

Kingdom of Bahrain

United Nations Development Programme

Supporting Political Reform in Partnership with the Bahrain Institute for Political Development (BIPD)

Summary of project background, justification, outcome and strategy

Kingdom of Bahrain is undergoing a political reform process that is having a profound impact on the country and the region. The newly created Bahrain Institute for Political Development will be one of the main actors in this new national effort at creating a democratic society and will play a major role in strengthening governance institutions in Bahrain. UNDP has been given a primary lead role in supporting the programmes, capacity-building of the Institute's cadre, creating mechanisms for partnerships with other international organizations, assisting in civic education, training future leaders and elected representatives, and raising awareness and advocacy of the human rights agenda. The present project takes a long-term approach to democratic governance institutions and actors, and as such seeks to affect the following outcomes: a culture of democracy with popular understanding and appreciation of democratic values; enhanced practical knowledge of governance norms and standards, particularly on Human Rights; and parliamentary strengthening that produces quality legislation and effective oversight skills to support the governance reform process. The project will employ a partnership strategy and use innovative means of engaging national stakeholders in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating activities and progress towards results.

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SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: **Kingdom of Bahrain**

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):
(Link to UNDAF outcome, if no UNDAF, leave blank)

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):
(CP outcomes linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):
(CP outcomes linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

Implementing partner:
(Designated institution/Executing agency)

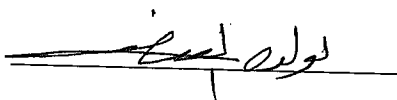
The Bahrain Institute for Political Development

Other Partners:
(Formerly implementing agencies)

Programme Period: **2003-2007**
Programme Component (MY FF):
Project Title:
Project ID: _____
Project Duration: 2.5 yrs
Management Arrangement: **NEX**

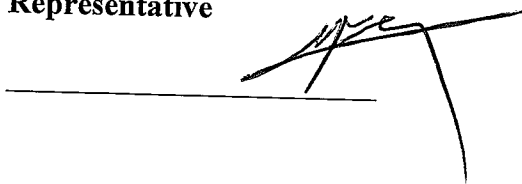
Budget	\$ 1,270,500
Management Support Fee	\$ 38,115
Total budget:	\$ 1,308,615.000
• Government	\$ 1,308,615.000
• Regular	-
• Other:	-

Agreed by Executing Agency: **H.E. Ms. Lulwa Al-Awadi, Chair of Board of Trustees, the Bahrain Institute for Political Development**



7 September 2006

Agreed by UNDP: **Mr. Sayed Aqa, UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP Resident Representative**



7 September 2006

Section I. Background and Project Description

Part I. Situation Analysis

Since 2000, the Kingdom of Bahrain has been going through political reforms that are having profound impact on the country and the region. In a national referendum in 2001, which was among the main initiatives of the political reform in Bahrain, the citizens overwhelmingly endorsed the National Action Charter considered to be the blue print for the reform programme. It was supported by 98.4% of the voters aged 21 and over, both male and female. The National Action Charter and the overall reform gave the citizens individual freedoms and equality, the institutionalization of women's political rights to vote and stand for parliamentary elections, and the creation of a more transparent decision-making process. It also eliminated the restrictions on the right to form political associations, and strengthened the freedom of speech and the press.

Following the referendum, Bahrain was transformed into a constitutional monarchy, with a bicameral legislature including an elected parliament and an appointed council. In October 2002, parliamentary elections were held for the first time since 1975 when an elected parliament was dissolved after just two years of being elected. The participation of women in the elections, both as voters and candidates, is a fact that Bahrain is proud of. However, due to various reasons including lack of capacities, no female candidate won a seat. The elections were publicly perceived as successful in terms of the government's fair administration and smooth organization, and were an important step towards a fully constitutional monarchy.

The parliamentary elections were, however, faced with a boycott from the mainstream political opposition. The main reason for this was to protest the bicameral nature of the new parliament, given the appointed upper chamber, the Shura Council, has the ability to veto legislation and has equal power in proposing legislation. The overall voter turnout during the election was 53.2%. The boycott negatively impacted upon the effectiveness of the parliament as the main governance institution following the reform. The political associations have reportedly decided, however, to eschew a boycott this time and are therefore expected to take part actively in the 2006 parliamentary elections.

