

**The Iraqi National
Human Rights Plan
Adopted by Council
of Ministers
On 27-09-2011**

Introduction:

The Iraqi people pursue efforts to restore security and stability, democratize life and promote human development. Iraq has renewed commitment to promote and protect human rights as a core value and guarantee to enhance the Iraqi process and achieve the current and future targeted goals. .

Iraq, through its entire institutions, shows a great interest in improving its image and ongoing programs with regard to its commitment to respect, activate, protect, promote and enjoy human rights.

To achieve this goal, a Sector Committee was composed of governmental, non-government and media bodies. The Committee resorts to national, regional and international expertise to set up a draft national human rights plan to promote fundamental rights respect through effective programs, policies and legislations in all activities carried out by various institutions as per their mandate and specialty.

The Iraqi government and civil society have been engaged in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) as part of Iraq's National Human Rights Plan where strengthening human rights actions and roles in building the society is a core value. The plan is also vital in promoting respect for human rights on the ground where the UPR strategy is considered a tool for sharing experiences among member countries, and strengthening cooperation and assistance on the basis of equality.

The Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR) established sectoral committees tasked to prepare the reports Iraq is committed to submit to the UN Treaty Bodies as part of Iraq's international obligations, as a state party, to the International Treaties of Human Rights.

Preparation Methodology:

Decades of regional wars, sanctions, armed conflicts and insecurity had various devastating effects on the human rights situation in Iraq undermining the respect for human rights. However, this did not hinder the preparation process since actions were taken by a Committee established under the MoHR decree No. (13914)/ August 30th 2010 as per the Cabinet Secretariat letter No.27002/sh/1/diwani on August 22nd 2008 to establish a national working group to work supervised by the MoHR. The group comprises decision makers to ensure full preparation including the spread of human rights culture in Iraq, restoring security and stability; development efforts, government and society efforts to promote human rights respect at the practical and legislative levels.

MoHM, in collaboration with partner ministries and bodies, supported the team tasked to prepare the plan for identifying its aspects and methods to make this plan valid. Moreover, the team is requested to provide explanatory analyses on the implementation of human rights methods and measures as well as the necessary approaches through building on the national experiences and political and legislative systems. This can also be realized through the adoption of the best practices proven to be successful in other similar states if applicable due to the particularity and current situation of Iraq.

The preparation of the human rights national plan coincided with the pre and post discussions of the (UPR) in Iraq resulting in a number of approved recommendations by the government. Consequently, a working group was established to draft a detailed plan to implement these recommendations. Thus, joint meetings by the two delegated were held to prepare the action plan. The outcome of these meetings was a unified vision on the preparation of these plans:

- It represents a strategic vision for a long-term action plan.
- Adopt a number of procedures and priorities that reflect the approved recommendations of the (UPR).

Obligations:

First: International Treaties:

1. Iraq has acceded six fundamental human rights' treaties, as well the two protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (see attached table).

	Conventions	Date of Acceding
1	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR),	1971
2	The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR),	1971
3	The International Convention on the Elimination of [All Forms of] Racial Discrimination (CERD)	1969
4	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	1986
5	The Convention on the Rights of the Child.	1994
6	The Convention on Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.	2010
7	The first Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children and child prostitution.	2007
8	The Second Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.	2997

2. Iraq has recognized Article (8) of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on May 25th 2001. Iraq has also acceded the Convention on the Prevention [and Punishment] of the Crime of Genocide since 20 January 1959.
3. Iraq has finalized its national procedures to rectify the **Convention against Torture**. Deposition of its instruments of ratification is expected shortly. Iraq is also working on finalizing national procedures for rectifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
4. Iraq is a state party in several ILO Conventions, including:

	Conventions	Date of Acceding
1	Convention No. 105/1957 on the Abolition of Forced Labor	15/6/1959
2	Convention No. 100/1958 on the Elimination of Discrimination at Work	15/6/1959
3	Convention No. 1949/98 on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining	27/10/1962
4	Forced Labor Convention No. 29/1930	27/10/1962
5	Convention No. 100/1951 on Equal Remuneration	28/8/1963
6	Convention No. 138, (1973) on Minimum Age	13/2/1985
7	Convention No. 182, (1999) on [Eliminating] Worst Forms of Child Labor	9/7/2001

5. Iraq is a State Party in a number of conventions:

- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the two attached protocols;
- Convention on Biological Diversity.;
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the attached Kyoto Protocol;
- United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Under the Iraqi law, ratified international conventions are gazetted similar to national Iraqi laws. Hence, conventions are legally binding as where judges and lawyers can referred to and use in their argument.

Second: National Legislations

1. The Iraqi Constitution:

The Constitution of Iraq is the highest document for human rights respect and protection where several human rights standards and principles in international conventions are already enshrined in most of the Constitution chapters- namely Articles 14 – 46 of Section Two (Rights and Liberties). The core principles stated in the constitution are:

- Equality, non-discrimination and citizenship (Article 14).
- The right to enjoy life, security and liberty (Article 15).
- The right to equal opportunities (Article 16).
- The right to personal privacy and sanctity of the homes (Article 17).
- The right to citizenship (Article 18) – “*An Iraqi is any person born to an Iraqi father or mother.*” A new citizenship law was enacted and based on this Article; thus abolishing the former law which was reading “*an Iraqi is any person born to an Iraqi father **and** mother.*”
- Independent Judiciary and fair trial principles (Article 19).
- The right of men and women to participate in public affairs, enjoy political rights including the right to vote, elect, and run for candidacy (Article 20).
- The right to political asylum; and no political refugee shall be surrendered to a foreign entity or returned forcibly to the country from which he fled (Article 21).
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Articles (22 – 36) guarantee economic, social and cultural rights in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights including the rights to ownership, work, health, environment, housing, raising a family and education.

Articles (37 – 46) guarantee fundamental rights and freedoms including prohibition of torture, forced labor and slavery. The articles granted citizens the freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful demonstration, the freedom of forming and joining associations and political parties, the right to free mobility, belief, creed and worship. The articles also emphasize and support the role of civil society institutions. The Iraqi Constitution was approved by 78% of voters.

2. Laws and Public Policies

❖ Laws

The national legislative system comprises a number of former laws amended to suit the changes and the political, economic, social and culture development of society and other laws enforced post 2003 including:

- Criminal Procedure Code No. 23 (1971).
- Penal Code No. 111 (1969) and amendments thereto.
- Personal Status Code No. 188 (1959) and amendments thereto.
- Pension and Social Security Code No. 39 (1971) and amendments thereto.
- Iraq Citizenship Law No. 26 (2006).

- Elections of Governorates, Districts and Sub-districts Law No. 36 (2008)
- Law No. 24 (2005) Reinstating Dismissed Persons on Political Backgrounds
- Iraq Property Claim Commission Law No. 2 (2006)
- Law No. 9 (2007) the rights and privileges of martyrs' families and victims of Anfal in Kurdistan Region.
- Law No. 4 (2006) Political Prisoners Foundation.
- Law No. 3 (2006) Martyrs Foundation.
- Law No. 19 (2005) abolishing legal texts prohibiting courts hearings.
- General Amnesty Law No. 19 (2008).
- The Instructions Legal reference No. 3 (2005) for compensating victims of terrorist acts.
- Governorates Councils.
- Law on Governorates not-in-a-regular province not organized into a region.
- Law No. 20 (2009) on compensating victims of terrorist acts and military operations.
- Law No. 5 (2009) compensating amputated persons.
- Law No. 16 (2009) compensating persons for damages in properties due to the former regime policies.
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❖ Public Policies

A number of programs aiming to promote, protect and respect human rights are operating in Iraq while others are under preparation at various levels.

