their human rights work. The report also notes that women campaigning for women's rights have been specifically targeted because of their activities.

The program's components will be designed through direct consultation with local and national interlocutors in order to adapt training material and safety tools to each specific target groups' needs.

3. Lessons Learned, NDS and ICI Relevance, Cross-Cutting Issues, and Agency Experience in Iraq/in the Sector

3.1 NDS and ICI Relevance

The project responds to repeated demands by Iraqi media workers, academics and HRDs to ensure their security and allow them to fulfill their mission as vital members of civil society in a safe environment. It directly contributes to the improvement of a general climate of security for the Iraqi population by targeting specific vulnerable professional sectors, which are at the forefront of the defense of basic rights, and strengthens good governance by empowering those who are essential contributors to citizen oversight through dissemination of information.

The project directly supports the NDS objective to Strengthen Good Governance and Improve Security by combining awareness activities, advocacy of human rights, capacity building of both governmental and non-state actors, and a solid safety component. This will contribute to overcoming the plague of insecurity in Iraq, enhance adherence to the rule of law, and create a favorable environment for a country-wide respect of human rights.

Further, the project contributes to ICI targets 3.3.2: "establish and implement effective rule of law and policies" by working hand in hand with line ministries and members of the judicial system, providing them with capacity building on norms and standards of human rights to strengthen judicial administration and maximize the respect of the rule of law in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and end impunity.

It also includes a contribution to ICI goal 4.4.1.6: “Reduce gender discrimination, increase participation of women in public life and economic activity; increase women’s participation in politics at decision-making levels and their involvement in the democratization process; protect women from violence and mobilize their potential to promote peace.” Reducing insecurity faced by women journalist, activists and academics through specific trainings will create a propitious climate for their participation in all areas of the community and civil society.

Access to information and education, as well as respect for human rights, are all key factors in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. A citizenry empowered and educated to play its role in the development of democratic institutions, and a media establishment capable of holding officials accountable for their actions, directly influences outcomes on a variety of local and national priorities including those related to the MDGs, as they apply to Iraq.

3.2 Lessons Learned

Since 2003, UNESCO and UNOPS have implemented and managed projects in Iraq through some of the toughest periods of recent. Many lessons have been learned from that time, including a willingness and capacity to adapt to changing circumstances.

As part of the Project C11-07, “Support for fair, safe & professional media election coverage: Election reporting guide and advocacy campaigns” held in the first quarter of 2005, UNESCO carried out safety trainings for journalists in cooperation with INSI and Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR). The safety training took place in Iraq, in the governorate of Suleymanyia, with seminars to develop the capacity of Iraqi civil society and media to enhance the safety of journalists and media workers.

Due to the security situation at that time, the implementer was forced to scale-back and training targets were missed. While the security situation has now improved in Iraq, allowing for more freedom of movement, UNESCO and UNOPS are cognizant of the limitations and the fact that the security situation is fluid. The training of trainers’ component in this project is one level of protection against a deteriorating security situation. In addition, these local trainees/advisors will be regionally based to avoid undue travel during times when security threats may be high. Improved security in the north of Iraq provides another means of circumnavigating security threats. UNESCO and UNOPS feel confident that management of the project could continue from Amman working with local staff, should this need arise.

UNOPS, together with UNAMI HRO, has been providing assistance to the Ministry of Human Rights, Judiciary, professional groups, and civil society organizations since 2004. They have identified a strong commitment within the MoHR, as well as civil society, to achieve promotion and protection of human rights. However, experience in Iraq has shown that security measures must be taken at every step to ensure safety of human rights activists, particularly those from civil society, in order for them to be able to safely carry on their activities

3.3. Assessment of Cross-cutting Issues:

Human Rights: All three beneficiary groups are directly or indirectly involved in promoting human rights in Iraq. HRDs are on the frontline promoting and respecting human rights. Media workers hold officials accountable for their actions, including failure to uphold human rights and protect civil society in order to ensure its role in the country’s development. Academics lay the foundation stones for tomorrow’s leaders and ensure that education includes the principles of respect for human rights, mutual respect, tolerance and peace. This project promotes human rights advocacy, especially through the areas of expertise of the target group.

Gender Equality: There is a crucial need for women to participate fully in all aspects of political leadership, in defence of human rights, and in information and higher education sectors. Thus, the Project will:

- Ensure that women are represented in round tables, workshops and training groups by active recruitment of female participants;

- Direct part of the awareness campaign towards a female audience and highlight the role of women;
- Ensure that the awareness raising campaign, roundtables, workshops, and training fully take into account the particular problems faced by women HRDs.

Key environmental issues: There are no specific environmental issues being addressed by this project.

Employment generation: This project will not directly or indirectly generate any employment.

3.4. Agency experience in Iraq and in the sector:

UNESCO - as the specialized agency for communication, promotion of freedom of expression and right of access to information - provides an effective link between normative and practical assistance to media in the field and acts as an intermediary between UN agencies and programs, NGOs, civil society partners and Iraqi media professionals.

During the past 15 years of media development assistance, UNESCO has developed policies and strategies together with donors, UN and key international professional media organizations. These include the International Conference on Press Freedom and the publication of a report on “Safety of Journalists and Impunity.” This was the focus of World Press Freedom Day in May 2007 in Medellín, Colombia. Other expertise is highlighted within the endorsed declarations on assistance to media in conflict areas (World Press Freedom Day, Belgrade 2004), the role of media in building good governance (World Press Freedom Day, Dakar 2005) and the need to support the link between press freedom and poverty eradication (World Press Freedom Day, Colombo 2006). UNESCO’s Director General speaks out regularly on cases where journalists have been attacked or killed and calls for investigations into these crimes.