Parliamentary development leading to a well-functioning parliament is seen by all parties as a practical strategic entry point for advancing democratic governance. But lack of experience with and understanding of citizens' legal and constitutional rights and freedoms, and lack of awareness on how to foster an equitable society by engaging citizens and grassroots organization in policy and decision-making process, are among the challenges to establishing prominent national governance. In addition, the organized political associations and independent candidates lack understanding of how to promote democratic governance when serving in the parliament as elected representatives and of how to improve the quality of representation and the relationship between representatives and their constituents. Furthermore, lack of experience in and knowledge of organizing effective electoral campaigns and lack of political debating skills, particularly among women candidates, were among the weaknesses of the 2002 elections. On another front, an important element that requires concerted attention to advance the responsibilities and quality of the governance institutions and the executive branch, is the application of Human Rights (HR) treaties and conventions at the national level. This requires

efforts in coordinating and increasing knowledge sharing on Human Rights among all parties involved in this dialogue. Promoting the application of a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development and developing practice guidance are among the challenges, particularly in light of the recent successful election of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the UN Human Rights Council.

The UNDP Bahrain country programme 2003-2007 makes 'governance' a priority, explicitly referring to provision of support for the implantation of the new political and social reform programmes, to promoting women's role in political processes and to advocating human rights concepts as part of everyday practice in the society.

Part II. Strategy

Given the Government's commitment to accelerate and promote political reform, it decided to proceed in establishing the Bahrain Institute for Political Development (BIPD) to take the process forward. The BIPD was established on 21 September 2005 by the King's order number 39 of 2005, which specified the following main responsibilities of the BIPD:

- 1- Propagation of a culture of democracy and instituting democratic concepts.
- 2- Providing training programmes, studies, research dealing with legal and constitutional fields for all segments of society and specifically for the following segments:
 - a. Members of the Parliament (both chambers)
 - b. Municipal Council Members
 - c. Government employee (civil servants), Public Commissions & Organizations and specially the CSOs.
- 3- Disseminate and develop political awareness among citizens in accordance with the constitution and principles of the National Action Charter.
- 4- Support and promote scientific research in political systems and constitutional law.
- 5- Support the parliamentary experience through explaining its mechanisms, stating the role of legislative authority in oversight and legislation.
- 6- Support the Municipal Council experience and its role in serving the nation and citizens.
- 7- Establish principles of legitimacy and rule of law.
- 8- Provide programmes related to Human Rights (HR) in accordance with the constitution and principles of the National Action Charter.
- 9- Support HR centers and societies that support the protection of HR.
- 10- Teach foundations, frameworks and principles of the contemporary reform programme of the Kingdom of Bahrain in accordance with the constitution and principles of the National Action Charter.
- 11- Reinforce and propagate a culture of dialogue and interchange of ideas.
- 12- Prepare qualified political practitioners.

The BIPD constitutes an active instrument for dialogue and to implement programmes and initiatives for promoting democratic governance not only in form but in substance. It was established in order to reflect the demand for a mechanism through which all actors in the society can be informed and empowered to fully participate in the democratic process of the country. This long process is intended to be nurtured by the BIPD with its programmes promoting dialogue, consultation, training and participation with all segments of the society i.e. political associations, judicial and executive branches, the parliament, political leaders, HR organizations and activists. It will develop, disseminate and apply diverse programmes for creating a culture of democracy with knowledge of governance and democratic values which can strengthen the political reform. It will compile and systematize political reform experiences, provide lessons learned and good practices provide specific training and technical advice to the stakeholders



including MPs, and establish partnerships with other regional and international institutions committed to democratic reform.