The plan emphasizes such projects and schemes where they reflect positively on national human right respect and facilitate the implementation of the UPR recommendations' strategic plan. This will eventually boost the national human rights plan preparation and the long term enforcement thereof.

The Plan would emphasize the tools as being consider setting mechanisms to coordinate all significance efforts as an aggregation tool that is in the direct interest of Iraq.

Part of these efforts: The role of MoHR in the promoting human rights culture and education, revising draft laws, considering acceding human rights international treaties, delegated team to conduct inspections on the situation of prisons and detentions, the publication of relevant reports, and the broad educational activities carried out by the National Institute of Human Rights.

Part of the MoHR efforts is setting a national plan for the promotion of human rights, establishing a national program for human rights education, establishing a High Commissioner for Human Rights, promoting human rights educational curricula, preparing and submitting Iraq's periodic report to the CEDAW Committee, and the UN civil society organizations training for the interaction with human rights treaties.

The Iraqi commitment to the UPR is an important step as well as preparation of the current action plan.

The national report of UPR

UPR reports may constitute a number of significance letters sent by Iraq [government] to its citizens and international partners. These included:

- Commitment to promote the protection and respect for human rights.

- Commitment to cooperate with the international community as well as its tools.
- Adherence to human rights international standards.
- Adherence to UPR procedures in drafting the report.
- Pay particular attention to the principles of human rights and its values.
- Emphasize the Iraqi society unity and the advantage of Iraq's ethnic, religious and cultural diversity.
- Respect for pluralism and democracy.
- Highlight the positive attitude of the government in reflecting human rights rules in its plans and programs
- Identify human rights-related aspects in the national action plan.
- The Committee's educational role via introducing the UPR mechanism and encouraging engagement in the preparation process thereof.
- Highlight the contribution of UN agencies in the report drafting process.
- Highlight the positive attitudes of the State with regard to national and international civil society.
- Highlight the broad national consultations.
- Demonstrate the will to ratify further international conventions.
- Adopt further obligations to ensure commitment to the human rights aspects described in the "International Combat with Iraq (ICI)."
- Highlight relevant legal and constitutional guarantees to human rights.
- The significance of diversifying the concerned institutions' structures, roles and mandates.
- Acknowledge the civil society role within national mechanisms.
- Showing interest in adopting the human development concept in Iraq.
- Caring for those in need and marginalized segments.
- Focus on economic, social and cultural rights.
- Demonstrate the will to implement civil and political rights.
- Highlight obstacles and challenges facing the implementation of rights and freedoms.
- Focus on transitional justice and national reconciliation.
- Focus on anti-corruption.
- Identify achievements and the positive commitments.

In discussing the best practices, the report referred to the institutional structures in Iraq established for further adherence to human rights such as Ministry of Human Rights, human rights administrations and committees in the Ministries, the Law of Human Rights High Commissioners and its mandate, national consultations and transparency in drafting the national report, as well as women participation in political life.

❖ **Voluntary commitments and obligations**

The report highlighted a number of voluntary commitments and obligations which were internationally well received, namely:

- Review of reservations.
- Ensure that national legislations are in line with the International Human Rights Law.

- Follow the general UN procedures -not deriving from a specific Human rights treaties and conventions- (i.e. rapporteurs, etc.).
- Complete ratification procedures of anti-torture convention.
- Join the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Submit periodic reports to respective treaty bodies.
- Complete measures for the formation of the [HR] Commission.
- Draft a national plan for the promotion of human rights.
- Adopt a five-year plan for human rights culture and education.

Human Rights National Plan **Mechanisms and Methods**

The plan adopts an implementation vision that relies on benefiting from the various ongoing mechanisms in Iraq which are important for the internal accumulation human rights respect. According to the plan, an ad hoc committee will be established to follow up the plan completion and implementation procedures without being limited to specific means and tools.

Like any short, medium or long term plans, this plan requires the establishment of a widely representative national committee (governmental and non-governmental). The actors should follow up, coordinate and open essential channels for participation to enhance the plan activation.

Mechanisms

In Iraq, there are some ordinary national bodies of human rights that operate under the three authorities (executive, judicial and legislative) **as well as the civil society**. The most competent bodies are: the Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR), the High Commission for Human Rights (under establishment), the CoR Human Rights Committee, human rights committees and directorates in ministries, the MoHR National Institute of Human Rights which was established to provide trainings and dissemination of human rights culture, and a number of experienced and specialized human rights civil society organizations which have long-term programs in two fields – protection and promotion [of human rights].

These institutions play a vital role in the implementation of the national plan through their legal mandate and official duties, and their practical or anticipated performances. However, it is still important to establish a follow-up and coordination committee to implement this plan during the coming three years in line with the procedures followed in the implementation of any long-term national plan to uphold the human rights.

As for the team that was tasked to implement the [UPR] recommendations, it includes the team established mid 2009 to draft the national plan for the promotion of human rights. **Members of [UPR recommendations team]** have significantly reduced the efforts needed by the team of **national plan of action** through the valuable database and the consultations they provided throughout the entire year.

Specialized Human Rights Institutions

1. Ministry of Human Rights (MoHM)

MoHR was established on September 2003 as an embodiment of the Iraqi people's aspiration to heal from the heritage of human rights violations that lasted several decades, to spread the culture of human rights as a base for respecting human dignity, and to protect and strengthen human rights through monitory missions to oversee and assess government performance. The Ministry's **structure goes with it's** following objectives: monitoring, getting rid of the heritage of human rights violations, disseminating the culture of human rights. MoHR has a number of branches scattering

across 14 governorates, with two in Baghdad (Rasafa and Kharkh). Quantitative and qualitative improvement in MoHR actions to implement its objectives is noticeable. In KRG, a Human Rights Commission has been established since 1999 and tasked to raise awareness on human rights, monitor and protect human rights. It has branches and offices in 13 directorates in KRG.

The establishment of a human rights ministry is essential, as seen in some states, particularly [these applying] parliamentary systems as is the case in Iraq. The Ministry filled a crucial gap during the transitional and establishment period – one that neither the state nor the civil society could fill. MoHR has now sufficient human resources and professional experts constituting a key body with expertise to address human rights cases and affairs in Iraq. Therefore, it is necessary to invest in and build on its achievements.

While admitting that some of these experiences reflected that there is no need to establish a ministry specialized in human rights after ending the transitional and establishment period, it is acknowledged that having such Ministry to act as an indispensable guide in human rights for the executive authority is essential, as human rights is part of this authority and plays a leading role in the protection of human rights under the three authorities.

The current internal human rights accumulation in Iraq is not a pretext to dispense with the MoHR, whether in case of the development of a concerned civil society with human rights or the establishment of a high commission for human rights. This was proven via several international and regional experiences.

This accumulation of human rights might positively push for reconsidering the Ministry's mandate to play a guiding role for the executive authority and spread human rights culture throughout the country by law enforcement, civil service and local government personnel. It may also contribute in reconsidering duplication of roles of the Commission and civil society in protecting and maintaining human rights since the Ministry reports to the executive authority.

Through the positive national accumulation in the human rights field during the transitional period, the role of MoHR becomes indispensable and enhances the transitional process. Delegated tasks to MoHR will be carried out for years to come throughout the transitional and establishment processes.

Since it will report to the executive authority, MoHR's roles and tasks will significantly increase during the implementation of the national plan in order to execute the recommendations and the ongoing national program on human rights education.

2. Higher Commission for Human Rights

National institutions for human rights promotion and protection play a vital role in the internal accumulation of human rights in the societies, particularly if established in a manner that ensures its independency and enables it to reliably carry on its duties to the most possible extent based on its mandate.