UNESCO participated in the UN/World Bank needs assessment for Iraq in 2003 and has since then been actively involved in the process of developing and promoting press freedom standards for Iraq through participation in the joint UN endeavours on Election support in 2005, Constitution building in 2005-2006 and Constitutional review in 2006-2008. Other program activity in Iraq has included programs such as Good Governance through support for Independent, Pluralistic, Professional and Sustainable Media; Support for Safe, Fair and Professional Media Election Coverage; Media and Human Rights: Promotion of Freedom of Expression and Human Rights in Iraq. In addition, UNESCO has worked to develop a media code of Ethics in Iraq and supported a Media Sustainability study. Three previous media projects have been implemented by UNESCO (C9-10c, G11-07, C9-21).

UNOPS has led and implemented a number of projects aimed at building the capacity of Human Rights NGOs including the support for the successful creation of a NGO human rights network; the Justice Network for Prisoners and the establishment of legal defence centres for the protection of detainee’s rights. UNOPS has also implemented a number of trainings for Iraqi human rights CSOs and activists on the monitoring and reporting of human rights violations. This experience will serve the training and networking elements of this project.

4. The Proposed Joint Programme:

This is a 12-month project divided into three inter-related parts: First, an active Federation is developed between national institutions, such as the MoJ, the MoHR, the CMC, the IBA and CSOs, in promoting a greater understanding and the increased capacity to react to human rights issues, including raising awareness of human rights abuses in Iraq. A series of consultative meetings to address mutual concerns will be focused on the development of an officially formed Iraq wide Federation of CSOs which will be responsible in the continued awareness raising and reporting on human rights issues among the general public, National institutions and the target groups; Second, the targeted groups will each receive specialized training on human rights protection systems and reporting and monitoring human rights violations, along with roundtables on human rights for them and government officials; Third, the target groups will each receive specific trainings on safety and security issues in order to enhance their responses to security threats, and will have available two regional centers that will serve as resource hubs (Baghdad and Erbil) for training, monitoring and reporting the security situation in Iraq, as well as a regional network of beneficiaries.

The project will be implemented jointly by UNESCO and UNOPS, with UNESCO as the lead agency for the overall management of the project. Overall coordination of the project will be assured through the project board which will be formulated at the onset of the project. The project board will be chaired by UNESCO. The Ministry of Human Rights will be closely involved in the implementation of the project through its role as a member and co-chair of the project board, its participation in the activities, and through the participation of government officials in key activities including a national conference on the role of HRDs. Their involvement will help to ensure sustainability of the project at the political level. The Communication and Media Commission will also be involved in the planning of activities and as a participant in capacity building activities that reinforce the roles of various government players in ensuring that crimes against the three targeted groups do not go unpunished.

The project has three distinct outputs corresponding to its three parts: Output 1.1, which will be led by UNESCO with UNOPS technical input, will focus on the development of a Federation of CSOs to promote a greater understanding of mutual concerns regarding the issue of human rights with the general public and national institutions in Iraq. Outputs 1.2 and 1.3 will focus on increasing capacities and developing regional resource centers, respectively, with UNESCO in the lead with input from UNOPS. The division of labor will correlate to the specialized areas of expertise of each organization. Given its experience with Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), UNOPS will implement the part of the project concerning human rights defenders, as well as the protection seminars on human rights and related issues.

UNESCO, as the UN agency with the particular mandate to defend freedom of expression and right of access to information, will be responsible for working with media workers and academics. In addition, the UNAMI HRO will play a consultative role in relation to the Human Rights roundtables. The main strategy behind the project is to develop capacity for the main actors listed within each output, while also building awareness, understanding and, developing active coordination among these stakeholders through the creation of a Federation of Civil Society Organizations. Training and workshops will be undertaken in parallel, as well as coordination meetings and simple forums for building trust and mutual understanding between non-state actors and officials.

First, develop an active Federation between national institutions, such as the MoJ, the MoHR, the CMC, the IBA and CSOs, will promote a greater understanding and will increase capacity to react to human rights issues, including raising awareness of human rights abuses in Iraq. A series of consultative meetings to address mutual concerns will be focused on the development of an officially formed Iraq wide Federation of CSOs which will be responsible in the continued awareness raising and reporting on human rights issues among the general public, National institutions and the target groups. The reports and recommendations that result as an outcome of the consultative meetings will be used to indicate and guide the formation of the national Federation.

Certainly, personal security of the target groups is a matter of major concern between them. The threat and personal risks they constantly face in their daily work have a negative impact on the development and building of a society that respects human rights. The three target groups are directly involved in reporting on violations and/or promoting human rights, fighting against impunity, and transferring the values of a democratic society. This project directly addresses these needs within the media sector, the academic community and the human rights sector and further advances the process by providing them with the knowledge, skills and tools needed to face protection, safety and security issues to further strengthen their role on promoting human rights.

All efforts will be undertaken to identify individuals who show promise and willingness to be further trained as trainers, as part of the project's Training of Trainers (ToT) component. These trainings will be the basis for enhancing sustainability and skills transfer beyond the project duration by providing advanced trainees an opportunity to become ongoing resources to their peers.

A change of attitude from government institutions is also important for the creation of a democratic state. Government and judicial officers need to understand and fulfill their responsibility as guarantors and protectors of the rule of law. Through this project, UNESCO, with the assistance of UNOPS, will provide legal awareness training for government officials, judges, prosecutors and independent lawyers on mechanisms and legal tools to address human rights violations according to government and judicial responsibility with the ultimate goal of ending impunity. The Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice, as well as the Iraqi Bar Association, will

be recipients of the capacity building activities detailed in this proposal. These national institutions have committed staff time, and they will play a role in contextualizing the training for their respective and shared needs.