To support achieving this important national commitment, UNDP entered into a dialogue with the BIPD to support the operationalization and implementation of its objectives. UNDP gives high priority to democratic governance which was also highlighted at the Millennium Summit, where the world's leaders resolved to "spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development." UNDP believes that improving the quality of governance is the key to countries achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and that this requires a concerted effort by governments, civil society, and other stakeholders.

This dialogue resulted in the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between UNDP and the BIPD on 11 March 2006 which was the basis for initiating this project. The MoU encompasses five points highlighting the principal role of UNDP in coordinating the activities of the BIPD with other national and international institutes. The five points are:

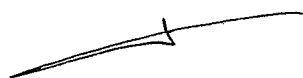
- 1- UNDP supports the implementation of the BIPD projects either through the International windows or the Country Programmes.
- 2- UNDP supports the BIPD in implementing activities related to training, educational-political and awareness programmes that promote democratic culture and political development in accordance with the National Action Charter and the constitution.
- 3- Cooperation in preparing studies and research in addition to establishing a data-base for the BIPD's programmes.
- 4- UNDP supports the preparation of international conferences and the HR reports and political development.
- 5- UNDP provides capacity-building programmes of the BIPD through a) experts and consultants, b) training and studies, c) specialized studies and field visits.

Part III. Project Components

UNDP's support to the BIPD will concentrate on capacity development of the Institute, policy advice and project implementation through knowledge transfer by experts qualified in different disciplines related to the activities of the BIPD, implementing training programmes, conducting studies, organizing specialized training programmes and field visits etc., targeting all spectrums of the Bahraini society without prejudice. Through this, UNDP will advocate and support democratic dialogue that will contribute to democratic governance in Bahrain. More precisely, UNDP will contribute to the BIPD activities that will: (a) enhance the national debate on responsive governance and democratization, including roles and responsibilities of citizens and the government, HR obligations and reporting; and (b) train MPs to increase the quality of legislation addressing major governance subjects and equipping the national parliament with quality deliberations and effective oversight skills. Additional activities will include:

- Educating citizens on democratic governance concepts and practices including understanding their rights and obligations as well as enhancing people's participation in democratic processes such as the 2006 elections. The civic education programmes will be creatively implemented through the university, NGOs, religious groups, women associations, political association, etc.

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- Training and advocacy programmes on political tolerance and respecting social, religious and political diversity.
- Training programmes for male and female political leaders on managing efficient and effective electoral campaigns in 2006.
- Enhancing the capacity of Municipal Representatives and MPs in carrying out their roles and responsibilities in the legislative process.
- Publishing a range of reports, studies, tool kits, etc. on democratic governance for public awareness and advocacy purposes.

The overarching objective of this project is, therefore, to promote and improve democratic governance reform in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The duration of the project is **two and a half years** (30 months) during which the project will strive to achieve, **at the outcome level**, a culture of democracy with popular understanding and appreciation of democratic values; enhanced practical knowledge of governance norms and standards, particularly on Human Rights; and parliamentary strengthening that produces quality legislation and effective oversight skills to support the governance reform process. The outputs and activities leading to these desired outcomes are described in the Results and Resources Framework.

The project will unfold in three phases: the immediate term (through the first six months); the medium term (months seven through 18); and the long term (months 19 through 30). The priorities for the immediate-term period will be as follows: 1) establish the Institute in terms of its institutional set-up, public image and policy expertise; 2) convene democratic dialogue roundtables on issues of relevance to the current policy and political reform debates, which can simultaneously help achieve the first priority (e.g., on the distinction between political development and human development); and 3) focus on the opportunities and needs of the population at large and the political actors associated with the upcoming elections in Bahrain (e.g., activities related to civic education, women's role in political processes, etc.).

Part IV. Partnership Strategy

The project will take a partnership approach, meaning that it will seek to develop national and international partnerships that enhance the effectiveness of its implementation and results. During the first phase of the project, there will be a concerted effort to identify partner institutions for the Institute's activities, particularly at the international level. A set of criteria will be developed for these partners, but a premium will be placed on institutions that have global or regional credibility in the area of democratic governance research and/or projects that could associate both their reputation and knowledge resources to the project. There will also be an effort to identify Bahraini institutions and groups – for example, academic institutions, civil society organizations, political associations – with which the project will partner on specific activities and for the purpose of identifying members of the Consultative Committee (which is described below under 'Management Arrangements'). For both types of partnership, the project will consider drafting for signature a template Memorandum of Understanding, which lays out the roles and responsibilities, as well as benefits, of the partnership.