International regional experiences had proven the significance of such institutions in promoting respect for human rights in communities whether through its monitoring roles or via consultations provided to various official bodies as well as its active role in bridging the gap between the state and civil society. These institutions also act as a mirror reflecting the communities' concerns and issues related to human rights and citizenship.

Law No. 53 (2008) on the establishment of a High Commission for Human Rights was passed where the Commission under establishment shall enjoy a broad mandate. Its objectives are: coordinate with relevant bodies in drafting strategies and common work mechanisms, prepare studies and researches, provide recommendations, express views with regard to topics on human rights promotion and development, review and assess enforced legislations to ensure its concurrence with the constitution, submit recommendations to the CoR, submit recommendations and proposals for Iraq to join human rights international treaties and conventions, cooperate and coordinate with civil society organizations concerned with human rights, communicate with the independent and non-governmental and international human rights institutions to realize the Commission's objectives, spread the culture of human rights, submit proposals to strengthen capacities of delegated committees to draft reports on human rights that the state is committed to submit to the UN, and submit an annual report to CoR including a one year assessment on the human rights situation in Iraq to be published via media outlets.

The Commission's mandate covers the following:

First: receive complaints from individuals, groups and civil society organizations on former and current human rights violations.

Second: conduct preliminary investigations on evidence-based human rights violations.

Third: verify the accuracy of complaints submitted to the Commission and conduct preliminary investigations, if necessary.

Fourth: **Initiate legal proceedings on human rights violations and referring them to the public prosecution office as well as briefing the Commission with the results.**

Fifth: - pay visits to prisons, rehabilitation centers, detention centers and other sites without a prior notice.

- meet with detainees and convicted inmates.

- record cases of human rights violations and report them to the competent bodies for their due legal proceedings.

On October 2009, CoR started to adopt the necessary measures to choose the Board of Commissioners. This process was repeated during the current parliamentary term.

Based on this unprecedented mandate of the Commission and its dual role as a national institution for human rights and "Ombudsman", it plays a vital role in the implementation of the strategic plan. Thus, expediting its establishment in line with its law and Paris standards for the establishment and formation of national institutions for human rights is very important.

3. Council of Representatives (CoR) Human Rights Committee:

In its capacity as a CoR tool to enhance the perspectives and methods of human rights throughout the CoR performance in both legislative and monitoring fields, Human Rights Committee is a significant pillar in the promotion of human rights' approach in societies.

One of its tasks is to improve ways of interaction between CoR and other human rights institutions, whether these under the three authorities (i.e. MoHR) or under civil society or the High Commission for Human Rights which is under formation by the CoR.

CoR Human Rights Committee is the most significant tool in the implementation of this plan, particularly with regard to finalizing the ratification procedures to join human rights or other relevant conventions or review Iraq's reservations already

ratified and approved by CoR. The most significant task of the Committee is to ensure that national legislations are in line with international human rights standards and Iraq's obligations.

4. Human rights committees and units within ministries:

These committees were established in 2006 upon proposal by MoHR. Their main tasks were:

- assisting in establishing a suitable environment for applying human rights in various ministries
- spreading the culture of human rights.

In some ministries, these committees turned to become integrated administrative units that aim to achieve progress in their respective fields and achieve the stability of their personnel. The Committees coordinate and cooperate with MoHR and are established in the Ministries of Interior, Defense, Justice, Health, Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research, Labor and Social Affairs, Housing and Reconstruction and Foreign affairs.

MoHR is implementing an ongoing training and educational courses in human rights for members of committees and staff in ministries. Established since 2008, the National Institution for Human Rights is an asset for these trainings. Committees members participated in almost all human rights official activities and events- drafting the human rights report on the situation in Iraq, periodical reports submitted to UN Treaty Bodies, and the national report on the UPR. These aspects will be further enhanced in the near future.

These committees and administrative units are important tools for implementing the key thematic aspects of this plan based on the competencies of each concerned ministries and the mandate of these committees or units. The roles of such committees or units should be considered in the implementation of the plan. Thus, further programs for building knowledge and strengthening capacities are in the core of the plan implementation. Each ministry shall provide the required support for these committees and units to fulfill their tasks in the implementation process. This is considered an experience that can be useful when the plan is to be implemented.

5. Civil Society

Civil society is currently a key player. This was a reason for the international community to acknowledge as equivalent to that of governments and concerned international organizations in decision making and international decisions. Its role was reflected in the international specialized summits and conferences.

From the plan perspective, which adopts the human rights approach, national civil society is divided into three categories:

- 1) human rights organizations which are **active** in the protection of human rights and dissemination of its culture;
- 2) human rights organizations relevant to the implementation of one or more human rights aspects. These are concerned with human rights relevant thematic or local issues
- 3) Civil society organizations with indirectly associated programs to human rights concerns and issues; yet remain a significant pillar from the human rights perspective.

Attention should be given to Civil society organizations since they perform social and development activities closely related to the promotion of human rights approach as part of the society efforts and trends. Its efforts are in favor of human rights and may be enhanced through the dissemination of human rights approach.

The First Category: human rights civil society organizations.

These are considered key partners in the implementation of the plan within the frame of their respective tasks or ongoing and future programs.

They will be key partners in building institutions, knowledge, and capacities which are part of the plan objectives.

According to the plan, the empowerment of these institutions is necessary for building its internal structure, develop its institutional capacities and strengthen democracy. The plan is also concerned with empowering such institutions to change their role from a social protest force into a guiding force on the legislations and needed amendments, or at the procedures and policies level, or at the monitoring, follow up and alert level.

The plan shows interest in the role of these institutions as significant tools in social dialogue over human rights concerns and issues. This is attributed to their vital role in reflecting the community' vision over these issues. The institutions also contribute in reforming imbalances in the public awareness and conduct.

The Second Category: civil society organizations concerned with human rights.

These organizations are interested in thematic and partial issues related to the practical implementation of some human rights principles and norms. These include women and children affairs, cultural development, and provision of social services to ethnic and local communities. A number of these organizations adopt international standards or guidelines closely related to human rights. Some organizations play a vital role in **social advocacy** and may initiate or participate in making proposals on relevant legislations and measures.

These organizations significantly contribute in the implementation of quantitative and qualitative aspects of the national plan, enhancing the provision of expertise in such affairs and cases.

The plan reflects interest in the role of this category in two trends: the first trend is in favor of strengthening capacities and potentials of these organizations to enable them carry on their duties. The second trend is in favor of helping these organizations to engage in the national plan and to benefit from their expertise in all relevant aspects according to their field.

The Third Category: other civil society organizations.

Part of these organizations feel excluded from [engaging in activities on] human rights promotion, respect and protection. Yet, these organizations have a vital role through their efforts in this field. They are closely associated with the human rights approach in all life aspects and fields.

This plan shows interest in attracting these organizations towards adopting human rights norms and perspectives in their activities, and incorporating human rights approaches in their ongoing programs.

The plan interest in this sector focuses on spreading awareness, education and training of human rights activists in these organizations as well as building their capacities, each based on their respective field of specialization to add human rights approach to their areas of interest.

Plan Implementation and activation

Setting the plan implementation and activation tools are within forming the plan. These tools, as a core part of the plan, are the means to reach the plan goals within the plan framework in an effective and applicable timeframe taking into consideration implementation priorities.

The initial agreement between the Ministry of Human Rights and UN partners to enforce the Cabinet resolution on setting a national plan for activating the Universal Periodic Review (URP) recommendations is to hold a national conference comprising the respective governmental and non-governmental bodies concerned with the plan implementation. This should be done to develop the plan vision and applicability.