Within this Project, UNESCO will identify two Iraqi consultants/coordinators, one in Baghdad and one in Erbil, who will be placed within a well respected Iraqi NGO already dealing with the issues of journalist security and safety, such as the Journalism Freedom Observatory. This would ensure that the project has a strong sustainability element as these consultant coordinators will build local capacity as part of their responsibilities to the project. UNESCO would work jointly with the NGO to support the position of a safety and security coordinator. These coordinators will also be involved in the planning of relevant events and will also work to create a regional network of media organizations, as well as maintain ties with the academic and human rights communities within the context of safety and security. UNESCO will also be responsible for training them in order to build their capacity to continue these activities beyond the end of the Project.

UPP has extensive experience working with human rights organizations and HRDs in Iraq and if selected will use its networks to support its work with HRDs under the Project. In addition, through the training of protection trainers, UPP will ensure that a cadre of qualified individuals is able to continue training on protection issues beyond the scope of the Project.

The protection and safety trainings will be conducted as broadly as possible within three Iraqi regions: Baghdad, Erbil and Basra. The legal awareness trainings will be held in Baghdad and Erbil. The selection of the training locations will be made according to security needs by each region and to maximize participation by, allowing all critical participants, such as national coordinators, national trainers and international experts in security and safety, to attend.

Project Outcome 1:

An environment for improved protection of civilians based on Human Rights Standards in place throughout Iraq

JP Output 1: An active federation is developed between national institutions, such as the MoJ, the MoHR, the CMC, the IBA and CSOs, in promoting a greater understanding and the increased capacity to react to human rights issues, including raising awareness of human rights abuses in Iraq.

The project will provide support in the creation of a sustainable National Federation of CSOs that will actively advocate for human rights issues, including monitoring on and exposing human rights violations occurring in Iraq. Consultative meetings between all key stakeholders will discuss human right issues as pertaining to Iraq and how to organize themselves as a coordination mechanism of NGOs with government. These meeting will be part of the training component of this project, along with human right roundtables.

Support will be given to all stakeholders through a National Conference dedicated to all key stakeholders and across all sectors to consolidate the coordination mechanisms developed. This conference will act as the creation of, and launch-pad for an official national Federation of CSOs committed to enhance the awareness of Human rights issues across Iraq. The conference will draw on lessons learned and recommendations drafted as part of the series of consultative meetings that will take place during the training component of this project.

A HRD mailing list and including monthly periodical newsheets will be developed as part of an interactive website created where, among other things, HR reports and complaints can be uploaded with a clear privacy policy. This website will also act as a platform to further strengthen the coordination between all concerned actors.

JP Output 2: Government officials, HRDs, media organizations, members of the academic community and their respective professional unions have strengthened capacities to promote human rights protection systems and report to national and international human rights institutions.

The project will train media workers, academics and HRDs on protection and human rights norms and standards

with a special focus on the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and the role of the UN Special Representative on the situation of HRDs. A training of trainers on protection will provide locally-situated trainers to deliver in-country training on protection issues to a wider number of participants from the three target groups. Training participants will be selected through a competitive procedure, selecting the best possible candidates. With the assistance of the UNAMI HRO, further support on human rights topics and issues will be given through roundtables that feature as part of the consultative meetings. .

The project will also provide activities to develop, among the target groups, the skills and understanding needed for assessing and reacting to threats and risks. Both practitioners and managers will benefit from the trainings. Managers are responsible for setting overall policies, which should include respect for human rights, and safety and security procedures. The training will, therefore, be tailored to fit the additional needs of managers attending the course.

Capacity building of members of the Iraqi judicial system and the Iraqi Bar Association will be provided on established reporting tools and mechanisms to address violations of the Freedom of Speech and to develop additional mechanisms to monitor, report and respond to such violations in line with the government's and justice ministry's responsibility to bring the perpetrators of attacks to justice, thereby eradicating impunity.

JP Output 3: HRDs, academics and media workers have increased capacities to cope with threats and professionals risks.

Training of Trainers for advisors on personal safety and security issues will be given to target groups to assure sustainability and skills transfer. Trainees will be selected through an open call to officers of Iraqi NGOs working on human rights, human rights activists, media professionals and members of the academic community. The best of them will be recruited to become training advisors and ongoing resources for their peers. These activities will be held in three Iraqi cities: Erbil, Baghdad and Basra.

Initiatives to support the development and coordination of all the activities within the context of this Project will be carried out in collaboration with a well respected Iraqi NGO already working with the issues of journalist security and safety. The Journalism Freedom Observatory is under consideration for this task. UNESCO will provide support and training to these coordinators to build their capacity to continue these activities beyond the duration of the Project. These managers will be in charge of coordinating trainings and will also work to create a regional network of media organizations, be in charge of distributing safety manuals developed as part of this Project, and will also be responsible for a continual exchange of information on safety and security issues to beneficiaries, including the academic community and HRDs.

Key Activities

Output 1:

- Provide support to stakeholder through consultative meeting to establish key issues within the domain of human rights in Iraq and to coordinate a unified response mechanism.
- Provide support to key stakeholders through a National Conference to consolidate the coordination mechanisms developed. This conference will act as the creation of and launch-pad of an official national Federation of CSOs committed to enhance the awareness of Human rights issues across Iraq.
- Technical support to develop a human rights defenders website for Iraq where human rights reports and complaints can be uploaded with a clear privacy policy. This website will include an electronic newsletter and a human rights mailing list.
- Provide support to stakeholders to enhance confidence among them and to discuss protection issues and confidentially.

Output 2:

- Provide support and training, including ToT and materials, to stakeholders on monitoring and reporting on human rights and implementation of international protection mechanisms.
- Provide support and training, including materials on security and safety issues for journalists, academics and human rights defenders to better protect them. This includes trainings for managers on basic safety precautions required to ensure personal security.
- Provide support and training to ensure that particular problems faced by women in the media sector, academic community and in human rights are fully taken into account.
- Provide advance trainings, including materials, to media professionals, academics and human rights defenders to enable them to become ongoing resources for their peers on human rights implementation and protection mechanism.
- Provide support on human rights topics and issues through roundtables that feature as part of the consultative meetings.
- Provide support and training to members of the Iraqi judicial system and Iraqi Bar Association to build capacity on reporting tools and mechanisms to address violations of Freedom of Speech and to develop their additional mechanisms to monitor, report and respond to such violations in line with the government's and justice ministry's responsibility to uphold the rule of law.

