



THE HUMAN RIGHTS CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT (BENAA)

PROJECT NUMBER: 00040525

**Final Project Review Submitted to the UNDP
Covering the Period August 2006 - December 2010**

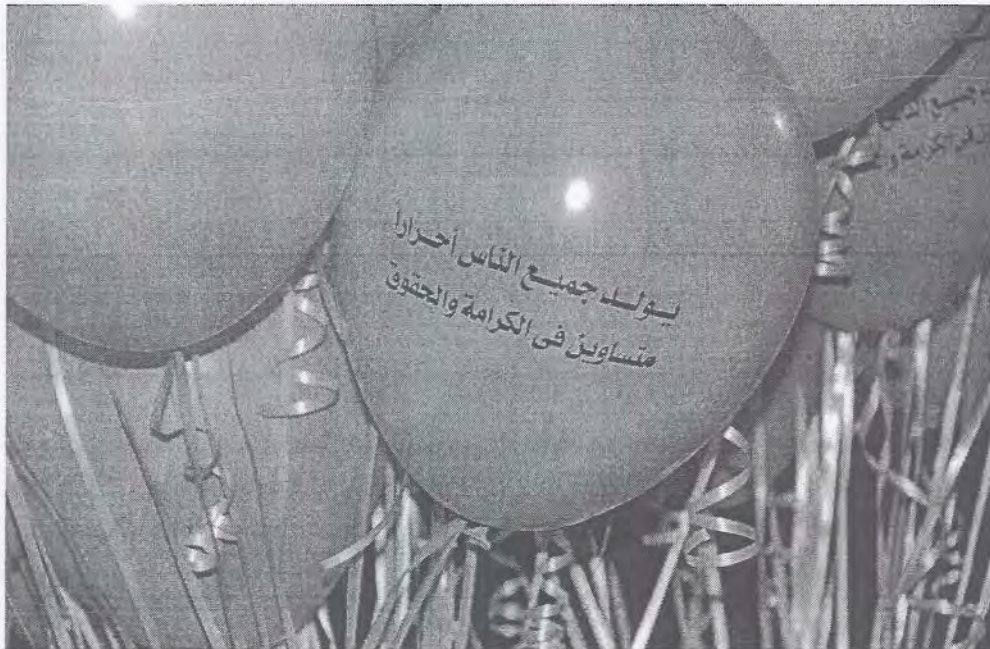


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ABBREVIATIONS

BENAA	Human Rights Capacity Building Project
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
TOR	Terms of Reference
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
CAOA	The Central Agency for Organization and Administration
TOT	Training of Trainers
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
PD	Project Document
MCSS	Media and Civil Society Sector



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BENAA Project would like to express its sincere thanks and appreciation for all its partners and donors. Special thanks go to UNDP for its extended cooperation and support throughout the first phase of BENAA.

I. The Overall National Context

As stated by the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights “Human rights can only be achieved through an informed and continued demand by people for their protection. Human rights education promotes values, beliefs and attitudes that encourage all individuals to uphold their own rights and those of others. It develops an understanding of everyone’s common responsibility to make human rights a reality in each community”.

Human rights education constitutes an essential contribution to the long-term prevention of human rights abuses and represents an important investment in the endeavour to achieve a just society in which all human rights of all persons are valued and respected.”

Egypt is committed to meeting its international human rights obligations and has presented its state report for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in November 2009. The Universal Periodic Review for Egypt was discussed on the 17th of February, 2010 in Geneva.

One of the aims of the state report is to draw attention to the main legislative, executive and judicial measures taken by the State to disseminate and promote a human rights culture in society, to build Egypt’s capacities and to meet Egypt’s obligations in this area.

It is remarkable that, in Part II of the state report, article 11 on the “National Human Rights Capacity-Building” states that the Human Rights Capacity-Building Project contributed to enhancing the capacity of some Egyptian Government institutions in the field of Human Rights through quantitatively stating the efforts of the project.

It is also noted that during the discussions of the CEDAW, the head of Egypt’s delegation presenting Egypt’s periodic report to the CEDAW committee highlighted that human rights training for Police officers is being undertaken in cooperation with the MOFA and this was in response to a query by a member of the CEDAW committee on capacity building efforts for police officers to protect women’s rights.

The UPR specifically refers to BENAA achievements, where approximately 32,000 individuals were trained: 12,000 police personnel; 4,000 members of the judiciary and prosecution; 1000 media personnel; 1,100 lawyers and 150 parliamentarians. It should be noted that the conclusions and recommendations for Egypt within the UPR acknowledged the government efforts to raise awareness on human rights and recommended the enhancement of human rights education and strengthen capacity building programmes for the general public and for the government.

The fact that BENAA project has been mentioned in the most important forum on human rights is a demonstration of the overall impact of the project at the policy level.

II. Project Background

The BENAA Project was designed to support Egypt's implementation of its commitments to the different human rights instruments by building the human rights capacity within the law enforcement sector, the media, NGOs and parliamentarians. Capacity building in human rights for the law enforcement sector comprised training programs to familiarize participants with international human rights standards and values; to promote a dialogue among participants on human rights issues and to enhance competencies and knowledge of participants to apply these tools in their daily functions. This is in addition to the conduct of research competitions on human rights topics; organization of study tours, conduct of awareness sessions and provision of human materials and publications.

The direct beneficiaries of the project which can be consolidated in three categories consisting in Law Enforcement (Police and Judicial bodies) and Media and Civil Society. Accordingly there are three main sectors within BENAA Project, that work all together to spread human Rights Knowledge and culture, as follows:

Police Sector:

- Police Officers (Central Security Forces, General Security Forces, Prisons Sector, Security Forces, Training Sector, State Security)
- Police Academy students
- Sergeants

Judiciary Sector:

- Prosecutors (Public and Administrative)
- Judges (Ministry of Justice, State's Council, Supreme Constitutional Court)
- Members of the Law Suit Authority
- Social Workers of Family Court
- Employees of the Ministry of Justice
- Lawyers; including female lawyers

Media and Civil Society Sector:

- Media Personnel (Private and public)
- Journalists
- Teachers/Trainers at the Ministry of Education/University Students
- Non Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations
- Diplomats
- Staff of the Parliament
- The Central Agency for Organization and Administration (CAOA)

The overall objective of the Project is to foster democratic governance, justice and human rights in Egypt, through:

- enhanced culture and knowledge of human rights instruments, principles and issues within the police sector, the judiciary sector, the civil society; media; diplomats and parliamentarians;
- generation and dissemination of knowledge on human rights and enhanced visibility of BENAA achievements

Project purpose is to familiarize Egyptians (at least 10% of the targeted community of Human Rights practice, i.e. 1.200 judges, 3.000 police officers, 700 prosecutors, 1.800 media personnel, 750 lawyers, as well as others) with international standards on Human Rights and Egypt's treaty commitments, in Arabic. At the same time to provide educational materials so that officials and opinion leaders can disseminate this information and, when appropriate, include it in their own awareness and capacity building activities.

BENAA's partners

Donors

The Project was generously supported by a number of partners and donors who worked hardy to support the Project financially and technically, and helped it successfully to deliver its mission, they are: the United Nations Developments Program, the European Union, the Embassy of Norway, the Swedish International Development Agency, the Royal Embassy of The Netherlands, and the Ford Foundation.

Executive partner ship

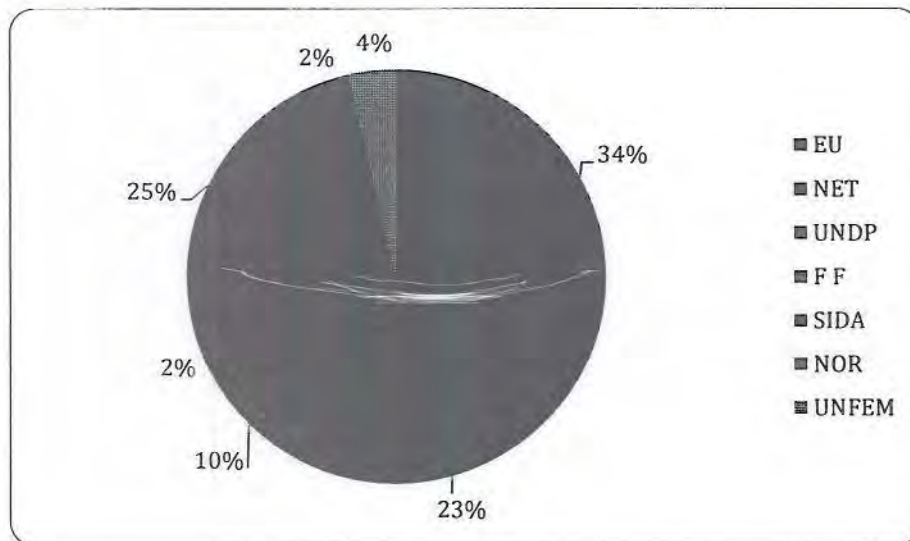
Establishing partnerships is an important aspect of BENAA's management process; BENAA successfully signed 42 Memorandums of Agreement and Protocols of Cooperation. The scope of most of these agreements has been to identify strategic partners to increase awareness in human rights issues. With the exception of the two Protocols of Agreement signed with United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) aiming to train Egyptian Law enforcement agents on human rights as well as organizing study tours to Italy, all the other 40 agreements were at the national level, with several governmental and non-governmental institutions. For the law enforcement sector, BNEAA established partnerships with Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice. Other governmental partners are the Supreme Council of Press, the General Union of Radio and TV, Al Ahram Regional Center of Press, Cairo, Auist and Helwan, tanta, El Ismailia Universities, the American University in Cairo, Alexandria Bibliotheca and the National Council for Human Rights, High Institute for Social Services, Diplomatic Study Center, in addition to NGOs and CSOs.