The National Plan Coordination and Follow up Committee

For Plan activation and implementation follow up, the working team of the plan suggested the formation of a coordination and follow up team. The committee comprises permanent representatives of active parties (direct parties of the plan implementation) and key partners (governmental and non-governmental institutions as well as international organizations that provide direct support for stakeholders in preparing and implementing the plan). The committee also includes experts (specialized individuals in different themes to be contracted for providing technical support during the preparation and implementation stages). The committee has the right to seek needed external expertise in specific fields temporarily. The committee meets regularly (regular meetings in a scheduled timeframe). The committee also has the right to extend meetings memberships to include key partners and active parties as per their fields of specialty in the plan. The committee seeks assistance of a technical secretariat comprising:

- Admin staff
- Coordination and follow up staff
- Activities evaluation and feedback staff.

The committee shall have its private budget to pursue its duties effectively and impartially within the Ministry of Human Rights.

The plan also suggests the committee coordinates the main ongoing efforts, programs, and projects of Iraq's international commitments or initiated by the Iraqi government. This is done to avoid duplicity and organize efforts and capacities to maximize the plan implementation advantages, speed up the implementation, and achieve the necessary partnerships **to collaborate roles and efforts**

The national coordination and follow up committee is headed by a Ministry of Human Rights Representative with the membership of all parties participating in the plan preparation under the ministerial order no.150 on August 8th 2010 by the Ministry of Human Rights. The committee also includes representatives of:

- Cabinet Secretariat.
- The High Commission for Human Rights (upon establishment).
- KRG Ministries of Justice and Human Rights.
- Human rights civil society organizations from Iraq's main areas (to be named later).

The plan also suggests the committee includes advisory members representing Human Rights office in the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI-HRO) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Seeking external expertise

The committee may deem necessary to seek external expertise assistance independent from committee participating bodies (i.e. professors of law, political sciences, economics, development studies, sociology, security and military sciences, or any other experts needed by the committee.

The committee may invite such experts to attend parts of the meetings as well as assigning them to supervise studies needed to regulate the implementation and activation procedures and directions.

Regular Meetings

The plan suggests the committee holds intensive regular quarterly meeting (to review activation mechanisms and implementation criteria, the ongoing program and its

developmental needs, review and follow up basic guidelines, study received reports, duties and assignments decision taking).

The committee may hold irregular meetings when deemed necessary. The committee may also use prime national occasions to conduct irregular meetings.

Temporary Committee Membership Expansion:

The committee may expand its membership temporarily and for specific issues as representatives of partner institutions and bodies in activating respective plan parts. For instance, geographic issues deems assistance of experts and authorized individuals from local governmental apparatus and governorate councils in activating plan activities within their geographical mandates and specialty. Another example is service type where assistance can be sought from authorized service ministries to activate plan parts related to their specialties.

Technical Secretariat

For the sake of fulfilling the job, the committee needs a secretariat to handle administrative, organizational, technical and financial duties. The plan suggests the secretariat to include well-trained and experienced individuals who are familiar with cultural and scientific projects management.

The plan proposes seeking assistance from the National Human Rights Institute for the needed technical experience in events organizing and implementation follow up as well as follow up procedures, evaluation and impact assessment.

The plan also proposes the Committee establishes a headquarters at the National Human Rights Institute due to its key effective role in the plan. An office for the Technical Committee's Secretariat is to be established as well. The Committee may use the Institute's offices, halls and equipment for its meetings.

Described as a "Think Tank", the Institute is a significant source of information, materials and documents to the Committee. Since it is part of the Ministry of Human Rights, the Institute will play a leading role in the plan activation, and linking it to ongoing human rights programs and projects in the country.

The Budget

Allocating an independent budget for the National Coordination and follow up Committee and showing public opinion impartiality, credibility and objectivity are important.

The plan proposes generating sources for this budget from the state general budget of the Iraqi government, in addition to other international financial support through technical programs supported by international partners, namely UN Organizations.

The plan proposes the Committee to prepare an estimated annual budget that takes the different requirements and technical needs for implementation into consideration. It should be submitted to the Cabinet to ensure its allocation from the Treasury and to be adopted in the next annual budgets.

The plan also proposes the Iraqi government to initiate support for a UPR second phase in Iraq through the Ministry of Human Rights and in collaboration with HRO/UNAMI and UNOPS. Phase II will be a source of technical and financial support for the plan implementation.

Plan Implementation Phases

There are three phases of implementation:

Plan application phase: includes the announcement of the plan after being adopted by the Cabinet. It starts with holding extensive meetings by the National Coordination and Follow up Committee during the first three months. Then, meetings will be held quarterly. Implementation of phase I shall be organized in cooperation with partners and stakeholders. Phase I focuses on strengthening consultation and networking, establishes human rights media and educational strategies and seeks the parliament approval.

Follow up and monitoring phase: coincides with the practical measures of implementation. It includes the establishment and development of bi-annual evaluation and follow up forms by the Coordination and Follow up Committee; follow up with NGOs contributions; follow up with consultations and networking, follow up with feedbacks from implementing bodies; prepare and submit special reports on progress in implementation to the Cabinet, Parliament and public opinion.

Evaluation Phase: includes the issuance of annual reports; establishment of an appointed team for direct evaluation and review; preparing periodical measuring impact reports; and making recommendations for the following phases of program implementation.

The Preparatory Committee **on the National Conference for the National Plan**

According to which, the plan proposes the formation of a preparatory committee on the national conference comprises representatives of the Ministry of Human Rights, civil society, the two UN partner organizations: UNOPS and HRO/UNAMI.

The plan recommends the Committee to identify a timetable of action for realizing the following goals:

- Formation and structuring of the national conference plan of action;
- Establishing a timetable;
- Nominating participants from different concerned sectors with the plan and its goals.

To realize these, the plan suggests providing this preparatory committee with the necessary jurisdictions for consultations and seeking expertise as necessary. This includes holding preliminary workshops or broad brain storming sessions that includes experts and institutions, when needed.

The plan also proposes UN partners to provide technical support, advices and financial support deemed necessary for the success of this committee's work. According to its mandate, the Ministry of Human Rights calls for the provision of political, human, administrative and financial support to the Committee, as needed.

The plan suggests the National Institute of Human Rights, as part of the Ministry, to be the focal point to coordinate the work of the Preparatory Committee and benefit from the available human resources and technical expertise.

Enhance the role and work of the National Team
To Prepare the National Work plan for
Promoting the Human Rights

Enacting the national plan to enact the UPR recommendations is at the core of the national plan of action promoting the human rights, which Iraq has been preparing since mid-2009.

In light of the contribution of the National Plan of Action Promoting Human Rights Team in drafting the national plan to activate UPR recommendations, and in light of the long span of time needed for drafting a similar national plan of action to former international and regional experiences, the plan recommends bilateral and long term coordination between the National Committee for Coordination and Follow up working on the UPR plan and the National Plan of Action Promoting Human Rights Team. The two sides exchange feedbacks on their efforts.

This suggestion aims to ensure:

1. In its efforts to draft the plan, the National Plan of Action Promoting Human Rights Team should be guided by the outcomes of activating the plan to implement the UPR recommendations.
2. To activate the UPR plan, The National Committee for Coordination and Follow up should be guided by researches and surveys' results; collected information; consultations and networking outcomes concluded by the National Team for Drafting the National Plan of Action Promoting Human Rights in its efforts to activate the plan and introduce required objective and time-related amendments to the program of action.

To enhance this proposal; and in the context of its relation with the National Institute for Human Rights and its role as a focal point to activate the UPR national plan, the plan acts as a channel of organized and effective communication between the National Committee for Coordination and Follow up and the National Plan of Action Team Promoting Human Rights.