Output 3:

- Provide advance trainings, including materials, to media professionals, academics and human rights defenders to enable them to become ongoing resources for their peers on personal safety and security issues.
- Technical support, including trainings and materials, to an Iraqi NGO (Journalism Freedom Observatory is under consideration) to create the position of safety and security coordinator, in both Baghdad and Erbil, to be in charge of monitoring the safety situation in Iraq and manage regional resources centres.
- Technical support to these regional coordinators to enable them to undertake management of event planning, create a regional network of beneficiaries, and distribute and disseminate information on safety and security issues.
- Provide support to these coordinators to build their capacity to continue their work beyond the context of the Project activities.
- Technical support is provided to these coordinators to build the regional resource centres. This includes the distribution of safety manuals developed as part of the Project, in both Arabic and Kurdish.

Anticipated Outputs and Results Associated with Activities:

Output 1:

- Series of consultative meetings between national institutions, CSOs and target groups to be convened on a regular basis.
- National conference with all key stakeholders in which a national CSO federation is formed and which will act as a public watchdog of human rights issues and abuses in Iraq
- Technical support is given to create a website actively engaged in reporting on human rights issues, defending human rights violations, coordination mechanisms established and the production of monthly periodical newsheets and mailing lists.

Output 2:

- Number of media professionals, academics and human rights defenders trained on monitoring and reporting on human rights and implementation of a national and international protection mechanism.
- Number of media professionals, academics and human rights defenders trained as trainers on monitoring and reporting on human rights and implementation of a national and international protection mechanism.
- Number of media professionals, academics and human rights defenders trained on safety and security issues faced in Iraq and how to better protect against them.
- Number of managers of media outlets trained on safety and security procedures.
- Enhanced capacity of members of MoJ, the MoHR, the CMC, the IBA and CSOs to coordinate effectively on human rights issues.
- Enhanced capacity of members of the Iraqi judicial system and independent lawyers to address violations of Freedom of Speech and to develop mechanisms to monitor report and respond to such violations.

Output 3:

- Number of media professionals, academics and human rights defenders trained to become safety training advisors.
- Technical support, including trainings and materials, is provided to an NGO, such as the JFO, to create the position of security and safety coordinator in both Baghdad and Erbil in order to direct resources for trainings, coordination and sharing of information.
- Technical support to these coordinators provided to build their capacity to perform their work both during the project implementation and after.
- Technical support provided to develop resource material on safety and security issues and networking of media organizations.

Key partners:

Governmental bodies: The responsible line Ministry is the Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR), as well as and the Communication and Media Commission (CMC), a key governmental body. The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and the Ministry of Justice will be part of the project as relevant to the activities to undertaken. Their commitment will strongly influence the project's relevance and effectiveness.

The Ministry of Human Rights: The MoHR will play a key role in the implementation of the project given its mandate in the field of human rights. Its role will be fulfilled through the project board, which will be co-chaired by the ministry, allowing it to give important inputs to the project and its activities. The project's relationship with MoHR is critical to its success and to sustainability of the project outputs beyond the project.

Iraqi Communications and Media Commission (CMC): The CMC will be the beneficiary of training to eventually provide further support and training in partnership with a local NGO such as the JFO to continue activities beyond the life of the project. The CMC has a training mandate within its organizational that it is seeking to fulfil more readily and effectively. Additionally, it provides an important link to the broadcast community and can also act as a bridge to the government on issues such as impunity, safety and security.

Iraqi Bar Association: About 38,000 lawyers were members of the Iraqi Bar Association in August 2007. According to the Bar Association's website, the association has maintained its independence from political influence as evidenced through its maintaining of independent elections for its leadership.

The final selection of local NGOs to provide support to the project will be based on UNESCO/UNOPS internal rules as well as the organization's current work in the area and its willingness to expand its capacity and provide support to this activity beyond the life of the project. However, the following two have been identified as possible partners based on their relevant experience:

Un Ponte Per (UPP): Un Ponte Per is a volunteer-based Italian NGO established in 1991 (its name then was "Un Ponte per Baghdad"- a Bridge to Baghdad). Its aims were, at that time, promoting humanitarian aid to the Iraqi population stricken by the war, and to fight the embargo imposed on the country. Since then, UPP has expanded and diversified its operations considerably by carrying out many projects in Iraq, in co-operation with the Iraqi Civil Society, the Red Crescent Society (IRCS), UN agencies, the European Commission and various donors, working in the field of capacity building, protection, health, water treatment and education. It has also promoted cultural exchanges. UPP has worked extensively with Iraqi human rights organizations and human rights defenders, strengthening their capacity and supporting the creation of various networks (i.e. Justice Network for Prisoners and LAONF). Currently, UPP is involved in national and regional projects in the following countries of the Middle East: Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine.

Journalism Freedom Observatory (JFO): The Journalism Freedom Observatory is an Iraqi NGO that works on monitoring all violations against journalists and media professionals, and takes all possible action in countering such violence through statements of denouncement, legal consultation, and legal claims to national and international courts. The JFO follows up the violation through its wide network of observers on the countrywide. This organization works extensively with legal complaints in the name of the journalists that are violated by the government, the multilateral forces or the institutes' journalist work for, establishing "the legal consultancy option for journalists" on its web to enable the journalists getting the answers to their legal questions, and taking responsible for all the cost of the legal cases. The JFO is currently under consideration.