Financial expenditure

BENAA Project received generous financial support from different donors, illustrated in the following table

Financial support of the 1st phase- BENAA in Egyptian Pound

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
EU	-	-	909,440.32	1,995,772.00	-	2,905,212.32
NET	132,306.68	227,370.46	509,664.82	280,036.00	817,302.11	1,966,680.07
UNDP	28,273.73	141,569.07	87,527.17	329,382.98	278,854.42	865,607.37
FF	-	107,524.17	89,379.24	3,096.19	-	199,999.60
SIDA	-	129,787.16	217,304.99	245,008.93	1,535,063.12	2,127,164.20
NOR	-	55,779.01	47,204.23	40,070.21	-	143,053.45
UNFEM	-	-	-	-	300,137.97	300,137.97
Total	160,580.41	662,029.87	1,860,520.77	2,893,366.31	2,931,357.62	8,507,854.98



III. Project achievements

Over the period of its first phase, BENAA continued its several human rights educational activities and established partnership with different governmental and non-governmental organizations. BENAA succeeded in improving its performance responding to the needs and suggestions of its target groups, beneficiaries and the Project Evaluation Report recommendations.

The human rights educational activities conducted by BENAA are training workshops, awareness activities, study tours, scholarship for Human Rights and Civil Society Diploma, issuance publication and visibility material, recruiting volunteers and interns, celebrating the Human Rights Day and building partnerships.

Project achievements/ results

1. Establishing partnership, Protocols / Memorandum of Understanding Signed by BENAA

The Project signed 42 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), with partner organizations from different affiliations, both governmental and non-governmental institutions. The MoUs have been instrumental to define working modalities with all partner organizations both in training and in the project's specific activities related to awareness.

2. Training Outputs

The Project conducted 532 workshops and awareness sessions addressing a total of 32,902 participants from August 2006 to Dec 2010, and 8 study tours addressing a total of 107 participants. All target groups set in the Project Document were reached except judges of the Supreme Constitutional Court. New target groups were on the other hand added during the project period, such as Diplomats and staff of The Central Agency for Organization and Administration, Administrative Prosecutors, Members of the Law suits Authority, and employees of the Ministry of justice. The Project did not only conduct trainings in Cairo but also focused on the diversification of its activities outside the city; by the delivery of trainings in several regions such as West Delta and Alexandria, East Delta, Suez Canal, Sinai and Upper Egypt. A summary of the total number of training and awareness activities delivered by BENAA is presented in the following table:

Total number of training/awareness activities from Aug 2006 – Dec 2010

Aug 2006 - Dec 2010		
Sector	Number of Workshops	Number of Trainees
Police Officers Sector		
General Security	9	375
Central Security Officers	14	522
Security Forces	5	173
Training Sector	9	312
Prisons Sector	11	350
State Security Officers	2	97
Miscellaneous officers (includes all workshops outside Cairo in addition to specialized and advanced workshops)	47	1,365
Students of the Police Academy	12	6,322
Sergeants	50	2,806
Total	159	12,322
Law Enforcement and Judiciary Sector		
Public Prosecutors	31	888
Administrative Prosecutors	54	1,342
Judges of State Council, Law Suit Authority and staff members of MoJ	39	2,064
Family Courts	16	854
Lawyers	20	1,109
Total	160	6257
Media and Civil Society Sector		
Media and Journalists	49	1,080
NGOs and CSOs	24	644
University Students	123	10,634
Total	196	12,358
Others		
Parliamentarians	5	68
Diplomats	6	152
The Central Agency for Organization and Administration (CAOA)	6	1,745
Total	17	1,965
GRAND TOTAL	532	32,902

Total number of Study Tours from August 2006-Dec 2010

Sector	Number of Study Tours	Number of Participants
Police Officers	3	20
Public and Admin Prosecutors	4	80
Police and Judiciary Training Officials	1	7
Total	8	107

BENAA Project, within its three sectors managed to train all ranks of participants – for example – within the Police Sector, the participants started from Sergeants up to Generals, as for the Judiciary Sector, the participants started from employees, clerks, assistants up to Counsellors and Chief Prosecutors, and finally the Media Sector also trained the junior as well as the high level of media and journalists personnel.

3. Publications

One of the main results of the Project is the production of educational material for the community of human rights practitioners in Arabic to promote awareness on human rights issues in Egypt. In this context, BENAA produced several training manuals and knowledge products publications which in some cases compiled training lectures and in other cases discussed new topics raised due to the current situation in Egypt, or based on the interest in the topic expressed by trainees. Publication materials are listed under Publications section of this report.

4. Outreach and Visibility

BENAA arranged events to celebrate the human rights day, several project activities were covered in media, a website was developed and newsletters were published 2009. More details about the outreach and visibility of the project can be found below under Outreach and Visibility



Chapter 1

Enhanced Human Rights Knowledge and Awareness with the Law Enforcement Sector, Media and CSOs

1 *Training Workshops*

BENAA contributed in enhancement of the culture and knowledge on human rights standards; values and issues through conducting different human rights educational activities. The main activity was training workshops, which designed in three levels conducted by different sectors. As each target group required tailored training program driven from their needs and nature of their work, the designation of each level of training was different, however general basic features were common.

Level of training

1. Basic Workshops:

The Basic workshops are considered to be introductory workshops that cover human rights issues from different perspectives. The basic workshop helps the participants in understanding the main covenants, concepts and controversial issues related to human rights issues.

2. Advanced Workshops:

It is the second level of training where in-depth information and analysis is covered based on the specific needs and concerns of the targeted group.

3. Specialized Workshops:

In this third level of training, special attention is given to some controversial issues and phenomena that threaten human rights in Egypt such as the topic of Human Trafficking in Egypt.

Training Methodology

The training methodology used for BENAA is a reference for all sectors; fine tuning occurs based on the target needs as elaborated below. It is a mix between discussions, presentation, and case studies. Generally the designation of the training agenda/content tackled the following axes:

International Human Rights Laws and Instruments

All relevant International conventions are introduced to trainees. Examples of the topics covered in this area are:

- Human rights in International treaties and conventions
- International cooperation in the protection of human rights
- International Human Rights Law: Evolution and Implementation
- United Nations' role in protecting Juveniles
- Child rights
- The International Criminal Court (ICC).

National Human Rights Laws and Instruments

In this axis, attention is given to the constitutional and legal environment of human rights in Egypt and the practical experience in the Egyptian context. Some of the topics covered in this aspect are:

- Egypt's obligations under the international treaties and conventions on human rights
- Human rights from a constitutional perspective
- The Egyptian experience in human rights
- The right for defence in the Egyptian criminal legislation
- Human rights under the Emergency Law

- Role of the National Council of Human Rights (NCHR) in the protection of human rights
- Obstacles towards Egypt's fulfilment of its treaty obligations.

Target groups relevant topics:

The content of this axis were tailored to the specific needs of each target group whether it is in the Law Enforcement Sector or in the Media and Civil Society Sector.

Special attention is given to the key players involved in the process such as the prosecutors, police officers, police sergeants and citizens. BENAA tries to address the psychological and root causes of the current capacity gap between the claim holders and the duty bearers.

1.1. Police Sector

Target groups

The Police sector was an important partner to the project. Inculcating a culture of human rights and respect is of utmost importance since the police is dealing with many sensitive human rights matters and is directly involved with a variety of citizens.

The training was executed based on the protocol signed between BENAA and the Ministry of Interior (MoI). Within BENAA, the Police Sector had the function of delivering training to police officers, personnel, and students according to the criteria agreed upon, both by BENAA and the MoI. BENAA held training workshops for these target groups based on a *functional classification* where specific departments of the MoI received trainings customized to their needs. These departments were Central Security Forces, General Security Forces, Prisons Sector, Security Forces, and officers of the Training Sector. Workshops were held at Mubarak Academy located at the Fifth Settlement in Cairo. The academy has the facilities suitable to deliver the training workshops.

Workshops were not only attended by Police officers working in Greater Cairo, but also by police officers working in different departments in other governorates/regions. Hence, to expand its outreach, BENAA delivered training workshops to Police Officers at four main locations which were:

1. Ismailia: targeting officers of Suez Canal and Sinai Region.
2. Mansoura: targeting officers of East Delta Region.
3. Alexandria: targeting officers of West and Central Delta Region.
4. Luxor: targeting officers of Upper Egypt.

(Workshops held in these cities were not intended only for police officers in the same city but for those working within the entire targeted region).

Levels of trainings activities

Basic Workshops

The design of Basic workshops was meant to target each sub-sector of the Police based on their needs. Therefore, training agendas were customized to meet the needs and areas of application of participants. Training introduced basic knowledge about human



rights to all target groups similarly. These general topics included:

- Introduction to human rights
- Human rights in the International treaties and conventions
- Criminal protection for human rights
- Human rights protection mechanisms
- Freedom of belief and worship
- Human rights from a constitutional perspective
- Human rights in religions
- Egypt's obligations under the international treaties and conventions on human rights
- Egypt in international human rights reports.
- Human rights in Egyptian customs and traditions
- The development of the police officer's image to the citizens
- Towards a comprehensive strategy for promoting human right among police staff.
- The role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in protecting human rights.