In addition, the project will make use of the internal knowledge resources in UNDP by associating an advisory group of professionals from UNDP's democratic governance practice




(from BDP/Democratic Governance Group, the Sub-Regional Resource Facility and the Oslo Governance Center, inter alia). The collaboration with the Oslo Governance Center will be particularly important under the second output of the project, which focuses on human rights and associated indicators. Finally, the project will also seek substantive and operational linkages with other ongoing UNDP projects in the same practice area—for example, with the women’s empowerment project and the parliamentary development project.

Part V. Management Arrangements

The project will be executed by the BIPD, which will be the entity responsible for the overall management of specific programme activities, including accountability for the production of outputs, achievement of objectives and for the effective use of UNDP resources. As noted above, UNDP will support BIPD’s execution, in a coordinated approach, by pooling expertise from UNDP’s substantive centres – BDP/Democratic Governance Group in New York, the Sub-Regional Resource Facility (SURF) in Beirut and the Oslo Governance Center. Similarly, for the implementation of the project, expertise and services from the UN, international agencies, national institutions such as the University of Bahrain, national and international NGOs will be utilized. The strength and experience of these partners will be employed to deliver project activities in producing outputs.

For ensuring synergies and coordination for the project implementation, the project will establish a **Steering Committee** composed of the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the BIPD, the Executive Director of the BIPD and the UNDP Resident Representative. The Steering Committee will meet once every month or as invoked, whichever is more frequent. The Steering Committee will approve the workplan, review project progress, provide policy level guidance, and review/endorse substantive revisions to the project and workplan, and receive the final report. The Steering Committee will be headed by the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the BIPD. It is the formal decision making body of the project.