5. Results Framework

Table 1: Results Framework and Indicators

Programme Title:	“Protection of Media Professionals, Members of the Academic Community and Human Rights Defenders in Iraq”						
NDS/ICI priority:	National Development Strategy Goal (2007 – 2010): Strengthening Good Governance and Improving Security International Compact with Iraq priorities: 3.3 Uphold and protect human rights, establish the rule of law, and overcome the legacy of the recent and distant past. 3.3.2 Establish and implement effective rule of law institutions and policies						
UNCT Outcome	An environment for improved protection of civilians based on Human Rights Standards in place throughout Iraq						
Sector Outcome	An environment for improved protection of civilians based on Human Rights Standards in place throughout Iraq						
Joint Project Outcome 1	An environment for improved protection of civilians based on Human Rights Standards in place throughout Iraq				NDS Priorities: Strengthening Good Governance and Improving Security		
JP Outputs	UN Agency Specific Output	UN Agency	Partner	Indicators	Source of Data	Baseline Data	Indicator Target
Output 1: An active Federation is developed between national institutions and CSOs, in promoting a greater understanding and the increased capacity to react to human rights issues, including raising awareness of human rights abuses in Iraq.	Output 1.1: National institutions and CSOs have established the key issues of human right in Iraq and have coordinated a unified response mechanism.	UNESCO lead (UNOPS)	Iraqi CSOs, international stakeholders, line ministries	1.1.1 Number of key stakeholders participated in consultative meetings to establish key issues within the domain of human rights in Iraq and to coordinate a unified response mechanism	Consultative meetings reports	0	288
				1.1.2 Percentage of members of CSOs and government officials fully satisfied with the quality of the consultative meetings discussion in terms of relevance and usefulness.	Post participant assistance	N/A	80%

				1.1.3 Number of electronic publications such as regular news sheets and mailings on human rights issues	Publications and distribution list	0	12 monthly news sheets
				1.1.4 Number of members of Iraqi authorities international stakeholders, and CSOs attending the National Conference in Baghdad (disaggregate by sex)	Conference report	0	70
				1.1.5 HRDs interactive website launched	Programme progress report	No	Yes
Output 2: Government officials, HRDs, media organizations, members of the academic community and professional unions have strengthened capacities to promote human rights protection systems and report to national and international human rights institutions.	Output 2.1: HRDs have strengthened capacities to promote human rights protection systems, cope with professional security risks, and report to national and international human rights institutions.	UNOPS lead (UNESCO)	HRD organizations, media groups and universities	2.1.1 Number of HRDs, media professionals and academics trained as trainers on human rights and related issues concerning protection. (disaggregated by sex)	Training Reports	0	20
				2.1.2 Percentage of HRDs, media professionals and academics fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness	Post training participants' assessment	N/A	80%
	Output 2.2: Government officials, media organizations, members of the academic community and professional unions have strengthened capacities to promote human	UNESCO lead (UNOPS)	UNAMI Human Right Office. HRD organizations, media groups, universities, line ministries, and judiciary institutions.	2.2.1 A roundtable involving HRDs, journalist, academics and officials on protection issues organised	Report on roundtable discussions	No	Yes
				2.2.2 Percentage of HRDs, journalists, academics and government officials fully satisfied with the quality of the roundtable discussion in terms of relevance and usefulness.	Post-roundtable discussions' assessment	N/A	80%

	rights protection systems, and report to national and international human rights institutions.		CMC, journalist unions, universities, MoHE. Local NGOs, professional unions and associations.				
			HRD organization, media groups and universities, and governmental entities	2.2.3 Number of HRDs, media professionals, and academics (both practitioners and managers) trained on human right protection and on personal safety and security issues. (disaggregated by sex)	Training reports	0	240 (12 five-day training for 20 people each held in each region)
				2.2.4 Percentage of HRDs, media professionals, and academics fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness	Post-training participants' assessment	N/A	80%
			In line ministries, judiciary institutions and Iraqi Bar Association	2.2.5. Number of government officials, members of judiciary institutions and Iraqi Bar Association trained on implementing and international protection mechanism (disaggregated by sex)	Training report	0	30 (15 in Erbil and 15 in Baghdad)
				2.2.6 Percentage of government officials, members of judiciary institutions and Iraqi Bar Association fully satisfied with the quality of the	Post-training participants' assessment	N/A	80%

				training in terms of relevance and usefulness.			
Output 3: HRDs, academics and media workers have increased capacities to cope with threats and professional risks	Output 3.1: HRDs, academics and media workers have increased capacities to cope with threats and professional risks	UNESCO	HRO organization, media NGO, media groups, universities, CMC, government entities, journalist unions and associations	3.1.1 Number of HRDs, media professionals, and academics trained as trainer on personal safety and security issues. (disaggregated by sex)	Training reports	0	10 (2 three-day trainings of 5 people each held in each province)
				3.1.2 Percentage of HRDs, media professionals and academics fully satisfied with the quality of the training in terms of relevance and usefulness.	Post training participants' assessment	N/A	80%
				3.1.3 Number of resource centres created within a local NGO in Erbil and Baghdad	Programme progress report	0	2 (one in Erbil and one in Baghdad).
				3.1.4 Numbers of HRDs, media professionals and academics provided with Field Work Safety Manuals (disaggregated by sex).	Distribution list	0	240 (60 media professionals, 60 academics, and 120 HRDs)

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

Overall management of the project will fall to UNESCO. In terms of implementation, UNESCO will also take the lead. Each agency will coordinate with and support each other with inputs as needed and as called for in the proposal. This is particularly true when there are joint activities involving media professionals, academics and human rights defenders. To this end, regular meetings will be held between the project management staff to plan activities and agree on implementation strategies.

Overall coordination will be achieved by the Project Board. The Board will be chaired by UNESCO and will include the Ministry of Human Rights as a co-chair in its capacity as the line ministry for the project and will be comprised of UNESCO, UNOPS, UNAMI HRO, UPP, JFO, CMC and the Iraqi Bar Association. The Board will provide strategic direction for the project and will meet at least twice a year to review progress.