I really liked the good organization of the lecturers and their expertise background in demonstrating the given material, also the workshop was handled in a well structured and organized way.

The different approach that the lecturers used created an interactive atmosphere with us, which stimulated the whole group to participate.

Captain Mahmoud Ahmed Mahmoud

*Training for State Security Officers
evaluation form*

26- 27/12/2010

In addition to the above training topics, the different Police departments received different topics customized to their work needs.

1. Central Security Forces

Additional topics which were customized specially for this group were:

- Human rights in the anti-drug campaigns and central security
- Central security forces and human rights
- Central security and national security

2. Prisons Sector

Additional topics which were customized specially for this group included:

- Minimum standards of prisoners' treatment
- Rights of the suspect imprisoned woman
- Strategy of the MOI in developing the prison sector
- Rights of the sentenced juveniles in the penalty institutions

3. State Security:

- Human Rights and combating terrorism
- International covenants for combating terrorism
- United Nations' strategy in combating terrorism

4. Officers of the Training Sector

Additional topics which were customized specially for this group included:

- Towards a comprehensive strategy for the promotion and enhancement of the Human



Rights culture amongst the police personnel

- Role of the Ministry of Interior in consolidating the concept of human rights

This workshop was different and I really enjoyed it because of the following of the pleasant atmosphere of the workshop compared to previous ones that I have attended from 3 years ago, using visual communication methods such as (power point presentations, documentary films, etc...), the depth in those well structured workshops since the instructors left space for interactions and side discussions, this workshop is considered one of the few courses which have affected our knowledge in the topic of Humanitarian International Law and I recommend repeating this topic to participants in other fields.

Advanced / Specialized Workshops:

Most important topics introduced during these workshops were Human Trafficking. According to the *Trafficking in Persons Report* published by the U.S. Department of State in 2008, issued by US Department of State, Egypt is a transit country for women trafficked from Uzbekistan, Moldova, Ukraine, Russia, and other Eastern European countries to Israel for sexual exploitation, and is a source for children trafficked within the country for commercial sexual exploitation and domestic servitude. From the advanced workshops best trainees were selected to attend the specialized workshops. In the specialized workshops trainees are divided into working groups and are asked to submit a study on certain topic based on the training they received.

Captain Ahmed Shehata El-Mashad

Training for State Security Officers

Evaluation form

26-27/12/2010

Topics of Advanced and Specialized workshops included:

- Trafficking in persons as a global phenomenon
- International efforts in the prevention of all forms of trafficking in persons
- The trafficking in persons phenomenon in the international law
- The role of police officers in fighting trafficking in persons
- Security measures and mechanisms in detecting trafficking in persons networks.
- The national strategy in combating trafficking in persons
- The social and economic impacts of trafficking in persons
- The role of civil society organizations in combating trafficking in persons

1.2. Judiciary Sector

Target groups

Within BENAA, the Judiciary Sector had the function of delivering trainings to public and administrative prosecutors, judges, judges of the state council, and members of the law suit authority and other related target groups such as lawyers. It also held awareness sessions for social workers of family courts. Therefore training workshops were based on functional classification, where each target group received training customized to its needs and priorities.

Participants within the different judicial bodies were aware of the fundamental principles of human rights based on their education and practical life, consequently the Judiciary sector conducted advanced and specialized workshops tackling a specific human rights related topic that was very important on the national and international

arena and relevant to the need of the target group, such as "The International Humanitarian Law" and "Combating Corruption".

Since the design of training workshops was meant to target each sub-sector of the MoJ based on their job needs, therefore, training agendas were customized to meet the needs and areas of application of participants. Within the Judiciary Sector; the basic workshops covered human rights issues from different perspectives. Its main purpose was to broaden the scope of participants with regards to human rights topics from different perspectives; national, international, political, social, legal, academic, and others. This was done while taking into consideration the level of participants since they have a strong background and knowledge of human rights laws and conventions.

Details of workshops organized for this target group can be found hereafter.

1. Public Prosecutors and Administrative Prosecutors

Training for the Public Prosecutors was delivered in collaboration with the Attorney General's Office. Trainings were attended by participants from different governorates such as Mansoura, Beni Suef, Quena, and regions including Upper and Lower Egypt. The training focused on topics related to Human Rights and Fighting Corruption and International Criminal Law and Human Rights. For Basic workshops, training agenda topics included general topics which were introduced in all training workshops for all target groups:

I would like to thank BENAA Project for organizing this workshop and for trying to develop and upgrade the intellectual and mental level which will help the community to rise and hopefully this workshop won't be the last workshop to tackle this topic.

Ehab Mahmoud Safwat

Public Prosecutors, advanced workshop

Evaluation form, 31/10- 2/11/2009

- International Human Rights Law.
- Human rights in wars and armed conflicts
- United Nation's rules in the protection of juveniles
- Human rights in the Egyptian constitution
- Obstacles towards Egypt's fulfillment of its obligations under international treaties on human rights
- Egypt's position on international and regional treaties and conventions on human rights; the reservations and reasons
- Balance between human rights and public interest, and the impact of the exceptional circumstances in light of September 11th events.
- The right for defense in the Egyptian criminal legislations
- Role of the civil society in supporting human rights
- Egyptian culture and human rights
- Role of the NCHR in the protection of human rights
- Fighting corruption
- Supreme Constitutional Courts and human rights
- The basic human rights in the trial
- Human rights in criminal litigation

- Human rights under the Emergency Law
- International Criminal Court
- Human rights, national security and development
- Role of public prosecutors in the implementation of human rights
- Judicial implementation of human rights
- Role of the public prosecution in inspecting prisons and the basic principles in the treatment of prisoners
- Development of the relationship between International Human Rights Law and the national judiciary
- International criminal justice and its role in the protection of human rights
- Comparative study of the statutes of the international criminal courts
- Case study from ICTY
- Rights of the defendant during investigation
- Investigating crimes against public funds
- Harmonization of national legislations with the UN Convention against Corruption and Comparative study between UN Convention against Corruption and national legislations
- The role of the Integrity and Transparency Commission on fighting corruption

The overall assessment of the course was excellent, where it identified many things were unclear. And the extent of the gradient in the county on the international human rights and what it became clear that the international indicator for human rights in the state of progress and growth. The organizing methods were excellent as well, regarding the given material such as (power point presentations, documentary films and side discussions).

*Dina Mahmoud Hashem
Administrative Prosecutors, advanced
workshop
Evaluation form
7- 19/11/2009*

2. Members of the Law Suit Authority:

Training for this target group was delivered in collaboration with the Law Suit Authority.

Trainees were from Cairo and other governorates. Training focused on topics related to Human Rights and Fighting Corruption and International Criminal Law and Human Rights. In addition, other topics that were customized for this target group included:

- The right to litigate Basic principles on the role of lawyers in achieving justice
- Women's Political Participation
- Human rights in Arab constitutions in the light of the Supreme Justice
- International humanitarian law and human rights
- The Court's role in ensuring human rights

From my point of view this workshop was very important and I benefit a lot from it, please continue to hold these workshops, as it represents the Human Rights issue of great importance, especially for the judges of the State Council as the protector of the rights and freedoms, which is approved by the international community and particularly the UN conventions of Human Rights. Please try to set up a periodical announcement with the treaties and international conventions ratified by Egypt.

3. Judges of the State Council:

Training topics were similar to those of the Law Suit Authority. In addition, the following topics were presented:

- Participation of the Egyptian government on the issues of human rights at the international level
- Role of State Council in the protection of human rights
- Role of the State Council in executing

*Counselor Ahmed Ramadan Hassanien
Judges of State Council, advanced
workshop
Evaluation form
28/2- 3/3/2009*

- international human rights conventions
- State Council and freedoms and public rights
- The role of the State Council in ensuring political rights and fair trial

4. Lawyers

The sector organized 5 workshops attended by 112 women lawyers in cooperation with the Egyptian Association for Disseminating and Developing Legal Awareness (EADDLA). The training focused on general topics related to international human rights conventions and basic HR knowledge. However MoUs with this partner was terminated due to their failure to commit to the terms of the agreement. Topics that were customized for this target group included:

- Conflicts among leaders within Lawyer's Syndicate
- The role of lawyers in defending Human Rights
- Fair trial and Human Rights
- Lawyers and Human Rights
- Objectives of development, democracy and the protection of human rights
- CEDAW- Convention on the elimination of all kinds of discrimination against women
- The establishment and the development of Human Rights, in Religions, cultures and International treaties
- Arabic Charter for Human Rights

Training Methodology

Basic workshops

The number of participants in the Basic workshops varied from 40 to 60 participants according to the judicial body the sector worked with. The participants were selected by the Judicial Inspection, the Public Prosecutor's Office or the Ministry of Justice. The training lasts for 3 days, each day constituted 3 lectures with a total of nine lectures during the workshop. According to the agreement with our beneficiaries, the sector managed to train all levels of participants starting from Assistant Prosecutor to High Level of Judges



Advanced workshops

The number of the participants in the advanced workshop was 20. They were selected from every Basic workshop according to performance in the exam, attendance, participation, punctuality and discipline. The training lasts for 3 days. Since it was not a lecture-based workshop, there was a high level of interaction between the trainer and the participant. The participants met with one expert every day and worked with different case studies and each group submitted its verdict and worked on different templates. Thus, what differentiated the advanced workshop from the Basic workshop was that the



participants were the key elements where its success depended on the output of the participants themselves. There was a great deal of competition between the groups since the top group would be rewarded either by being selected for the Study Tours or in another way. The Judiciary sector used training manual created by BENAA as a training tool for the three days training, such as Fighting Corruption, as well as the International criminal Justice (see publication part of this report).