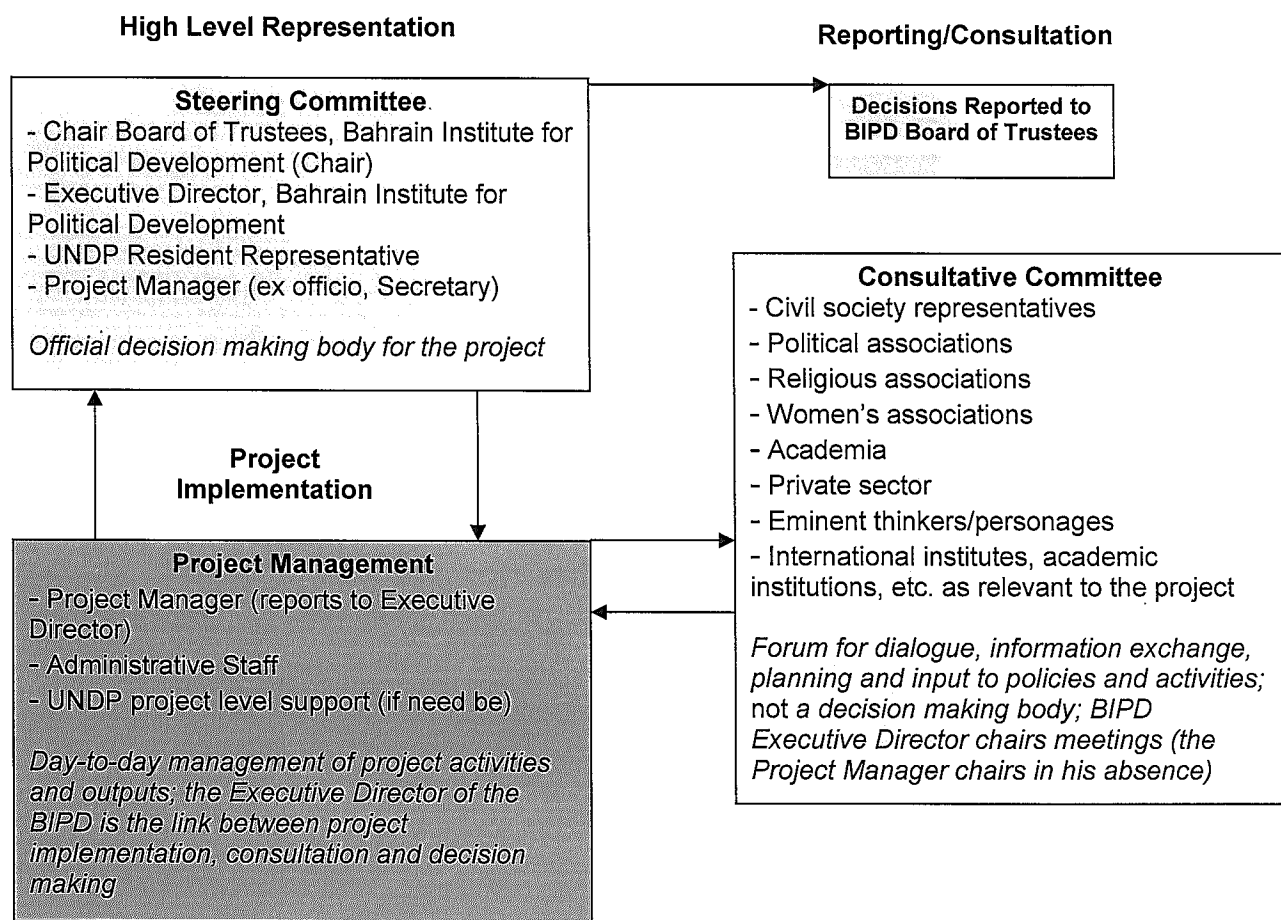
A **Project Manager** will be selected to manage the project; s/he will also be a member (ex-officio) of the Steering Committee, reporting to it and acting as its secretary. The Project Manager will manage the daily activities of the project and coordinate the work of any administrative staff and consultants. The Project Manager will report to the Executive Director of the BIPD, who will submit and review the workplan to the Steering Committee for approval. The Project Manager will be in charge of monitoring results indicators and utilizing project and independent experts for regular and in-depth evaluation of project activities both at the output and outcome levels. The Project Manager will solicit project proposals for support by BIPD and make recommendations to the Steering Committee, through the BIPD’s Executive Director, who will review the recommendations for final approval.

The project will also benefit from a **Consultative Committee**, which will comprise stakeholders who may be participants in some project activities but who may not be direct beneficiaries or implementing partners under the project. The main role of the Consultative Committee will be to gather input from civil society, political associations, the private sector, academia and other sectors on the planned activities of BIPD and the project, and to solicit feedback on the results of activities. The Consultative Committee is a coordination and information sharing mechanism



under the project that is intended to improve the work of the project, clarify approaches and ensure that activities are targeting the needs of its constituents. At first, institutions (and a small number of eminent persons) will be invited to be a part of the Consultative Committee based on a balance between the various types of actors, not to exceed 20-25 in order to keep the meetings manageable. If demand for participation is higher, the project will consider instituting a rotational system of representation in the meetings. The Consultative Committee meetings will be chaired by the Executive Director of BIPD; the Project Manager will act as chair in the absence of the Executive Director. Meetings will take place as needed, but it is recommended every other month or as required.

Diagram 1. BIPD Project Management Structure



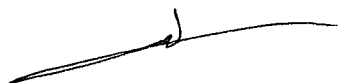
Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with standard UNDP policies and procedures. The project will be subject to quarterly reviews, with the first such review meeting taking place within three months of the start of project's full implementation. The Project Manager will prepare progress reports and submit these to each Steering Committee meeting through the Executive Director of the BIPD, using the UNDP Project Progress Report format. Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms will be utilized. Project staff will receive training in applying the RBMS applications. All financial reports required under the project will be prepared by the Project Manager applying UNDP procedures.