The Board will meet within the first month of the project to determine its meeting schedule and other terms of reference. The Project Board will also consider changes to the project as recommended by partners and, as such, can convene on an *ad hoc* basis.

The project will be backstopped by UNESCO's Communication and Information Section in UNESCO Iraq (Amman) as well as by the Communications and Information Sector at UNESCO Headquarters and by UNOPS in Amman. UNESCO will be responsible for preparing consolidated project reports for the Project Board, based on regular reports sent to UNESCO by the project partners.

UNESCO Personnel:

UNESCO Project Manager (international; 50% only), based in Baghdad, will provide overall supervision of this project along with the assistance of a Local Project Coordinator, based in Baghdad, who will be assigned to manage the day to day project activities with the support of a National Programme Assistant at the UNESCO Office for Iraq, based in Amman. UNESCO will hire three consultants consisting of the international trainer (international consultant) and two national consultants, who are local experts working through a local NGO, one in Baghdad and one in Erbil.

UNESCO and UNOPS, as the managers of the project, will maintain regular contact.

This is a project with a national scope and the purpose is to provide capacity building throughout the country. Training will be conducted in seminar settings, as well as in-house training, where consultants work side by side with the beneficiaries.

As needed, private contractors and NGOs (such as UPP, JFO) will be called upon to implement elements of the project. These non-UN actors will have established track records in Iraq or the region and with specific expertise in developing capacities within the framework of protection on human rights. As needed, independent consultants will be engaged for targeted activities.

All training activities are to be conducted in Iraq. The security situation in Iraq has been improving, albeit with some setbacks. In the event a sustained security crisis emerges south of the KRG, the alternative location for training will be Erbil. Whenever possible, national trainers will be used, although the expertise and long-term relationships with international trainers are still highly valued. If security requires that all international staff relocate outside the country, project activity is expected to continue within this context, although subject to change, through the use of national staff.

As relevant, such as with the work including civil society and academia, the relevant SOTs (governance and education respectively) will be engaged/informed to avoid any duplication by providing them with copies of the regular reporting on the project's activities.

UNOPS Personnel:

One international Project Manager (part time 30%) based in Amman will have responsibility for overseeing the overall management of the relevant project activities.

The Project Manager will be supported by a part-time National Project Associate (50%), based in Amman who will be assigned to manage the day to day project activities.

UNOPS will be responsible for overseeing the work of the selected implementing partner, which will implement the activities related to HRDs, including the protection seminars.

As relevant, such as with the work including civil society and academia, the relevant SOTs (governance and education respectively) will be engaged/informed through regular correspondence/meetings to avoid any duplication.

7. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results

Lack of access to stakeholders, as a result of security-related restrictions, is a potential constraint to implementation and to the sustainability of outcomes. The drawdown of multinational forces increases the risk of volatility in the security environment.

UNESCO and UNOPS have identified the security situation as the primary risk. Both organizations are aware that managing risk will involve utilizing national staff, as well as implementing partners, who have the local capacity to operate under difficult security conditions. There are three groups in terms of implementation, each facing different levels of security risk, and using different strategies to cope: UN staff, local partners and beneficiaries. UN staff are governed by DSS and will implement the project within those parameters; local partners have experience operating under difficult conditions as they relate to security and have developed their own strategies to ensure continued implementation; beneficiaries will ultimately choose whether they can participate in activities or not. The project will select the training sites that will afford the safest venue for participants, such as Kurdistan where security is better, or outside of Iraq, in the region, if necessary. The implementation structure of the project places more responsibility with national staff and implementing partners overall, which ensures the continued implementation of the project should there be a security environment preventing international staff presence in Iraq. In the event international staff cannot be present, supervision will continue from Amman working through local partners and national staff in Iraq. This would be true for UNESCO and UNOPS as well as any contractor or NGO involved in the project.

Sustainability of the project is assured through several components, including training of trainers (ToT), which will allow for the future replication of skills beyond the scope of the project. Training is targeted at all levels, from field workers to managers. Through building capacity at all levels it is expected that skills will be more sustainable and not lost through the movement or promotion of those trained within their respective areas. Providing for the placement of two safety and security coordinators (consultants) with a well respected Iraqi NGO already dealing with the issues of journalist security and safety –for example, the Journalism Freedom Observatory - will enhance sustainability. Their responsibilities to a local partner NGO will include building the capacity of the organization to expand its activities in this area. In particular, for safety and security analysis and training, the NGO will work with Academics and Human Rights Defenders. Additionally, the issues addressed in this Project are considered paramount to ensuring stability and progress in the country.

The Ministry of Human Rights and the Communication and Media Commission will be more aware of the need to promote awareness of the contributions the target groups make to a functioning democracy as a result of their participation in roundtables, along with their engagement with civil society groups. The capacity building provided for within this Project for institutional partners, such as the Ministry of Human Rights and the Communication and Media Commission, will increase their ability to support the outcomes over the long-term. The inclusion of NGO partners and the direct capacity development to enable outreach services to HRDs and institutions in the area will also contribute to sustainability.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting:

All the reporting will be done in line with the UNDG ITF requirements, which will include progress reports and final report. UNESCO as the lead agency shall provide consolidated reports from all member agencies in accordance with UNDG ITF requirements, so as to provide a comprehensive account of progress for the entire Program. In accordance with UNDG ITF regulations, each individual UN agency shall issue separate financial statements and reports and directly submit them to the UNDG ITF.

The Project Board will provide additional oversight to the monitoring and evaluation process by reviewing the quarterly reports and leading the annual program review.

Quarterly Progress Reports and Reviews

Quarterly progress reports will provide an assessment of progress against outputs, stipulated indicators and their contribution towards the outcome as stated in the results framework, and as measured by the corresponding indicators.