1.3. Media and Civil Society Sector

Target groups

Media and Civil Society Sector (hereinafter MCSS) is one of the three sectors of BENAA project, it was established in order to expand BENAA's target groups and beneficiaries to include two main target groups;

- Those who play central role in disseminating knowledge at public level (Media personnel and journalists)
- And those who are responsible for formal and informal education (Civil society and educational institutions), in addition to diplomat

BENAA aims at enabling these target groups to highlight the crucial significance of human rights principles and practices throughout their work, thus transferring their learning to their target audience and consequently serve BENAA's goal and objectives.

Media and journalism sector

The Project signed protocols with organizations within the media and journalism fields to deliver human rights training to journalists and members of the media. These organizations include the Supreme Council for the Press, TV and Radio Union, Al-Ahram Regional Press Institute and Nesf El-Donia magazine.



Trainings were held in Cairo, since the headquarters of most well known news agencies are located in Cairo. Trainees were nominated by the partner organization upon the request of BENAA.

Training workshops for journalists lasted for 2-3 days. During the training, trainees were exposed to theoretical knowledge based on the workshop theme, in addition to practical sessions.

Training focused on the role of media/press in the protection and promotion of human rights. General topics on human rights were introduced, such as:

- Basic information on human rights concepts, principals, history
- International human rights regime (Historical Antecedents of the International Protection of Human rights
- The League of Nation,

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights Instruments [emphasizing on article 3 of the two covenants (IC CPR and ICESCR)]
- Gender concepts and power relation discussing the Convention of Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Woman - CEDAW
- The Egyptian constitution
- Freedom of opinion and expression and respect for privacy in the Egyptian constitution
- The mechanisms of promoting and disseminating the culture of human rights in the Egyptian press
- Human rights and the concept of gender equality
- Women rights between international instruments and the Egyptian constitution
- The right to expression and respecting the privacy of others under the Egyptian constitution
- The right to expression and respecting the privacy of others under international instruments
- The role of the National Council for Human Rights

"In June 2009, I took another important step in my understanding of human rights and my ability to write about them. I attended the training course for journalists organized by the UNDP Human Rights Capacity Building Project "BENAA", where I was exposed to a beneficial dose of knowledge of human rights concepts and how to handle it in the journalistic sense. Most importantly, the course changed my perceptions of handling and looking into issues."

Mervat Fahd, journalist

BENAA Newsletter, Sep 2009, volume 1

Specialized topics were tackled

- The role of the media in general, and the press in particular in enhancing human rights principles
- Women's image in the Egyptian press
- Right of expression in the framework of human rights principles and the Press Code of Honor
- Historical presentation for the development in Egyptian women's role in the press
- The role of the press in enhancing women rights
- Press coverage for women political and civil rights
- Press coverage for women social and economic rights
- How the Egyptian press handles women issues
- The opinion and the other opinion
- Mechanisms of enhancing and disseminating human rights in the Egyptian press
- Press coverage for human rights and publishing disputes
- Egypt's report on human rights to the Human Rights Council in 2010
- Laws governing the Egyptian press (associated with practical training on the modalities of legal press)
- International reports on the assessment of the Egyptian press
- Addressing human rights cases in the Egyptian press
- Gender equality and the role of the press in enhancing the principle of equality and social justice
- Human rights and psychological health in the Egyptian press
- The role of the press in the development of the society

Training Material and Knowledge Products

During the training workshops, material distributed among the trainees, included papers about "Journalism and Human Rights", "International Bill of Human Rights", "Human Rights in the law and practice", "Media and Promoting Citizen Rights to Psychological Wellness", "Human Rights and Gender in the press", in addition to handouts containing the content of the trainers' presentations.

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

In order to engage in dialogue with NGOs and CSOs and to reach different groups, the Project signed protocols with different experts and organizations in order to target civil society activists whose work is relation to human rights education.

Trainees received the training material on "Human Rights in Law and practice", "Introduction to Human Rights: principles, mechanisms and protection mechanisms", as well as a training manual on the "International Bill of Human Rights", in addition to the content of the trainers' presentations when available. Training curricula included:

- International instruments of human rights
- Human rights' obstacles in the Egyptian society
- The Universal Declaration for Human Rights;
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- The protection mechanisms for human rights
- The role of NGOs and CSOs in disseminating the culture of human rights
- Human rights of elderly persons
- The role of governments and NGOs in supporting the rights of elderly persons



Education

The Project succeeded in disseminating the human rights culture within Egyptian universities both by delivering training workshops for the academic staff and holding training workshops and awareness sessions for students. Initially, the Project signed MoUs with educational institutions and universities such as the American University in Cairo, Assiut University, Cairo University, Helwan University, Tanta University and the Higher Institute of Social Services.



"The concept of human rights had always had a strong echo for me. Though I didn't know much about it, I had this drive inside to search and reach for a solid conceptualization of human rights, and I did this through BENAA. The basic human rights training course enabled me to focus on my own priorities and responsibilities, and that was reflected in my practical and academic life and in my knowledge of the human rights. In the course, we covered the concept of citizenship, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international conventions and mechanisms of human rights protection. Through an advanced BENAA course on the International Human Rights System, in 2009, my knowledge grew and my prospects were raised concerning the Human Rights Declaration, covenants and documents, and indeed the entire system. I was ranked one of the best participants in the course"

Mohamed Abdel-Aziz- Student

BENAA Newsletter, Nov 2009, volume 3

Training topics included targeted educational institutions are:

- Human rights concepts and principles
- The Universal Declaration for Human Rights
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- The international mechanisms for the protection of human rights
- National protection for human rights
- The special protection for vulnerable groups (women, children, political refugees and persons with special needs)
- Youth's rights and role in the development and enforcement of human rights
- Terrorism; its reasons and dimensions
- Human rights and fighting terrorism
- Human rights cases (Dialogue and workshops)
- Future of human rights in the Arab region
- Culture and social privacy and human rights policies
- The relationship between terrorism and human rights
- Terrorism; its reasons and dimensions
- Citizenship and human rights
- Protection of Human rights as a mechanism to fight terrorism
- Human rights in the Egyptian strategy to fight terrorism
- The effects of terrorism on development and society
- The role of NCHR and CSOs in disseminating the culture of human rights

Diplomats

The Project signed a protocol with the Diplomatic Studies Institute for the delivery of awareness sessions to all newly-recruited diplomats at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Cooperation with the Institute was executed with the aim of familiarizing the diplomatic attachés with the human rights' principles and values.



The following topics were covered:

- Enriching the diplomatic attachés with the most important international documents in human rights.
- Discussing the important international organizations working in the field of human rights.
- Exposing the diplomatic attachés to the human rights situation in Egypt.
- Role of the National Councils of Human Rights and Motherhood and Childhood.
- International Criminal Court.
- The United Nations Human Rights Council and Egypt's Universal Periodical Review.
- Human Rights in the Egyptian Culture.
- International Humanitarian Law
- The international humanitarian law
- The role of the National Council for Women (NCW) in involving women in development and planning
- The role of the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR) in the protection of human rights in Egypt
- The role of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) in the protection of the right of child
- The role of the civil society in the protection of human rights
- Right of women and child in Egypt
- The status of human rights in Egypt
- Enhancing the capacity of diplomats in dealing with human rights issues
- Establishing and developing the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms.

Training material distributed prior to the workshop included the "International Standards for Human Rights Fundamental Freedoms in the Egyptian Judiciary System" (two volumes), "International Criminal Justice and Human Rights", "International and Regional documents concerned with International Justice" (two volumes).

Training Methodology within MCSS

- *Training technique:* MCSS implementing the Participatory Training Techniques, it is a participant-centred approach that encourages reciprocal learning through an exchange of experiences among participants, trainers and resource persons, where all involved parties are part of the training and learning process by using different techniques such as Individual presentation, Brainstorming, Large group and Small groups discussion, Presentation, Case studies, Role play and simulation.
- *Number of participants:* The maximum number of participants ranges between 25-30 participants for basic training, and 20-25 for advance training, however, MCSS decreased the number of trainees to 20 in basic and 15 in advanced training based on the 2009 BENAA's evaluation report.
- *Selection of the trainers:* MCSS uses the participatory training methodology in its training activities, this methodology requires



skilled professional trainers, who have the ability to interact smoothly, provide comfortable atmosphere through the training, facilitate the learning process and have the skills to deal with different personalities and lead discussions. MCSS experience in human rights education plus consultation with stakeholders such as the National Councils for Human Rights, women rights, NGOs, and others, MCSS was able to communicate with a number of trainers, invite them to submit their CVs to BENAA, after careful review of all CVs, MCSS started to contact those who their experience/skills are compatible with the required. As the number of skilled trainers who are able to use such technique is small, and based on the trainees' evaluation and recommendation, MCSS was obligate to invite the same group of trainers, who showed extreme professionalism in delivering training. MCSS, excluded those who had low evaluation rate.