In addition to quarterly reviews, an annual project review will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year as a basis for assessing the performance of the project. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. It will involve all key project stakeholders and the implementing partners, and focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

The project will be subject to an audit exercise as per UNDP regulations. The audit exercise will provide assurance that resources are used to achieve the results described in the Project Document or Annual Work Plan (AWP) and that UNDP resources are adequately safeguarded.

Part VI. Legal Context

This document shall be the instrument referred to in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Bahrain and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 3 August 1978. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of that Agreement, refer to the government cooperating agency described in the Agreement.



Section II. Project Results and Resources Framework

<p>Intended Outcomes: A culture of democracy with popular understanding and appreciation of democratic values; enhanced practical knowledge of governance norms and standards, particularly on Human Rights; and a more effective parliament that produces quality legislation and demonstrates oversight skills to support the governance reform process.</p>			
<p>Outcome Indicators: Increased participation in political life (e.g., voter turnout rate, women's turnout, number of women candidates running for election); increased pace of reform incorporating human rights principles and norms; higher quality of legislation coming from more diverse members.</p>			
<p>Applicable MYFF Service Line: 2.1 Policy Support for Democratic Governance</p>			
<p>Partnership Strategy: International and national centres of excellence; national stakeholders.</p>			
<p>Project title and number: Supporting Political Reform through the Bahrain Institute for Political Development (BIPD)</p>			
Intended Outputs	Output targets	Indicative Activities	Resp. Agency
<p><u>Output 1</u> Civic education programmes organized that promote understanding at both the policy and citizen levels of political processes, and that enhance dialogue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 diverse civic education programmes conducted for the public and NGOs ▪ 6 leadership development and skills training workshops organized for potential future and elected leaders ▪ 15 journalists and media specialists trained in responsible and effective coverage of elections ▪ 3 M&E 	<p>A. Based on success stories and best practices, identify potential partners (national and international) and the type of civic education/training most appropriate for effective political participation. The programmes will contain awareness activities on legal and constitutional rights, the electoral process, the importance of political participation, citizens' rights and responsibilities, concepts of citizenship and national unity, etc. ToT will be among a variety of training tools used to promote concepts and practices on democracy including to the implementing partners.</p> <p>B. Develop and implement, with the support from selected partners, leadership development activities that target potential future and elected leaders. The activities will be undertaken in three stages; prior, during and after the 2006 municipal and parliamentary elections. The programmes will target the interested beneficiaries irrespective of their political affiliations.</p> <p>C. Train elected municipal and parliamentary members on different subject as mentioned in A. Additional training will be carried out focusing on the role of parliamentarians and other specialized training programmes based on assessment of needs. Additional funds will be mobilized for this purpose.</p> <p>D. Organize specialized training programmes for journalists and media specialists on optimizing their coverage of not only elections but the</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p><u>A&B&C</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 m/m x 3 international experts \$210,000 • 6 m/m x 4 national experts \$84,000 • 3 UN/Int agency support missions \$30,000 • Monitoring and Evaluation Tools \$ 15,000 • Consultants and Logistics for conferences, meetings and Workshops \$25,000 <p><u>D</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 m/m international experts and meetings \$45,000 – for Journalists • 2 m/m x2 international experts and logistics