In addition to the above, there will be three meetings per year to review Agency work plans, within the framework of the wider program, and focus on the activity level and its contribution to output components, with suggestions for corrective measures and remedial actions being generated. The results of this quarterly review process will feed into the quarterly reporting process, linking activities to outputs and outputs to outcomes results tracking. This process will also report at the aggregate level total quarterly expenditures, the composition of spending and its contribution towards meeting program results.

Annual Review Exercise

An annual program review exercise will be organized at the level of the Project Board, around which the annual work plan can be monitored and the future work plan and priorities determined. The evaluation, which will be conducted in accordance with theory-based evaluation will not only assess the results of the program, agreeing any revisions required to work-plans and implementation modalities, but will also be a participatory process, to the extent possible, by conducting key informant and focus group discussions within the Ministries.

Ongoing monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken throughout the life of the project. Evaluation of training will be ongoing, with a goal of reaching 80% of those trained (disaggregated by sex) satisfied with the quality of training in terms of relevance and usefulness. Responses will be used to further refine activities and future training.

UNESCO shall submit narrative and financial reports in line with UNDG ITF Steering Committee requirements based on submissions provided in accordance with the terms of its contracts and agreements with partners, such as international and national NGOs. UNOPS will also provide UNESCO with the necessary narrative and financial information relating to the activities implemented under its budget.

External Evaluation

An external evaluation will be undertaken in the final year of the program to (i) assess the contributions of the program towards the outcome (ii) assessing the efficiency of the program in meeting stipulated results (iv) drawing lessons for improving the design and management of future activities (v) comparing the effectiveness of alternative interventions and (vi) strengthening accountability for results.

9. Workplans and Budgets

Work Plan for: Protection of Media Professionals, Human Rights Defenders and Members of the Academic Community in Iraq

Period covered: 15 May 2010 – 14 May 2011

Sector Outcome (s):	An environment for improved protection of civilians based on Human Rights Standards in place throughout Iraq								
JP Outcome(s):	An environment for improved protection of civilians based on Human Rights Standards in place throughout Iraq								
UN Organization - Specific Annual Targets	Major Activities	Time Frame (by activity)						Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET (by output)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6		
JP Output 1:	An active Federation is developed between national institutions and CSOs, in promoting a greater understanding and the increased capacity to react to human rights issues, including raising awareness of human rights abuses in Iraq.								
UNESCO	Consultative meetings to establish key issues within the domain of human rights in Iraq and to coordinate a unified response mechanism.	X	X	X				Subcontractor	USD 302,371
	Civil Society Organizations National Conference			X				Subcontractor	
	CSOs Website and monthly newsletters/publications.	X	X	X	X			Subcontractor	
JP Output 2:	Government officials, HRDs, media organizations, members of the academic community and professional unions have strengthened capacities to promote human rights protection systems and report to national and international human rights institutions.								
UNESCO	Protection ToT for Iraqi human rights defenders to become trainers on human rights and related issues	X						Subcontractor	USD 552,345
	HRO roundtable on human rights protection issues for media workers, academics, HRD, and governmental officials held during the HRD National Conference	X	X	X					
	Joint protection and safety training for media workers, academics, and HRDs		X	X	X			2 subcontractors: one for the protection (UNOPS), one for safety(UNESCO)	
	Capacity building of members of Iraqi judicial system and Iraqi Bar Association			X					
JP Output 3:	HRDs, media organizations, members of the academic community and professional unions have increased threats and professionals risks.								
UNESCO	Training of trainers for advisors				X			Subcontractor	USD 145,284
	Placement of two Regional Safety Coordinators		X	X	X			Subcontractor	
	Development and distribution of a Safety manuals for Information Professionals	X						Subcontractor	
Total UNOPS								USD 410,548	
Total UNESCO								USD 589,452	
Total UN organization								USD 1,000,000	

CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMME BUDGET

PROGRAMME BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)	
CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	24,600	19,450	5,150
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	228,200	175,900	52,300
3. Training of counterparts	254,560	190,920	63,640
4. Contracts	401,503	357,500	44,003
5. Other direct costs	32,313	25,176	7,137
Total Programme Costs	941,176	768,946	172,230
Indirect Support Costs	58,824	48,059	10,765
TOTAL	1,000,000	817,005	182,995

UNESCO BUDGET

PROGRAMME BUDGET UNESCO			
CATEGORY	AMOUNT	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	12,600	9,450	3,150
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	171,200	128,400	42,800
3. Training of counterparts	254,560	190,920	63,640
4. Contracts	90,000	67,500	22,500
5. Other direct costs	26,418	19,813	6605
Total Programme Costs	554,778	416,083	138,695
Indirect Support Costs (6.25%)	34,674	26,006	8,668
TOTAL	589,452	442,089	147,363

UNESCO Budget narrative:

Item 1: Supplies, commodities, equipment, and transport – USD 12,600

10 participants will attend each of the 12 safety trainings divided between the three Iraqi provinces; trainings for a total of 30 members of the judicial system and independent lawyers and ToT for a total of 30 participants will also be provided = 120 +30+ 30 = total 180 participants.