Methods

In addition to the methods referred previously to in the role of institutions and mechanisms, the National Plan adopts a number of methods formerly applied by the Iraqi Government, its human rights and other organizations in its activities and programs promoting respect for human rights. However, it also adopts an integrated systematic perspective for its coordination and organization to become more capable to work and realize the intended outcomes.

With regard to the plan of action aspects and ongoing efforts promoting the human rights culture in the country, the plan mainly focuses on the following steps respectively:

1. Survey and study previous efforts in spreading awareness of and training on human rights.
2. The need to measure impacts of these efforts in a manner that ensures knowing the outcomes and consequences.
3. Review approaches and analyses applied in these activities.
4. Analyze current and future needs and identify priorities.
5. Develop a strategic vision on the methods and mechanisms spreading better awareness on the culture of human rights.
6. Link these efforts to others related to drafting a national program for human rights education.
7. To further link training techniques applied in the national program for human rights education and the social nature of Iraq based on its phases.
8. Benefit from technical support programs in:
 - Develop reference manuals and guidelines for the public education and awareness programs in human rights.
 - Pay special attention to conducting trainings on [embedded] values, namely for law enforcement personnel and members of the judicial and prosecution apparatus, as well as civil service staff.
 - Focus on conducting trainings on [embedded] values, namely for legislators and members of representing councils.
 - Finalize practical methods of the administration of cultural diversity and enhancement of minorities' rights.
 - Develop guidelines for state employees training.
 - Develop guidelines for specialized trainings.
 - Develop guidelines for skills training.
 - Develop guidelines for training of trainees.
9. Conduct trainings on the international humanitarian laws, ways of its enactment in the context of respect for human rights in armed conflicts.
10. Adopt an integrated human rights media strategy promoting respect for human and citizenship rights and enhance awareness of values for the public.
11. Continuous development and review of efforts aiming to introduce human rights in the annual and substantial curriculum.
12. Develop guidelines to introduce human rights in higher education (i.e. universities and academic institutions).
13. Develop and support human rights independent academic research centers.
14. Direct the attention of universities and independent research centers towards human rights principles and norms.

15. Build knowledge on the human rights development approach (the human rights-based development approach). The need to link human rights enactment strategies to MDGs.
16. Mobilize experiences:

With regard to the plan of action aspects, and the ongoing efforts promoting respect for and protection of human rights in the country, the plan focuses on the need to adopt the following steps:

1. The anticipated role of the High Commission for Human Rights and its special mandate stipulating its rapid establishment.
2. Evolving MoHR role as guidance for the executive authority in promoting and introducing human rights in public policies and in the **implementation** of human rights protection via monitoring.
3. Strengthen the role of the CoR Human Rights Committee pursuant to its monitoring and legal mandate.
4. Engage judicial and public prosecution systems in finalizing national visions on promoting human rights' protection.
5. Enhance building capacities' programs for judicial and public prosecution systems.
6. Support the judicial independency and the doctrine of separation of powers.
7. Strengthen capacities of the Bar of Association.
8. Enhance capacities of active human rights NGOs in Iraq, as well as other CSOs active in social defense, provision of assistance and legal representation.
9. Build capacities of CSOs concerned with relevant human rights international mechanisms.
10. Conduct researches, studies and specialized seminars on the reasons and aspects behind the most significance problems related to the protection of human rights and make recommendations on the required legislative, political and executive measures.

The Program

In accordance with the measures promulgated by the human family, the plan follows the international human rights law approaches, values and principles. Although varies, the following values are cohesive: dignity – freedom – equality – justice – and tolerance. In order to be effective, these values should have dialogue mechanisms, diversity respect and the positive interaction.

Based on equality and equal opportunities, the principle of citizenship is essential to ensure respect for human rights within national community, renunciation of discrimination and enjoyment of equal rights. The principles and rights of citizenship are core values, particularly in multi-ethnic and multi-religions societies where the philosophy social diversity must be emphasized in all societies.

Based on this well-established foundation, intended goals and national interest, the plan builds its program to promote the respect for and protection of human rights throughout the country.

❖ Legal Framework

• **International Obligations:**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the guideline of the human rights international law since it is the foundation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Declaration and the two Conventions constitute the International Bill of Human Rights which is treated as a constitution when it comes to other Conventions of the human rights international law; whether these addressing (racial discrimination – torture and enforced disappearance) or these related to the rights of different segments (i.e. women, children, migrant labor – and persons with disabilities).

The plan implementers are aware that the international family issued the two Conventions and seven treaties 6 decades after the announcement of the Declaration in 1948. These conventions were an outcome of a collective work of the international family, yet were not adopting a specific culture or civilization. Committees comprising members from different civilizations worked in their formation before being approved by the United Nations General Assembly's (UNGA) mechanisms to be recognized as an international convention open to all UN member states to join and abide by.

Although the international community had adopted the designation method in selecting acceding states, the followed procedures in these conventions, particularly being adopted in the General Assembly, is a base for commitment by all UN member states. The reason behind that:

First: they are clear, direct, flexible and applicable to all states as they have a variety of civilization and cultural characteristics without the need for interpretation.

Second: they are adopted tools by the UNGA and its relevant human rights instruments as well as other applied instruments for assessing the state's stand. Such tools are means to decide whether the state is to be part of the international committee [or otherwise]. It is sometimes a criterion which SC might adopt in its international peace keeping missions.

Part of the plan vision aims at enhancing respect for and protection of human rights as a fundamental component of security of states and humans. It constitutes a key base in the country reform processes for development. It is an effective part in development and prosperity plans.

Detailed Work plan

Basic Human Rights Ensuring, Monitoring and Protecting Measures

Chapter One: Iraq joining the International Human Rights Mechanisms and Abiding by the International Human Rights Commitments

First: International Commitments

1. Deposit the instruments of ratification on the Convention against Torture

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Deposit the instruments of ratification	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3 months

2. Complete the instruments of ratification on Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Follow up national ratification procedures	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Coordination and Follow up Committee Council of Representatives	Ministry of Human Rights	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months
Deposit the instruments of ratification	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3 months

3. Ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Proposing national ratification procedures	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Human Rights	6 months
National Ratification Procedures	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months
Deposit the	-Coordination and Follow	Council of	Ministry of	3 months

ratification instruments	up Committee –Ministry of Human Rights	Ministers	Foreign Affairs	
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4. Speeding up state periodic reports teams composition to be delivered to the following UN Treaty Bodies:

- Human Rights Committee
- The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
- Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
- Committee **on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**
- Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Writing periodic reports	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Human Rights	Ministry of Human Rights and participating ministries in the respective committees	One year

Second: the Legal Perspective

1. Criminal Law

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

2. Code of Criminal Procedure

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice in coordination with the respective bodies	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives		6 months

Gazetting	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months
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3. Reducing the death penalty causes in various criminal legislations

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	Coordination and Follow up Committee			
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

4. Supporting the Judiciary Authority to guarantee its independence and impartiality as per the enforced Constitution

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	Coordination and Follow up Committee			
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Higher Judicial Council	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	One year
Gazetting	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	3 months

5. Amending Anti-Terrorism Law to Guarantee the protection of basic rights and Judicial control

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	Coordination and Follow up Committee			
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –Ministry of Human	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial	6 months

	Rights		Advisory Council	
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

6. Amending Prison law and Regulations to suit the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	-Coordination and Follow up Committee			
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice / State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

7. Setting the Anti-Human Trafficking Law

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	-Coordination and Follow up Committee			
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights -State Ministry for Women Affairs -The Child Welfare Commission	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice / State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
	Coordination and Follow	Council of	Ministry of	3 months

Gazetting	up Mechanism	Ministers	Justice	
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8. Setting the Freedom of Access to Information law