Trainers' selection criteria:

Qualifications:

1. Degree in human rights or law
 2. Long experience in human rights education
 3. Excellent communication skills,
 4. Flexibility in terms of receiving evaluation remarks, improve and develop his/her skills
 5. Ability to deal with different target groups and level of knowledge
 6. Ability to adapt the content of the training according to target group
 7. Ability to write paper/research
- *Selection of trainees:* MCSS cooperated with different partners; they were requested to nominate trainees/participants to attend the training activities. The selection criteria for each training activity were different according to the content of the training and the target group. However general criteria had considered:

The nominated person must be:

1. Be able to transfer their knowledge to their and/or put their learning into action
2. Be active in their work/education place

1.4. Other Sectors

Parliamentarians

BENAA conducted 10 training workshops for 144 staff members of the Shura Council and People's Assembly.

The curricula included the following topics:

- What is needed from the Parliament in the field of human rights?
- What is needed from the parliamentary researchers to support MPs performance in the field of human rights
- Social and psychological aspects in human rights
- Women rights in Egypt
- How to read the international reports on human rights
- Status of human rights in Egypt
- Legal framework for human rights
- Electronic research in human rights issues

- Human rights in reports of international and regional organizations on human rights
- Human rights component in parliamentary reports
- Practical training: How to respect human rights in my work at the Parliament?

2. Awareness session

2.1. Police Sector

Within the police sector, two target groups received awareness session on human rights. The first target was sergeants and the second target group was the Police Academy students.



The Project designed and delivered orientation/awareness sessions to them because this target deals with citizens on an ongoing basis and has a limited knowledge on human rights issues. As far as academy students are concerned, they represent the future police officers which will be in critical and important positions. Enhancing a general knowledge on human rights is therefore like implanting a seed.

Topics of awareness sessions:

- Introduction to human rights.
- Protection mechanisms for human rights.
- Role of police officers and personnel in protecting human rights.
- The Egyptian experience in human rights.
- The development of the police officer's image to the citizens.
- Citizenship and Security.
- Penal philosophy in the Egyptian legal system.
- Ethical and behavioural standards of the police man.
- The role of Ministry of Interior (MOI) in protecting human rights.
- National security and human rights.
- Some problematic human rights issues.

2.2. Judiciary sector

1. An awareness session by the UN Special Rapporteur on the role of the OHCHR and a lecture on Respecting Human Rights while fighting Terrorism. In the presence of the Mr. Martin Scheinin, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism, the judiciary sector organized a special event on the 18th of April 2009, in the presence of 20 public prosecutors to discuss human rights issues and the role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The UN Special Rapporteur for Counter Terrorism was being refused by the Government of Egypt to visit Egypt for the past 5 years, and in 2009, when Egypt accepted the visit, he was allowed to meet with a group of 20 Public Prosecutors only through BENAA. During his visit, he only visited the Attorney General, the State Security Police and the group of prosecutors arranged by BENAA.
2. Ministry of Justice Employees topics covered basic human rights knowledge as with the previous target groups, in addition to more specific topics such as:

- Applying human rights in administrative works
 - Suspect's rights before criminal justice
 - Parliamentary immunity of the members of the People's Assembly and its effect on the freedom of expression
 - Human rights in Arab constitutions in the light of the judiciary of the Supreme Constitutional Court
 - Man's right to live in a clean environment
 - Presumption of innocence as a human right
 - The international trend towards fighting corruption
 - Investigation of public money crimes
 - Human rights in the Egyptian constitution
 - The state council and the public rights and liberties
 - Human rights in the Arab world
 - Egypt and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
 - Role of the state council in executing the international human rights conventions
 - Measures of investigation and charging in the child law
 - International involvement of the Egyptian government in human rights issues
 - Role of the state council in guaranteeing the political rights and fair disciplinary action
 - Role of the state in protecting human rights
 - The legal status of the human rights-related legislation in Egypt
 - Human rights in the Egyptian law
 - Human trafficking
3. Social Workers of Family Training topics covered basic human rights knowledge as with the previous target groups, in addition to more specific topics such as:
- Juvenile justice in international conventions
 - Children rights in the Egyptian legislation
 - Measures of investigation and charges and trials for juveniles
 - Judicial protection of the family in the Egyptian legislation
 - Family justice applications
 - Intra-family relations

4. Faculty of Law;

The Judiciary sector also held an awareness session for 64 students of the Faculty of Law, Cairo University during the second quarter of 2009, Covered topics were:

- The Right to a fair trial
- Convicts' Rights in International Agreements and Egyptian Law
- Rights of the Accused in Islam
- Rights of the Accused during Preliminary investigation
- Rights of the Accused during the process of evidence collection
- The role of the Criminal Procedural Code in protecting human rights as well as in protecting the Society as a whole
- Human Rights and the wellbeing of the society in relation to the speed of the criminal procedures

2.3. Media Sector

MCSS conducted several awareness sessions to some university students (Aussit University), participants were introduced to the basic human rights knowledge and international human rights system

2.4. Awareness session for The Central Agency for Organization and Administration (CAOA)

The Project delivered six awareness sessions in cooperation with The Central Agency for Organization and Administration (CAOA). This was done on the basis of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between BENAA and the CAO A to enhance the knowledge of all staff members of the CAO A.

Six awareness sessions were organized during the last 3 quarters of 2009. The total number of participants was 1,745. Sessions were conducted over a 3 days period. Participants received knowledge on main Human Rights concepts and conventions; the main topic tackled during the workshops was Fighting Corruption, the International and regional mechanisms for combating corruption.

Despite the fact that the MoUs also aimed to deliver advanced training and TOT to employees of the CAO A, BENAA was only able to deliver Basic training due to the limited funding.

3. Study Tours

The purpose of the study tour is to expose the participants within BENAA to other European Systems; it was the last step of the training cycle within BENAA after selecting the top participants of BENAA. BENAA organized study tours based on the MoUs signed between the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in Italy and BENAA,

BENAA selected UNICRI –Turin to cooperate with to organize study tours, because UNICRI offered the best quality of trainings for BENAA selected sectors (police and judiciary) with the lowest financial offer, BENAA and UNICRI has shared goal, which is to facilitate international law enforcement cooperation and judicial assistance, UNICRI's course material and visits proposed in Turin were very suitable to the Project Sectors and beneficiaries (Law and Human rights), UNICRI have highly qualified staff who delivered the lectures, Italy has legal system that is very close to the Egyptian one, visiting UNICRI is an opportunity to visit UN Campus in Turin which hosts other UN organizations/ agencies, in addition to that an important logistical aspect provided in UNICRI, as UNICRI follows the UN rules and regulations, and since BENAA is a UNDP Project, all the financial and admin procedures proceed smoothly

3.1. Police Sector

The Police sector organized three study tours in cooperation with the UNICRI during this phase of the project.

The selection of participants to the study tours was based on the results of the exams of the specialized workshops. Top achievers were selected to travel and to participate in the Study Tour. The ranks of participants varied from Lieutenant to Colonel.

The first study tour

The first group targeted police officers during July and August 2008. They had the opportunity to attend different lectures on Human Rights and they also visited a court, the Scientific Police, the Penitentiaries, the Juvenile Penitentiaries and NGOs.

The second study tour

The second tour for police officers took place during the month of October 2009, where 21 officers participated from various police departments including 2 participants from the Training sector of the MoI. The study tour focused on addressing Human Trafficking and illegal migration, trafficking in persons as a component of transnational organized crime, assistance to victims, and briefing on investigative techniques applied to trafficking cases. Training included case studies, role plays such as interviewing victims of Human Trafficking and field visits to the office of Criminal Investigation, the Scientific Lab of the State Police, and Torino Court. Trainees found the tour very useful and informative. They commented positively on the small number of trainees and the organization of the tour.

The third study tour

The third tour took place during the month of November 2009, where 22 officers (including 2 women Police officers from the Prisons sector) participated. Seven participants attended from the Training sector of the MoI. The study tour focused on addressing Corruption. Topics covered included: Challenges in the investigation of corruption cases, social reintegration after release of prisoners, detention issues particular to the accused of economic crimes and corruption, defence strategies in corruption cases, investigations and fair trial standards: a role-play and guided discussion. Field visits included visits to: the headquarters of the Guardia di Finanza, the Police Operational Commander, and Scientific Lab of the State Police, Torino court and the Torino penitentiary.

Trainees found the following visits of particular relevance to them: the visit to the Police Operational Commander and the Torino penitentiary. However they showed interest in other topics which were not discussed such as: methods to tackle corruption in cases of exacerbation and aggravation, government corruption and international gangs and its association with corruption, and quality in the provision of public services.

3.2. Judiciary Sector

The first study tour

For the purpose of rewarding and simultaneously building efficient cadres in human rights in the Judiciary sector, the project designed four study tours programmes in collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in Italy. A MoU was signed with the UNICRI for two years on 22nd of June 2008.

The selection of participants to the study tours was based on the results of the exams of the specialized workshops. Top achievers were selected to travel and to participate in the Study Tour at the UNICRI in Italy.