- Safety Kits: safety kits of USD 100 each will be distributed to the participants to the safety trainings for managers, media workers, academics and HRDs (total= 120 participants) = USD 12,000 + a distribution cost of 200 for each of the three regional offices = Total USD 12,600

Item 2: Personnel – USD 171,200

National Program Personnel: USD 34,200

- 1 Local Project Coordinator/UNESCO national staff: Unit cost USD 2000 *12 months = Total USD 24,000
- 1 National Programme Assistant: Unit cost 850 *12 months = Total USD 10,200

International Staff: USD 45,000

- Project Manager (50% only): Unit cost 7,500*6 months = Total USD 45,000

Consultants: USD 84,000

- International Consultant: The international consultant will receive a per diem of USD 500 for each day of training= 500* 96 days = Total USD 48,000
- 2 National Consultant: regional coordinators in Erbil and Baghdad: Unit cost USD 1,500 *12 months = USD 18,000 per consultant = Total USD 36,000

Travel: USD 8,000

- The travel costs include the airfare to and from Iraq for the international consultant: 2000*4 days of travelling = Total USD 8,000

Item 3: Training of Counterparts – USD 254,560

Transport of: USD 10,560

- Participant: Transportation of participants for a cost of USD 38 each = 180*38 = Total USD 6,840
- International consultant: Cost unit of USD 300 will be provided to the international consultant: Total USD 1,200
- National Consultant: Cost unit of USD 30 per consultant *84 days of training = Total USD 2,520

Local participant expenses (HOTEL/DSA): USD 102,000

- Member of Iraqi judicial system and independent lawyers: A per diem of USD 100 will be provided to 30 participants for 6 days of training (3 days Baghdad and 3 days Erbil): USD 100*30 participants*6 days = Total USD 18,000

- Protection and safety trainings: A per diem of USD 100 will be provided to 120 participants for 6 days of trainings: $USD\ 100 * 120\ participant * 6\ days = Total\ USD\ 72,000$
- ToT participants: A per diem of USD 100 will be provided to 30 participants for 4 days of trainings: $USD\ 100 * 30\ participant * 4\ days = Total\ USD\ 12,000$

Trainings: USD 84,000

- Safety training for media outlet managers, media workers, academics and HRDs: 4 five-day sessions of USD 1000 each will be held in each of the three Iraqi provinces: $USD\ 1000 * 5\ days * 12\ sessions = Total\ USD\ 60,000$
- Training for members of the judicial system/independence lawyers: 2 three-day sessions of USD 1000 each will be held in Baghdad and Erbil: $USD\ 1000 * 6\ sessions = Total\ USD\ 6,000$
- Trainings of Trainers: 2 three-day sessions of USD 1000 each will be held in each of the three Iraqi provinces: $USD\ 1000 * 3\ days * 6\ sessions = Total\ USD\ 18,000$

HRO roundtables and workshops: USD 10,000

- Organization of HRO roundtables and workshops: Total USD 10,000

Interpretation: USD 48,000

- Cost unit of USD 500*96 days = Total USD 48,000

Item 4: Contracts – USD 90,000

Development of Federation: USD 25,000

Development and publication of Survival Guide: USD 30,000

Placement of two regional resource hubs: USD 20,000

- Two regional safety offices will be created (one for each province): Total USD 20,000

Monitoring and Reporting (3%): USD 15,000

Item 5: Other direct costs – USD 26,418

Miscellaneous (3%) -Rent charge for office, vehicle and any other needed utilities, public information campaigns, contingency: Total USD 15,851

Security cost (2%): USD 10,267

Item 6: Indirect support costs – USD 34,674

Agency Management Support costs (6.25% of total budget as per UNDG ITF regulations): Total USD 34,674

UNOPS BUDGET

PROGRAMME BUDGET UNOPS			
CATEGORY	AMOUNT	2010	2011
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	12,000	10,000	2,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	57,000	47,500	9,500
3. Training of counterparts	0	0	0
4. Contracts	311,503	290,000	21,503
5. Other direct costs	5,895	5363	532
Total Programme Costs	386,398	352,863	33,535
Indirect Support Costs (6.25%)	24,150	22,054	2,096
TOTAL	410,548	374,917	35,631

UNOPS Budget narrative:

Direct costs:

The contract for the implementing partner will be USD 311,503. The amount is an estimation based on discussions between the partners during the project development phase. The actual agreement will be based on a detailed proposal (to be submitted by the implementing partner to UNOPS), including a cost break-down for the individual cost categories and activities.

- It is estimated that USD 81,500 will be for the direct support costs of the implementing partner such as personnel, travel , office costs
- USD 58,000 are estimated for organizing the National Conference
- USD 56,300 will be allocated to the organization and the delivery of the Protection/Human Rights ToT
- USD 99,000 is estimated to be spent in supporting the participation of the HRDs to the trainings organized by UNESCO
- USD 16,000 is estimated for the website and support to electronic publications.

Direct support costs

1. The total budget for personnel is : USD 41,100
Project Manager based in Amman (30% of 10,000) 3,000 per month x 12 = 36,000
Project Associate based in Amman (50% of 2,350) 1,175 per month x 12 = 14,100
2. The project's budget also covers estimated costs of
 - USD 15,900 for project personnel mission travel and life support (4 trips x 9 days = 3, 975 x 4) ;
 - USD 12,000 ; a lump sum of 1,000 per month to contribute to the expenses communication, rent and IT connection for the two part time project staff.
 - USD 1,965 for security-related expenditure
 - USD 1,965 for miscellaneous
 - USD 1,965 for Allocable costs (Corporate charges that are UNOPS standard for each project which includes services provided to all projects. The rate of it is stet on annual basis)

Indirect support costs

The UNOPS AOS rate is 6.25% per UNDG ITF regulations.

Annex A: Agency Project Status Profile

UNOPS:

Sl. #	Project ID #	Project Title	Total Budget (US\$)	Implementation Rate (% complete)	Commitments (% as of March 2010)	Disbursements (% as of March 2010)	Remarks
1	F8-08	Support to Iraq's Preparations for the Universal Periodic Review	1,700,000	35%	29.62%	27.78%	The bulk of the budget for this project will be spent on activities in 2010. Therefore the current disbursement rate is low.
2	F8-09	Support to Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR) in Techniques for Mass Grave Excavation and Identification of Missing Persons	974,182	70%	90%	60%	
		TOTALS (US\$)	2,674,182		59.81%	43.89%	

UNESCO does not have any ongoing ITF-funded project within the Protection Outcome Team.