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	-Coordination and Follow up Committee			
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –Ministry of Human Rights –Journalist Union	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

9. Following up issuance of the Freedom of Opinion, Expression and Peaceful Assembly law as per the Constitution

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	-Coordination and Follow up Committee			
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –Ministry of Human Rights –Journalist Union	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice /State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee –The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice /State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

10. Setting the Political Parties Regulatory Law

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	-Coordination and Follow up Committee			
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice/ State	6 months

	-Ministry of Human Rights -Independent High Electoral Commission		Judicial Advisory Council	
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/ State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

11. Setting a Social Security Law to Unify Special Social Protection and Support Laws

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	-Coordination and Follow up Committee			
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs -Ministry of Justice / State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

12. Setting a Comprehensive Health Insurance Law

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	-Coordination and Follow up Committee			
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights -Ministry of Health -Ministry of Finance	Council of Ministers	-Ministry of Health -Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs -Ministry of Justice /State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up	Council of	Ministry of	3 months

	Committee	Ministers	Justice	
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13. Speeding up the Issuance a New Labor Law and Guaranteeing Strikes and Collective Bargaining rights

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Follow up	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights -General Federation of Iraqi Workers	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs -Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

14. Developing and Activating the Compulsory Education Law and Intensifying Fines

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Education -Ministry of Justice / State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Accommodation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

15. Setting a Law for Establishing “A National Emergency Body” as a Permanent Mechanism for Disasters and Crises Management

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights -Ministry of Interior	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Follow up	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial	6 months

	Rights Committee		Advisory Council	
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

16. Amending Article 128/ Penal Code to Guarantee enforcing Gender Equality

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Revision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights -State Ministry for Women Affairs	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Follow up	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

17. Speeding up the Formation of the High Commission for Human Rights

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Follow up	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives		One year

Cultural Rights Policy Enforcement

- Setting a Comprehensive Cultural National Plan to Ensure and Admit Cultural Diversity and Respect Particularities

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Surveys and Studies	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Culture			One year
Preparation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Culture	6 months
Decision	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Culture - Coordination and Follow up Committee	6 months

Enforcing Legislations for Protecting Vulnerable Groups Rights

1. Amending the Governorate Election Law to Guarantee Women Constitutional Quota

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Preparation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights -State Ministry for Women Affairs -Independent High Electoral Commission	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Follow up	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

2. Setting a Child Law to fulfill Iraq's commitments under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Two Optional Protocols; and Setting a law to turn the Child Welfare Commission into a specialized national institution.

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Preparation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights -The Child Welfare Commission	Council of Ministers	-Ministry of Justice /State Judicial Advisory Council -Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	6 months
Follow up	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Ministry of Justice/State Judicial Advisory Council	6 months
Gazetting	-Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Justice	3 months

Chapter Two: Enforcing Economic and Social Rights Policies:

Revising developmental plans and policies to:

1. Bridge the gender gap

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Preparation	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights -State Ministry for Women Affairs	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Planning	6 months
Follow up	-Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Council of Ministers	6 months

2. Bridge the geographic gap

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Preparation	- Coordination and Follow up Committee - Ministry of Human Rights - Ministry of State for Governorate Affairs	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Planning	6 months
Follow up	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Council of Representatives	Council of Ministers	6 months

3. Providing incentives and exemptions for intensive **employment projects**

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Preparation	Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Planning -Ministry of Finance -Ministry of Labor	6 months
Follow up	Coordination and Follow up Committee -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Council of Ministers	6 months

4. Prioritizing small and medium size enterprises in credit policies

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Preparation	Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Planning -Ministry of Finance -Ministry of Labor -Central	6 months

			Bank	
Follow up	Coordination and Follow up Committee –The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee	Council of Representatives	Council of Ministers	6 months

- Guarantee the Right to **Health**

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Increase awareness on the devastating impact of unhealthy environment	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Environment	Media, NGOs, WHO, Local Governments, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Baghdad Municipality	3 years
Allocate awards for clean environments	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Baghdad Municipality	Media, NGOs, Local Governments, Ministry of Health	3 years
Increase garbage trucks in special and poor zones.	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works, Baghdad Municipality	Local Governments	3 years
Provide hospitals with modern medical supplies	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health	3 years
Train the main and support teams	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health	3 years
reduce black markets selling medications and medical supplies	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior	3 years
Increase maternity and child care centers	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health, NGOs, Media	3 years
Establish university medical centers in and develop school health	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education	3 years

- Ensure the Right to Education

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
Set a national plan for education	Coordination and Follow up Committee – Ministry of Planning and Development	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education	3 years

	Cooperation – Planning experts			
Enforcing the Campaign against Illiteracy	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education NGOs	3 years
Exchange programs for Iraqi students and professors with International Universities	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Higher Education	International Universities	3 years
Provide a safe environment for encouraging Iraqi professors to return to Iraq	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defense	Ministry of Higher Education	3 years
Establish fully equipped modern universities and schools	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Education Ministry of Higher Education	Ministry of Higher Education	3 years
Embrace new teaching methods in schools and universities	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Education Ministry of Higher Education	Ministry of Higher Education	3 years
Provide financial incentives for poor families to encourage them maintain their children and, especially females, in primary and secondary schools with special financial assistance for women to pursue their post graduate studies.	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Education Ministry of Higher Education	3 years
Increase teachers salaries	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Education	3 years
Train teachers on modern educational methods in schools	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Education	NGOs	3 years
Funding or rewarding women reflecting progress in illiteracy programs	Coordination and Follow up Committee	Ministry of Education	NGOs	3 years

- The Right to Food and Decent Living

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
- participate in related	Coordination	Coordination	–Ministry of	3 years

<p>studies and research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - official database (including poverty map) - defining priorities and strategies -propose a public awareness plan among respective state bodies and society sectors on incorporating human rights in the development process - prepare a pilot project for incorporating human rights curriculum in the local development plan to be tested on the local regions level in order to be applied nationally later on; resource management effectiveness and efficiency should be upgraded. - enforce and reform accountability and transparency mechanisms - build partnership with The Commission of integrity to come up with legal and political proposals to enforce anti-corruption 	<p>and Follow up Committee</p>	<p>and Follow up Committee – Ministry of Human Rights Ministry of Trade Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee High Commission for Human Rights</p>	<p>Planning – Ministry of Trade – The Commission of integrity – CSOs - Economics and development university departments –Ministry of Agriculture– Ministry of Industry - Ministry of Trade– Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Planning - International organizations role</p>	
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- The Right to Housing

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participate in related studies and research - study the currently implemented housing plan within the plan timeframe and propose requirements from the human rights perspective to address the priorities - follow up implementing housing policies to address priorities and avoid inequalities and impartialities in the executive procedures - give priority to the displaced, refugees and the voluntarily returned persons - adopt indicators to measure implementation credibility of projects and plans for 	<p>Coordination and Follow up Committee- Economics, development and Architecture university departments - CSOs</p>	<p>Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation – Ministry of Housing The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee High Commission for Human Rights</p>	<p>Coordination and Follow up Committee – Ministry of Human Rights – Ministry of Planning – Ministry of Housing — Governorate Councils - Ministry of Finance – Ministry of Planning</p>	<p>3 years</p>

<p>sanitation, water and electricity as well as the availability of other social, cultural, commercial, entertainment, transport, communication and security services. The indicators also should include the value of the property, market value, maintenance and the maintenance of the infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adopting a special plan and policy to address the slums issue as soon as possible. 				
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- The Right to Work