For a cooperation to promote knowledge and change of experience between Egypt and the EU, two groups (40 Participants) carried out 10 days Study Tours in July and August 2008, representing prosecutors. These groups had the opportunity to attend different lectures on Human Rights and they also visited a court, the Scientific Police, the Penitentiaries, the Juvenile Penitentiaries and NGOs.

The second study tour

The sector organized two additional study tours during the third quarter of 2009 for 40 trainees. The first tour was organized for 21 Public Prosecutors. All the topics of 2009 study tour were focusing on fighting corruption. This is because, BENAA at this stage was working on formulating the Training manual on Fighting corruption, and thus, seized this opportunity to gain from the experience of an International Organization like UNICRI. Topics presented included the following:



- The importance of applying the United Nations principles in the human rights field
- The role of the financial inspector.
- The study of the means (other than the legal ones) to combat corruption and to protect human rights
- The investigators and/or examiners of complaints
- The international means to combat corruption
- The comparative study between the Egyptian and Italian legal system which is different from the Egyptian one as it is a system comprised of the Anglo-Saxon and French system.
- The detention cases concerning the perpetrators of economic crimes.
- The means and purpose of punishment, the treatment of prisoners and their re merge within the society.
- The establishment and the levels of the Italian courts as well as the court's processes and procedures.
- Lectures on the defence principles.

Feedback of the trainees indicated that they wanted more discussion and debates on the role of the Public Prosecution.

The second study tour in 2009 was organized for 19 Administrative Prosecutors, of which 15 were females. The course of the tour included academic, theoretical and practical topics discussing Corruption. Some of which were:

- Importance of practical application of the United Nations Human Rights standards.
- International instruments of combating corruption: introduction to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- Role and function of the Comptroller: best investigation processes and standards of respecting Human Rights.
- Methodology of punishment and its purpose, treatment of special types of offenders, prison alternatives and post-release involvement of prisoners.
- Detention cases pertaining to economic crimes and corruption charges.
- Non-judicial mechanisms of protecting Human Rights.
- Role of the Ombudsman as an anti-corruption mechanism.

- Defence strategies in corruption charges.

Participants showed interest in the following topics:

- The Italian Judiciary and police system and their legal procedures.
- Human rights advocacy in prisons; represented in good care of the children belonging to imprisoned women, employing the prisoners in jails, giving the prisoners a chance to spend their sanction duration in freedom and respect their humanity.
- The system applied in the Italian prisons and the shortcut trial system.

Trainees commented that they had preferred to visit the Turin Court. In general, almost 75% of the participants showed satisfaction with the outcome of the tours based on the evaluation of the study tour done by the sector.

The third study tour

Geneva Study Tour - 2010: In collaboration with the Geneva Institute for Human Rights and OHCHR, BENAA Project organized a study tour for a selected group of 7 persons representing police officer and public prosecutors. The Geneva study tour was held on Feb 14 until Feb 23, 2010, during this study tour the participants had attended Egypt's UPR session, they visited some UN agencies, office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, and IOM Office. Participant participated in discussion of UPR – Iraq and UPR – Egypt; they also discussed the important of internet in the field of human rights.

4. Cooperation with International Organizations

Pilot workshop with ILO; The PILOT WORKSHOP with the International Labor Office marks the first landmark cooperation between the Project – represented by the Judiciary sector – and the International Labor Office as a respectable International body to help promote the culture of Human Rights, and in specific the issue of Human Trafficking and increase awareness about it among the Egyptian law enforcement agencies, embodied in this aspect in the Administrative Prosecutors. Remarkably, the workshop comprised national and international experts from different organizational affiliations.

4. Human Rights Diploma Scholarship

BENAA grants Human Rights and Civil Society Diploma scholarship for distinguished trainees who participate in BENAA's training activities. The nominees are given the chance to study human rights at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University for six months. Three journalists were granted the scholarship in 2010, after a competition that was held in the end of the advanced training course 2009, for the best press report on human rights issues.

5. Enhancing Human Rights in Curricula and training manuals

1. Human rights in university curricula; an event was organized in cooperation with the American University in Cairo, at the Marriott hotel in Zamalek on August 17th 2009, to launch the cooperation between BENAA and the AUC in the development of the Human Rights



curricula in Egyptian Universities. During the event, 2 parallel workshops were held to gather the officials and professors from different universities to discuss the application of Human Rights in different faculties. The event focused on teaching human rights in Egyptian universities.

2. Round table meeting; BENAA has formulated a committee of six consultants in order to customize the UNHCR manual on Human Tights for Judges, Prosecutors and lawyers according to the Egyptian Laws and Constitution in order to be a tool for the future trainings by BENAA and especially for the cadre building.

Chapter 2
Increase access to knowledge on human rights

1. Books and training materials

One of the main results of the Project is the production of educational material for the community of human rights practitioners in Arabic to promote awareness of human rights issues in Egypt. In this context, BENAA produced several training manuals and knowledge product publications which compiled training lectures in some cases and in other cases discussed new topics raised due to the current situation in Egypt, or based on the interest in the topic expressed by trainees.

Between 2006 and 2010, BENAA contributed to the generation of knowledge and access to information on human rights through the production of several publications (see the below table).

2. Electronic Newsletter

Starting from Sep 2009, BENAA launched and published 10 monthly newsletters; the purpose of the newsletter is to enhance the visibility of BENAA. The newsletter includes six main elements, opening statement, coverage of BENAA previous activities, prospective activities, target groups experiences with BENAA: This part sheds the light on the experiences of the project's beneficiaries; via the lens of how they made use of the project's varied activities, and how they applied the knowledge and skills that they acquired in their career and daily life, and to make use of their experience in developing and improving the project's activities. At a glance part, is dedicated to the comprehensive mission of the Project, embodied in spreading and promoting the Human Rights culture; through handling human rights issues; whether domestic, regional or international, and the international human rights law, and the human rights in domestic laws, and the domestic, regional and international organizations responsible for protecting the human rights, and the domestic, regional and international mechanisms of protecting human rights. In addition to "Happened in this month"; A brief historical view about the most important event pertaining to human rights, that occurred in the month of the newsletter, such as the conventions related to the human rights, dates of signature and ratification of the different conventions related to human rights; in addition to the most important historical events that constitute a turning point in the history of the human rights.

3. Electronic Material

- BENAA publication CD: BENAA also produced a CD including 9 of the books in the above mentioned list and it was offered to all participants. In addition to that, a large number of the CD was distributed during the celebration of the human rights day; 10 Dec 2008 as well as other events.
- CD- Judiciary sector: According to the request of the Attorney General's Office which contains the code of conducts for the Public Prosecutors, all the National Legislations and International Conventions concerning Human rights, Fair Trial Principles and Human Rights in administration of Justice Field to be distributed to Public Prosecutors

Detailed list of all publications produced by BENAA

		Brief on contents	
Book title	Author	Pub. date	
1 International Criminal Justice and Human Rights Manual	Counsellor Ayman Rashed	2008	<p>This book discusses the international criminal justice system and human rights. It examines the history of international criminal law, and includes practical examples of international courts. It is the first training manual that was issued by BENAA Project based upon the idea of the advanced workshops.</p> <p>It explains in details the methodology of the training used by BENAA Project.</p> <p>It tackles the topic from all its angles which benefits the trainer as well as a participant on account of the fact that besides all the documents available in it, it also contains a detailed training methodology that can be used to train different sectors.</p>
2 International Standards for Human Rights Fundamental Freedoms in the Egyptian Judicial System, Part 1	Edited by Mr. Mohsin Awad	2006	<p>This book is a compilation of lectures delivered in the training workshops for judges during 2005 - 2006. It includes 20 lectures written by experts and specialists, and composed of two chapters; the first one discusses the international standards for human rights and the second examines the role of Judiciary in promulgating respect for human rights</p>
3 International Standards for Human Rights Fundamental Freedoms in the Egyptian Judicial System -part 2	Counsellor Ayman Rashed	2008	<p>Compilation of lectures of the training courses targeted members of the Judiciary sector during 2007 - 2008. It composed of five chapters, examine, the human rights protection from the international perspective, the national criminal judiciary and human rights, the administrative judiciary and human rights, the human rights and family courts, and the national legislations and labor rights. It includes 24 lectures.</p>

4	Glossary: international Human Rights Terminology in the Arab World	Counselor Ayman Rashed	2010	It is an English-Arabic glossary of human rights terminologies that includes some Latin Expressions. It is a much needed tool that provides access to developing language of human rights and aids in full comprehension of human rights theory and issues. There are many terms and legal expressions in the discourse of human rights which are often unknown or misunderstood in their international content because Human rights have their ultimate expression in the international legal context: international treaties, declarations, and country reports, decisions of administrative or judicial bodies, and court judgments, all of which employ legal terminology.
5	Corruption, Social Diagnosis to Legal Confrontation	Dr. Soliman Abdel Moneim	2009	This training manual composed of seven parts, which discuss; the corruption concept, the legislative framework for corruption crimes in the Egyptian law and UN convention against corruption, the institutional framework for the powers combating corruption, prosecutor techniques to investigate corruption crimes, the international mechanisms for combating corruption, the international experience in combating corruption and the new horizons for combating corruption.
6	Annex- Corruption, Social Diagnosis to Legal Confrontation	Counselor Ali El Hawary	2009	This is an Annex to the Corruption training manual which includes case studies.
7	Police and Human Rights	Edited by Mr. Mohsen Awad	2006	Compilation of all lectures/ papers delivered in the training activities for police officer during 2004-2005. It composed of 21 lectures. The book includes 7 chapters, discuss the human rights in the international instruments and national law, fundamental rights, public freedoms, criminal research and human rights, rights of prisoners and other detainees, and human rights in the international criminal procedures.