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	<p>entire electoral cycle.</p> <p>E. Engage the civil society and other stakeholders in evaluation and monitoring of the above programmes after completion of each cluster of activities. Prepare political and analytical reports evaluating the electoral experience and overall democratic practices for lessons learned. M&E mechanisms will be established from the initiation stage</p>	<p>programmes carried out for stakeholders and 4 analytical reports on electoral experience prepared</p>	<p>Indicated Outcomes</p> <p>Output 2</p> <p>Technical Reports and International Conferences on Human Rights and Political Development prepared</p>	<p>Sub-Total: \$ 532,000</p> <p>Inputs</p> <p>E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 m/m x 2 international experts \$ 56,000 • 1 m/m x 2 national experts \$ 7,000 <p>Sub-Total: \$ 532,000</p>
<p>Indicative Activities</p>	<p>A. Review international obligations of HR conventions that Bahrain is a signatory party and identify reporting requirements for each convention in terms of style, content and frequency.</p> <p>B. Prepare baseline data on HR issues and conduct surveys for compiling additional data as deemed necessary for meeting requirements of A. Prepare MDG reports and other development-related analyses using HRBA.</p> <p>C. Organize consultation meetings with stakeholders and NGOs prior to preparing HR reports and data collection processes. Post HR reports to the public on BIPD and UNDP websites.</p> <p>D. Prepare and implement a substantive plan for organizing focused national, regional and international conferences on HR and political development issues with participation of renown international and regional figures. Organize special roundtable discussions, seminars and workshop that demonstrate an array of opinions, discuss the democratic value of respecting divergent political opinions, etc.</p> <p>E. Review and comment on current national development plans and recommend mainstreaming a HRBA at all levels through reports, seminars and research-based forums.</p> <p>F. Develop HR and political development indicators utilizing UNDP and other international organizations' methodology. Regularly publish these indicators to the public.</p>	<p>5 Annual reports on HR as per obligation of Kingdom of Bahrain towards international conventions prepared</p> <p>5 Regional and International Conferences on HR and HRBA to development organized</p> <p>3 HR indicators and 2 other indicators related to political development created and posted for the public</p>	<p>Output targets</p>	<p>Resp. Agency</p> <p>BIPD, UNDP, NGOs, others</p> <p>A & B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 m/m International Consultants \$70,000 • 6 m/m National Consultants \$21,000 • Workshops \$35,000 <p>C & D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 m/m International Consultants \$42,000 • 4 m/m National Consultants \$14,000 • Conferences – Consultants and logistics \$75,000 <p>E&F</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 m/m international consultants \$56,000 • 3 m/m national consultants \$10,500 • Publications \$35,000 <p>Sub-total: \$ 358,500</p>

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Intended Outputs	Output targets	Indicative Activities	Resp. Agency	Inputs
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Capacity-building programmes for strengthening BIPD's cadre including creation of data-base implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10 technical and administrative programmes for professional and administrative staff of BIPD organized ▪ Integrated data-base and information system with 300 diverse material and links on democracy, HR, civic education etc established 	<p>A. Review objectives and plans of BIPD and assess capacities of professional and administrative cadre in achieving the objectives. Establish linkages between competencies and training requirements.</p> <p>B. Arrange capacity-building programmes locally and internationally with emphasis on ToT approach to train members of NGOs and other interested parties.</p> <p>C. Visits countries with advanced Governance systems in Europe, Africa and Asia for exchange of experience and formation of technical partnerships.</p> <p>D. Establish data-base and information systems containing range of materials on HR, diplomacy, democracy, civic education etc. Link the data-base with international knowledge sources and reputable research institutes.</p> <p>E. Utilize data-base in producing regular reports on different subjects as mentioned in 'D' and hold seminars and roundtable discussions on reports with participation of stakeholders.</p>	<p>BIPD, UNDP, UoB, others</p>	<p>A&B&C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 m/m International Experts plus training Logistics \$ 170,000 • 3 m/m National Experts plus training Logistics \$ 35,000 • Partnership and Exchange programmes \$ 55,000 <p>D&E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials for Data-base and Information Systems \$ 35,000 • 5 m/m International Experts and logistics for roundtable discussions \$ 85,000 <p>Sub total: \$ 380,000</p>

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Section III – Workplan and Budget for 2006 (indicative)

United Nations Development Programme

Year: 2006

Project Title: Supporting Political Reform in Partnership with the Bahrain Institute for Political Development (BIPD)