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in related studies and research - Study the state plan to develop work policies and boost the economic system to absorb the work force and reduce unemployment with proposing the necessary adjustments to accommodate human rights in the general economic policy - Adopt measurable indicators to guarantee progress in bridging the age, skill, geographic, group, quality and information gaps. Other indicators should be occupational health and safety, security, union rights, social security, fair wages, the rate of child labor, elimination of forced labor, foreign labor rights, and migrant Iraqi labor rights. - Enhancing labor rights - Enhance dialogue among employers and labor representatives and the state - Propose child labor elimination plan 	<p>Coordination and Follow up Committee</p>	<p>Coordination and Follow up Committee - Ministry of Human Rights -Ministry of Planning -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee Parliamentary Labor and Services Committee</p>	<p>Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs -Governorate Councils - High Commission for Human Rights – trade unions with wide representation -Employers Federation - other CSOs – Economics and development university departments</p>	<p>3 years</p>

Chapter Three: Civil and Political Rights

- The right to life

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support state efforts to enhance security plans while ensuring human rights respect - participate in enhancing the national reconciliation and maximizing the achieved gains by minimizing violence and ensure human rights respect to enhance stability - Ensure citizenship principle as a core value in selecting law enforcement managements - Circulate the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN basic principle for the use of firearms in the different levels of the security apparatus curricula - Develop knowledge-building curricula and training for Armed and Security forces on human right, International and Humanitarian Law as well as their fields of application. - Develop human rights value structure of the security forces apparatus - Benefit from international expertise in security reform to complement enhancing the legal and judicial systems efforts - Terminate all forms of illegal impunity which require accelerating national legislations and international conventions - Emphasize the principle of the rights to the truth, justice and reparation as an indispensable necessity at all stages - Support the role of respective CSOs 	<p>Coordination and Follow up Committee - Ministry of Human Rights High Commission for Human Rights</p>	<p>The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee - Council of Ministers</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior – Ministry of Justice– Ministry of Defense – CSOs – Bar Association –Law Faculties</p>	<p>3 years</p>

- The Right to Fair Trail

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasize the judicial system independence by ensuring impartiality and avoiding political work and affiliation 	<p>The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee Coordination and Follow up</p>	<p>The Higher Judicial Council General</p>	<p>–Ministry of Interior – Ministry of Justice – Ministry of</p>	<p>3 years</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the judicial budget efforts to support human resources and the necessary technology - Develop indicators to pursue fair trial via: presumption of innocence, public trial, legal presentation, torture, evidence, appeal, sustaining objective requests, accelerating judicial verdicts, reducing the death penalty in criminal cases - Develop proposals to support the judicial system role in enforcing human rights guarantees in the various prosecution stages and eliminate impunity - Support the judicial system efforts on proper enforcement and human rights control as guaranteed by the constitution and the country's international commitments - Support the role of the Bar Association in protecting freedoms and human rights state commitments - support capacity development in enhancing fair trial criteria - Support sharing expertise between the national judicial system and the modern best practices of international systems that enforce international human rights criteria - Support the role of respective CSOs 	<p>Committee – Ministry of Human Rights High Commission for Human Rights</p>	<p>Prosecution Apparatus</p>	<p>Defense – other CSOs – Bar Association for –Law Faculties</p>	
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- Freedom of Thought, Belief, Opinion and Expression

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the Journalist Union role and freedom - support official cultural institutions and independent ones as well as research institutions and academic studies to enhance creativity and scientific research - Knowledge-building on the relation between the freedom of opinion, expression and publication and the mechanisms of ensuring cultural diversity 	<p>Coordination and Follow up Committee – Ministry of Human Rights – The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee Journalist Union</p>	<p>The Higher Judicial Council – General Prosecution Apparatus</p>	<p>–Ministry of Justice – High Commission for Human Rights – Other CSOs –Media Faculties - Ministry of Culture</p>	<p>3 years</p>

- Support the role of respective CSOs				
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- The Right to Freedom of Assembly and Association

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
- Prepare the security apparatuses to deal peacefully with the freedom of association by protecting individuals and keeping public peace - Wage an awareness campaign to enhance positive attitude in gatherings, rallies and the various forms of peaceful protest	-Coordination and Follow up Committee – Ministry of Human Rights -The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee -High Commission for Human Rights – CSOs	Ministry of Interior – Ministry of Justice–	–Ministry of Interior – Ministry of Justice – Ministry of Human Rights – CSOs	3 years

- The Right to organize in Union and Political Parties

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
- Set practical procedures to develop union life and ensure unions independence and effectiveness - Knowledge-building and skills on democratic inter-governmental ruling and Business Administration techniques in various associations forms. - Encourage associations to set a code of conducts as an internal guideline and for regulating the relations with various society sectors - Support the participation of associations in setting and implementing human rights educational programs - Support associations' participation, as per their mandates, in setting general policies and national projects. - Allocate items in the general budget for supporting associations, especially their social projects	Coordination and Follow up Committee – Ministry of Human Rights – Ministry of Justice The -Parliamentary Human Rights Committee -High Commission for Human Rights– CSOs –Political Sciences Faculties	Council of Ministers / NGOs Department	–Ministry of State for civil society affairs – Professional associations and federations – Ministry of Finance	2 years

- The Right to Political Participation and Administrating Public Affairs

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
- Promote ethnic minorities representation percentage	The Parliamentary Human Rights	Ministry of Interior -	–The Parliamentary	36 months

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide proposals for positive dialogue to enforce the constitution regarding Kirkuk city - Promote law abidance in political decision making - promote the role of the High Independent Elections Commission - Knowledge and capacity building on participation mechanisms - increase awareness to promote participation - Enhance democratic skills in various representational institutions and promote democratic choice respect 	<p>Committee -Coordination and Follow up Committee –Ministry of Human Rights –Ministry of Justice- High Commission for Human Rights</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>Human Rights Committee– Ministry of Human Rights -CSOs</p>	
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• Ethnic and Religious Minorities

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasize and ensure the right of citizenship, equal opportunities, discarding violence and partialities, and ensure cultural particularity and freedom - Ensure the full economic, developmental and social participation of minorities on an equal basis for all society spectrums - Guarantee fair political representation as an alternative tool for the quota system with expanding political participation for minorities - adopt proposals to promote tolerance and fraternity spirits in human rights education - Consider establishing an anti-partiality national commission by a law and mandate to allow it mediate on complains of impartialities against minorities - support CSOs efforts 	<p>Coordination and Follow up Committee – Ministry of Human Rights – State Ministry for Women Affairs – Ministry of Interior –Ministry of Justice – Ministry of Defense – Ministry of Culture –The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee – High Commission for Human Rights – Respective CSOs – Political Sciences Faculties – Shiite Waqf-Sunni Waqf-Christians and other sects Department</p>	<p>Ministry of Human Rights in coordination with Parliamentary Human Rights Committee</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior – Ministry of Justice – Ministry of Defense – Ministry of Culture – The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee – High Commission for Human Rights – Respective CSOs – Parliamentary Human Rights Committee</p>	<p>3 years</p>

• Ensure Prisoners Rights

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
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- Develop police and inspector skills on maintaining human rights during investigation to provide the legal protection for inmates and juveniles	-The Higher Judicial Council -High Commission for Human Rights -Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	-Ministry of Justice -Ministry of Interior -Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	-Ministry of Justice -Ministry of Interior -Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs -Local, international and non-governmental organizations	3 years
- Qualify inmates and juveniles in prisons (provide training courses for inmates and their families, especially for female inmates families to rehabilitate inmates with the society after being released by providing them with jobs)	- The Higher Judicial Council -High Commission for Human Rights -Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	-Ministry of Justice -Ministry of Interior -Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	- Ministry of Justice - Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs -NGOs	3 years
- Provide female inmates with shelters after being released	- Coordination and Follow up Committee -Ministry of Human Rights	-Ministry of Justice -Ministry of Interior -Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	-Ministry of Justice -Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs -NGOs	3 years