8	International Standards for Prosecutors and Police Officer	Edited by Mr. Mohsen Awad	2006	This book includes studies presented at the symposium for Public Prosecutors. The study covers three main axes, the international standards for human rights, human rights in the Egyptian Constitution, and the legal and judicial protection for human rights in Egypt and review the role of the Egyptian Judiciary in the protection of human Rights
9	Human Rights and practice	Edited by Dr. Ali El Sawy	2006	This book compiles all research papers delivered in workshops attended by figures of the judicial body. It contain around 25 lectures/ presentation organized in five chapters, and include; the legal framework of human rights, judicial protection of human rights, human rights in the Egyptian system, human rights for woman and children, and the role of official and civil institution in regards to human rights
10	Human Rights and Media	Edited by Mr. Mohsen Awad	2006	This book comprises researches and dialogues of a training course implemented for scriptwriters in the Radio and TV, on the issue of media. The contents include; preface by Mr. Safwat El-Sharif, the Minister of Information, acknowledgment by Mr. Antonio Vigilante, the former UNDP Resident Representative, introduction by Amb. Ahmed Haggag, BENAA National Coordinator, and eight chapters which examine, the international standards for human rights, permanent dilemmas and modern dilemmas, democracy, development and human rights, human rights in Egypt between culture and law, groups in need of protection, media and human rights, and concluding remarks.
12	Woman and equality between legislation and practice	Dr. Zienb Radwan	2009 Printed in Arabic and English in cooperation with the National Council for Human Rights	This book examines the status of woman before the Islamic religion, the rights of woman in Islamic religion in terms of marriage, divorce, the reasons behind misinterpretation and application of woman rights in Islam, the image of woman in the culture, the role of the National Council for Woman, and the legislation tackling woman rights.
13	Islamic Principles and	Dr. Zienb Radwan	2009	This book is a comparative study between human rights principles in Islam and in the international system of human rights. It discusses two main human rights principles, Equality and freedom, from the

the Universal Declaration of Human Right	in cooperation with the National Council for Human Rights	Islamic perspective, as these two principles are the core of the International human rights system. It composed of two parts, the first part examine the rights of men and woman in different spheres namely; right to freedom, legal rights, economic rights, education and cultural rights, political rights and welfare rights. The second part focuses on the equality between man and woman in relation to marriage.
14 Protection of human rights is a guarantee of the security and stability of the society	Edited by Dr. Khaled Seri Siam	This book is a compilation of lectures delivered in BENAA's training workshops targeted Police sector within BENAA. It covers two main topics; the first is the international human rights principles and its applicability within the Egyptian context. The second topic focuses on the role of police sector in protecting and respecting human rights. It include 9 research papers, which tackle in details; the right to development, human rights and criminal law, human rights guide for law enforcement sector, women rights in police premises and prisons, and juvenile rights.
15 Human rights and the requirements of fair trail	Edited by Dr. Khaled Seri Siam	This book compiles research papers delivered in BENAA's training for members of Public Prosecutors. The book discusses two main axes, the first is the human rights system and its protection mechanisms, and the second is the criminal procedures and protection of human rights. The book includes 17 research papers, written by experts in the field of human rights and law.
15 Towards effective protection of human rights	Edited by Dr. Khaled Seri Siam	This book comprises of 11 research papers delivered in BENAA's training for the State Lawsuit Authority. It compares between the legislation and practice in relation to human rights issues, and discuss the role of the Judiciary system and the civil society in protection of human rights.
16 Horizon Magazine	Several contributors	Different topics
17 BENAA Newsletter	Several contributors	Different topics

Chapter 3
Visibility and Outreach

1. Commemoration of the Human Rights Day (HRD)- Dec 10th

BENAA, contributed in enhancing the human rights culture, through enhancing the visibility of BENAA's activities, through commemoration of the Human Rights Day. Every year BENAA celebrates the Human Rights Day in Dec 10th, guests representing BENAA's target groups, civil society organizations, university students and staff members, institutions of media and press, and representatives from the law enforcement sector, in addition to representatives of United Nations, international organizations, and representatives of the European Commission Delegation, embassies, donors and government agencies were invited.

1.1. Year 2007- Commemoration of the 59th Anniversary of HRD

In order to celebrate the "The International Human Rights Day" the project arranged a great event which took place on the 10th of December 2007. The event was organized in cooperation with at Al Ahram Regional Institute for Journalism and invited a large number of representatives from all Embassies and Ministries, in addition to media and journalists. The day was inaugurated by Mr. James Rawley, UNDP Resident Representative, Ambassador Ahmed Haggag, BENAA National Project Director and Al Ahram Press Organization Head of the Board. Speeches were given about the Project activities, its Donors and activities. This event was covered in Al Ahram Newspaper issued 12/12/2007 and contained information about the project, its methodology, donors and partner ministries.

1.2. Year 2008 - Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of HRD

In commemoration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for the year 2008, BENAA signed 4 Protocols of Cooperation to celebrate the human rights day. The first protocol was signed with the United Nations' Information Centre to celebrate the human rights day through a competition for journalists. 15 topics on human rights were identified and all journalists were invited to present their work. Financial prizes were awarded to the top winners as well as authors of good articles/ pieces published in newspapers during 2008. The second protocol was signed with Bedaya Foundation for Youths. 150 youths leaders were invited to attend an awareness session on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights where they received 3 lectures and then they were invited to write papers/ researches on human rights. The top 10 were awarded financial prizes. The third protocol was signed with Al Ahram Regional Press Institute to celebrate the human rights day through a competition for journalists. 15 topics on human rights were identified and all journalists were invited to present their work. Financial prizes were awarded to the top winners as well as authors of good articles/ pieces published in newspapers during 2008. The fourth protocol was signed with the Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences to hold an awareness session for students of Egyptian Universities on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition to the above, BENAA held a celebration in cooperation with Al Ahram newspaper on the 10th December 2008 where academics and experts were invited to celebrate the human rights day.



1.3. Year 2009 - Commemoration of the 61st Anniversary of HRD

In 2009, BENAA organized one big event in cooperation with the American University in Cairo. These events included some activities aimed to enhance human rights, such as Speeches by UNDP, MOF, EU, Partners, UNIC (delivered the UN Secretary General Message) and BENAA representatives, Honoring the winners in the yearly Caricature competition (2008), Honoring the winners in the yearly competition for the best article about human Rights titled "human rights in



the Egyptian press - 2008", "Women's image in the Egyptian Press- 2009", Display of BENAA's documentary film, Distribution of BENAA's publications (book, posters, CDs BENAA's Newsletters, T-shirt, stickers and caps) and the publications of some national and international organizations' (UNICEF and the WHO, UNRWA, the EU, British Council, League of Arab States, Polish Embassy and the Center for the Social Contract), Symbolic activity of dissemination of human rights principle done by releasing balloons written on it the first article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights "All people are born free and equal in dignity and rights", (2009), 24 volunteers had been trained by MCSS in order to participate in organizing the celebration, musical concert (2009)

The celebration was attended by over 700 guests representing BENAA's target groups; civil society organizations, university students and staff members, institutions of media and press, and representatives from the law enforcement sector, in addition to representatives of United Nation, international organizations, and representatives of the European Commission Delegation, embassies, donors and government agencies.

During the celebration, the names of winners of the competition organized by the Project organized about women's image in the Egyptian media were announced. A summary of the event and the speeches can be found in the newsletter for the month of December.

1.4. Year 2010 - Commemoration of the 62nd Anniversary of HRD

In celebration of the 62nd Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights BENAA organized a Human Rights Day on the 14th of December, 2010 in cooperation with the National Council for Youth, at the Civic Education Center. The celebration was attended by over 200 guests representing BENAA's target groups; civil society organizations, university students and staff members, institutions of media and press, and representatives from the law enforcement sector, in addition to representatives of United Nation, international organizations, and representatives of the European Commission Delegation, embassies, donors and government agencies.



BENAA celebrated the International Day for Human Rights with young people for several reasons: First: that youth is one of BENAA target groups, the Project implemented a large number of activities in cooperation with the National Youth Council

and various universities and institutions of higher education. Second: the awareness of young people and their culture have major and vital role in shaping the future of this country, youth are the main engine for development in any society, Third: BENAA celebrated 2010 with young people to emphasis on the urgent need for the youth to carry on their role and responsibilities towards themselves and towards society, through learning, education and work hard. fourth: Focus on young people in this celebration came in line with the concern of the United Nations Development Programme in youth and their role in development, as the United Nations Human Development Report for 2010 targeted young people. The celebration included speeches by Amb. Ahmed Haggag the National Coordinator – BENAA Project, Amb. Lilia Bahaa El Din, the Deputy Assistant Minister Of Foreign Affairs For Human Rights Affairs, Ms. Naglaa Arafa the Assistant Resident Representative, Democratic Governance Team Leader – UNDP, Ms. Gaelle Lemaire, the Programme Manager for Good Governance and Human Rights - European Union Delegation, Amb. Mohamed Nageeb On behalf of the National Council for Human Rights, Ms. Khawla Matter, the Director of UN Info Center – “message of Secretary General on the occasion of 62nd of HRD”, Dr. Sahar El Tawila the Director of the Social Contract Center, and Words by youth

2. BENAA documentary film

In 2008 BENAA, produced documentary film about the human rights status in Egypt and the role of BENAA, the National Council for Human Rights in fostering the human rights culture. The duration of the film is around 14 min, the film meant to highlight the shared responsibility between the government, non-governmental organizations and ordinary citizens in protecting and respecting human rights. Interviews with significant icons in human rights field had conducted, namely Amb. Ahmed Haggag, the National Project Coordinator, Mr. James W. Rawley-UNDP Resident Representative in Egypt and UN coordinator, Dr. Boutos Boutos Ghaly, the head of the National Council for Human Rights, Dr. Safi El Din Kharbosh, the head of the National Council for Youth, Dr. Ali El Din Helal, Information Secretary of the National Democratic Party, in addition to testimony of some trainees and participants, highlighting their experience with BENAA and the impact of BENAA activities on them, and some interviews with ordinary citizens expressing their opinion about human rights principle and its application in the Egyptian society.