Expected Output	Key Activities	Timeframe				Resp.	Fund	Donor	Planned Budget		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				Budget Description	Amount	
Activity 1: CIVIC EDUCATION											
Civic education programmes organized that promote understanding at both the policy and citizen levels of political processes, and that enhance dialogue	A. Identification of partners (national and international) and type of civic education/training most appropriate for effective political participation			x	x			UNDP	71600	Travel	\$50,000
								UNDP	74210	Printing and Publications	\$25,000
	B. Development and implementation of leadership development activities that target potential future and elected leaders							UNDP	71200	International Consultants	\$35,000
								UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	\$45,000
	D. Organization of specialized training programmes for journalists and media specialists							UNDP	72100	Contractual Services	\$25,000
								UNDP	71600	Travel	\$30,000
								UNDP	71200	International Consultants	\$20,000
								UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	\$10,000
								UNDP	72100	Contractual Services	\$15,000
								UNDP	71600	Travel	\$15,000
Sub-total										\$270,000	

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Activity 2: HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY AND APPLICATION											
Technical Reports and International Conferences on Human Rights and Political Development prepared	A. Review international obligations of HR conventions to which Bahrain is a member and identify reporting requirements for each convention							UNDP	74210	Printing and Publications	\$40,000
								UNDP	71200	International Consultants	\$20,000
							x	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	\$15,000
								UNDP	72100	Contractual Services	\$40,000
Sub-total											
\$115,000											
Activity 3: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT											
Capacity-building programmes for strengthening BIPD's cadre including creation of data-base implemented	A. Review objectives and plans of BIPD; assess capacities; develop capbuild plan							UNDP	71600	Travel	\$30,000
							x	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	\$20,000
	D. Establish database and IT systems with range of materials on HR, democracy, civic education, etc.; link with international research institutes							UNDP	71200	International Consultants	\$15,500
							x	UNDP	71600	Local Consultants	\$10,000
Sub-total											
\$100,500											
GMS (3%)											
\$14,565											
TOTAL for 2006											
\$500,065											

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ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE (Indicative)

Term Year	Activities by Output	Immediate 2006				Medium 2007				Long 2008			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	Output 1: Civic Education												
	A. Identification of partners (national and international) and type of civic education/training most appropriate for effective political participation												
	B. Development and implementation of leadership development activities that target potential future and elected leaders												
	C. Training of elected municipal and parliamentary members on different subjects as per results and resources framework												
	D. Organization of specialized training programmes for journalists and media specialists												
	E. Engagement of civil society and other stakeholders in evaluation and monitoring of the programmes; preparation of reports												
	Output 2: Human Rights Advocacy and Application												
	A. Review international obligations of HR conventions to which Bahrain is a member and identify reporting requirements for each convention												
	B. Prepare baseline data/surveys on HR issues; prepare MDG reports and other development-related analyses using HRBA												
	C. Organize consultation meetings with stakeholders and NGOs in preparing HR reports; post HR reports publicly												
	D. Prepare and implement a substantive plan for national, regional and international roundtables on HR and political development issues												
	E. Review and comment on current national development plans and recommend mainstreaming a HRBA at all levels through various means												
	F. Develop HR and political development indicators utilizing UNDP and other international organizations' methodology; regularly publish these												
	Output 3: Capacity Development												
	A. Review objectives and plans of BIPD; assess capacities; develop capbuild plan												
	B. Arrange capacity-building programmes locally and internationally with emphasis on ToT approach to train members of NGOs and other interested												
	C. Visits countries with advanced governance systems in Europe, Africa and Asia to exchange experience and form technical partnerships												
	D. Establish database and IT systems with range of materials on HR, democracy, civic education, etc.; link with international research institutes												
	E. Utilize database in producing regular reports on different subjects as mentioned in 'D'; hold seminars and roundtable discussions on reports												

Project Budget

Outputs	Budget \$
1. Political, Civic Education and Campaign Management Programmes for 2006 Elections organized	<i>\$ 532,000</i>
2. Technical Reports and International Conferences on Human Rights and Development prepared.	<i>\$ 358,500</i>
3. Capacity-building programmes for strengthening BIPD's cadre including creation of data-base implemented.	<i>\$ 380,000</i>
E. GMS (ex-COA) at 3%	<i>\$ 38,115</i>
TOTAL	\$ 1,308,615.00

Schedule of payment;

2006: \$ 250,000.00
2007: \$ 750,000.00
2007/8: \$ 308,615.00

\$ 1,308,615.000

SA