Chapter Four: Iraqi Refugees and IDPs

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
- Enhance the efforts of pursuing national reconciliation on the basis of human rights that guarantee efforts soundness and robust results - support the national call efforts for IDPs and refugees to return voluntarily - Support national efforts to provide the basics needed for the voluntary return - Provide urgent humanitarian aid and basic services for refugees and IDPs in their current places - Enhance legal protection for	Coordination and Follow up Committee – Ministry of Human Rights – Ministry of Migration and Displaced - State Ministry for Women Affairs -Ministry of Interior – Ministry of Justice – Ministry of Defense - The Parliamentary	The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee - Ministry of Migration and Displaced	–Ministry of Migration and Displaced - State Ministry for Women Affairs- Ministry of Interior – Ministry of Justice – Ministry of Defense – Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research – Ministry of Science and	3 years

returnees to recover their possessions and rights and ensure their compensation - Work with the international community to provide protection for Iraqi refugees - Encourage the return of skilled migrants	Human Rights Committee - High Commission for Human Rights – Respective CSOs		Technology – Ministry of Planning – Ministry of Finance - Ministry of State for National Reconciliation- Commission for the Resolution of Real Property Disputes - Respective CSOs	
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Chapter Five: Women’s Human Rights

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
- Provide special training courses for lawyers and judges on the mechanism of dealing with agreements	-Coordination and Follow up Committee- State Ministry for Women Affairs- , Ministry of Human Rights - NGOs and UN	-Ministry of Justice -The Higher Judicial Council	-Ministry of Justice - International and non-governmental organizations	3 years
-Empower women through: * adopt planned procedures to provide women with loans * Employ and promote women in all public sectors * Take serious steps regarding women judges training at all courts level including family courts * Provide child daycare in public institutions and ministries to empower working mothers	The Higher Judicial Council Coordination and Follow up Committee State Ministry for Women Affairs , Ministry of Human Rights NGOs and UN	The Higher Judicial Council State Ministry for Women Affairs ,	Central Bank and private sector banks Ministries and public sector The Higher Judicial Council	3 years
- Help vulnerable women by providing them with livelihood via various forms of assistance, reducing bureaucracy, provide homeless women and children with care and shelter as well as helping them in finding permanent residence	Coordination and Follow up Committee, State Ministry for Women Affairs , Ministry of Human Rights	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	3 years

Chapter Six: Disabled Persons Rights

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and empower disabled women to ensure their practice of the basic rights and freedoms - Seek the best interest of the disabled child - Increase society awareness on disabled rights - Take necessary procedures to enable the disabled access to their surroundings: transportation, information and communication technology, facilities, and other special services: sign language, Brill signs, personal assistance and guidance -Ensure the right of rehabilitation to help disabled persons become independent and advance their capacities and participation - Establish a follow up mechanism and a special fund to support the disabled rights - Increase social awareness on accepting disabilities as part of the human diversity within the human rights educational programs - Set proposals for quantitative and qualitative development of specialized institutions for fostering and improving the disabled skills - Enhance health facilities care of disabled - Set local mapping programs for accommodating the infrastructure to serve the disabled including roads, buildings and pedestrian bridges - Develop the educational process to integrate the disabled and encompass their needs 	<p>Coordination and Follow up Committee Ministry of Human Rights – State Ministry for Women Affairs - - High Commission for Human Rights</p>	<p>The Parliamentary Human Rights Committee Council of Ministers</p>	<p>Respective CSOs – Ministry of Health – Ministry of Education – Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs</p>	<p>3 years</p>

Chapter Seven: Combating Human Trafficking

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set social assistance program for human trafficking victims and rehabilitate the victims socially and economically - Promote human trafficking information - Set anti- human trafficking campaigns - Organize training courses for law enforcement institutions to help human trafficking victims - Cooperate with international organizations to combat human trafficking. 	Coordination and Follow up Committee Ministry of Human Rights Ministry of Interior NGOs and international organizations	Ministry of Interior	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs Ministry of Human Rights NGOs	3 years

Chapter Eight: Human Rights Information and Culture

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure human rights awareness in the Iraqi society via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Promote independent publications * Establish newspaper columns to discuss human rights * Develop Short Message Service (SMS) and promotional materials such as posters, logos, T-shirts - Encourage the Armed forces, police, general prosecution, and other security bodies representatives to investigate and punish crimes against journalists and civil society activists. 	Coordination and Follow up Committee Ministry of Human Rights Iraqi Media Network NGOs	Ministries	Ministry of Human Rights	3 years

Human Rights Promotion Procedures/ Human Rights Culture

Procedures	Study, Proposition and Follow up Body	Decision Making Body	Executive Body	Timeframe
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of trainers (TOT) on human rights education - Encourage post-graduate students to conduct human rights studies - Demonstrate international human rights experience for Iraqi students 	Coordination and Follow up Committee Ministry of Human Rights Ministry of Education Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research High Commission for Human Rights	Ministry of Human Rights High Commission for Human Rights Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Ministry of Human Rights High Commission for Human Rights Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Education	3 years
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Actors: (Parties contributing directly in the plan implementation)

1. The Executive Authority
 - a. Council of Ministers
 - b. Respective Ministries (are directly in charge of a specific dossier).
 - c. Relevant Ministries (are indirectly in charge of a specific field of specialization).
2. The Legislative Authority
 - a. CoR Committee of Human Rights.
3. The Judicial Authority
 - a. The Higher Judicial Council
 - b. Public Prosecution.
4. KRG
5. KRG Parliament.
6. Local governments in Governorates (Governorates and Municipalities Councils)
7. Relevant independent and specialized committees and commissions.
8. National human rights civil society organizations.
9. National CSO working on relevant fields.

Partners: (International governmental and non-governmental institutions and international organizations that provide direct support for participating bodies in the preparation and implementation of the plan)

- A. The American University
- B. The United Nations.
 - a. UNOPS.
 - b. UNAMI.
 - c. UNOHCHR.
 - d. UNDP.
 - e. The United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre.
 - f. UNICEF
 - g. UNESCO
 - h. ESCWA
 - i. ICRC.
 - j. WHO.
 - k. UNHCR.
 - l. IOM
 - m. UN-habitat

- a. WFP.
- b. FAO.
- c. OCHA.
- d. UNFPA
- e. The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)

Supporting Partners: (potential providers of financial and logistical support)

- a. World Bank and donor international and foreign institutions.
- b. Human rights international and regional NGOs.

General Recommendations

Introducing the national plan document and implementing the UPR recommendations is essential for its activation at the national level. Setting the plan constitutes an international precedent where it should be available at the international level. The plan suggests the following:

1. Publish the plan together with the UPR documents:
 - a. The national report of the State of Iraq as per the UPR mechanism.
 - b. The composite report prepared by OHCHR based on stakeholders reports.
 - c. The synthesized report prepared by OHCHR based on the reports of the UN organizations and agencies.
 - d. Previously submitted questions.
 - e. Troika report (the tripartite group designated to facilitate UPR) on the interactive dialogue during the UPR session.
 - f. Iraq's responses on UPR delayed recommendations.
 - g. The Human Rights Council report on UPR in Iraq.
 - h. List of national team members tasked to prepare the plan, their respective bodies and team of editors.
 - i. List of international institutions helped technically in preparing the plan.

Introducing the plan should be done by preparing a book of the plan and UPR to be distributed at the national level. Special attention should be paid to operative bodies and institutions. The plan text should be made available on the internet to be accessible at the regional level.

2. The plan should be translated into English, French and Kurdish languages and sent to international stakeholders. It should be also published on the internet.