The film proved to be enormous means of shedding the light on the situation of human rights in Egypt, and raising awareness about the responsibility and the role of each person in Egyptian society in protection and respect human rights.

3. Competitions for journalists

In addition to the above-mentioned competitions in relation to the celebration of the human rights days, BENAA also signed 4 protocols of cooperation to organize competitions for journalists. The first protocol was signed with the Higher Council for Press to hold 2 annual “on line” competitions on human rights. All media personnel in Egypt were invited to participate and financial prizes were awarded to the winners. BENAA also organized 2 competitions between journalists participating at 2 different training courses in Oct 2008 on human rights issue.



The second protocol was signed with Al Ahram Regional Press Institute to organize a competition for journalists on human rights. Financial prizes were awarded to the tops 3 winners; best article, best report and best caricature. The third protocol was signed with Nesf Eldonia Magazine in 2008 to organize a competition on women rights between journalists and students of the final year at the Faculty of Media. The top 4 journalists and 4 students were awarded financial prizes. The fourth protocol was also signed with Eldonia Magazine in 2009 for the same purpose.

"It gives me great pleasure and honor to stand here today in the commemoration of the sixty-first anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Allow me to extend my deepest gratitude to the BENAA, which allowed us to understand the correct concepts of human rights, and the role of media and press in promoting such concepts. After attending a varied group of training and sessions where the trainers discussed the human rights concepts, freedom of opinion and expression, press code of honor and image of women in Egyptian press, my perception of things has really changed. My style of writing and coverage of women-related issues has also changed. I intended to promote and publish about the rights of Egyptian women away from big headlines and deformity"

Ghada Ateya -the winner competition about "women image in the Egyptian Press"

BENAA Newsletter, Dec 2009, volume 4

4. Volunteerism

Volunteerism is an important component of MSCC activities; BENAA aims to encourage youth to be involved in the human rights work through participation in BENAA's activities as volunteers. The volunteers worked hardly for BENAA during 2008, 2009, 2010, in the commemoration of the Human Rights Day.



The Project frequently involves youth volunteers in its various activities implemented by the Media and Civil Society Sector. BENAA so far recruited 25 youth and student volunteers, who have been trained to support BENAA's different activities. The volunteers attended a series of human rights training courses organized by BENAA.

"For me, the BENAA Project is a unique Egyptian experience that is capable of spreading human rights principles and awareness among the Egyptian people, lifting them from a state of ignorance about their rights, to one where they are demanding their rights and fulfilling their responsibilities, marching towards democracy. This project truly believes in the importance of what it does. It helps raise the awareness of the students of Egyptian Universities, and I was one of those."

Emad Sha'rawy, university student- Volunteer

BENAA Newsletter, Sep 2009, volume 1.

5. Internship

BENAA also offers internships for outstanding graduate-level students specialized in human rights.



"Through my internship with BENAA I learnt a lot about human rights project work. I had the chance to contribute with my knowledge and be an active part of the theme. This has encouraged me to continue working internationally for human rights realization. I thank everyone at BENAA for their generous and warm welcome."

Susanna Rudehill, Master Student of Human Rights, Sweden

BENAA Internship evaluation report, Nov 2010,

6. Visibility materials

BENAA, contributed in enhancing the human rights culture, through enhancing the visibility of BENAA's activities, through awareness material (posters and stickers, illustrate some articles of the universal declaration of human rights (UDHR), poster of the UDHR, T-shirts and caps with "we all are equal" slogan, flyer include the UDHR and BENAA brochure, plastic bags and pen with BENAA's logo, block note illustrating the significant dates of human rights, especially those related to Egypt, calendars with some UDHR articles and significant human rights dates), in addition to banners, a Book CDs where all BENAA's publications are downloaded, hard copy of books relevant to the target group and the topic of the training

7. The website and other online documents

BENAA established its website to serve as a fundamental tool in disseminating the human rights culture, where all BENAA's publications, papers, and newsletter are uploaded. The website of BENAA was launched in January 2007. It contained basic information about the Project and its activities. As of the beginning of April 2008 a new website structure was designed. The website was published in Arabic. The updated website was announced in December 10th, 2008 during the celebration of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

8. Media coverage of BENAA activity

Since 2006, many journals and magazines, published media coverage and articles about BENAA, and its role in enhancing human rights cause. Press coverage involved the Project's achievements and outreach activities such as Alumni events for the project beneficiaries, project-launched competitions and follows up on workshops held for different targets groups of all three sectors. Even publications were covered by several newspapers such as Al-Ahram, Al-Gomhuria, Al-Akhbar, Akhbar Al-youm, Al-Masry Al-youm, Ros Al-Yousef, Al-Messa, Nesf El-donia, Al-Ra'ey, Nahdet Misr, al-Gamaheer, al-Fagr, Egyptian-Gazette, Watany.

A complete list of the press releases of the project activities is published on the Project's website: www.benaa-undp.org

Chapter 4

Evaluation and monitoring

1. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting process within BENAA:

The monitoring and evaluation reporting of the project is a function of the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (MRU). It has the important function to provide qualitative and quantitative evaluation reports to verify that the BENAA Project activities have been achieved. The MRU had conducted strategic monitoring activities for the UNDP by preparing internal monitoring reports, quarterly, annually, and donors' reports.

The project monitored its activities through the following:

1. **Quarterly reports** a quality assessment prepared on a quarterly basis, to record progress towards the completion of key results.
2. **Annual Reports** an Annual Report prepared at the end of each year to record the progress towards the completion of key results of the planned annual activities.
3. **Final Project Review** during the fourth quarter of the last year of the project, BENAA prepare its final report (this report) as basis for assessing performance, contribution to related outcomes, and determining lessons for broader application.

The MRU has two distinct functions to perform to enable this strategic monitoring and for the BENAA Project as a whole as follows:

- a. **In cooperation with concerned sectors**, MEU established the mechanisms for evaluation and measurement of the impact of the BENAA Project in building human rights capacity in Egypt

Evaluation of training/awareness activities: Over the duration of the project monitoring of the workshops was done by the concerned sector. Each sector distributed evaluation forms to participants after the end of each lecture in order to evaluate the trainer's performance. A final evaluation form is distributed by the end of the workshop to assess the overall degree of satisfaction of the workshop's organization and content. Participants are asked to make recommendations and to highlight the positive and negative aspects of the workshop. The comments of participants are used later in the selection of the topics discussed. Many topics have been introduced based on the request of participants. An assessment of the direct training impact on participants is measured by distributing pre and post exam sheets to identify their knowledge about human rights issues before and after the training. The sector conducts the pre-training test in the first day before the start of the lectures about all topics to be tackled during the workshop. The post-training exam is done in the last day after the end of the workshop.

The result of the post-exam is used to assess the difference in the level of the trainees due to the training they attended. In addition, based on the results, the best participants attend further advanced training. The result of evaluations and exams are discussed in each sector.

- b. **Established a common system for activities' evaluation** and measuring the impact of the training programmes on participants learning and application of their learning post training in the field.

While it is recognised by the projects stakeholders that it is very difficult to measure project impact in the short term and also very difficult to conduct due to the delicate sensitivities intrinsic to human rights issues, BENAA Project conducted three meetings, one for each sector in 2009, where former trainees and participants have been invited to

evaluated their human rights knowledge, skills and how they implemented these knowledge and skills in their place of work.

Alumni meetings

BENAA organized three alumni meetings, which aimed to measure the outcome of the training and awareness sessions conducted to different target groups by BENAA after a reasonable period of time, and check whether all the principles of Human Rights being taught and addressed during the workshops/session were applied in their day to day work or not. BENAA collected target groups feedback through questionnaire tailored according to each target group, and were distributed to the participants and were filled during the Alumnis

Police Officers Alumni Day

BENAA organized the Police officers Alumni on October 7th, 2009, gathering police officers from different departments who previously attended the training delivered by the Project. The event was attended by the Police leadership. 87 police officers from different departments attended the event –out of a total number of 1,167 trainees. This is equivalent to 7.5%, which is considered statistically a good representative sample of this target group. H.E. Ambassador Haggag and Police leadership gave a speech to attendees, followed by interesting discussion with participants on the training they received in the past. Participants showed satisfaction with the training they received from BENAA and the knowledge which added value to them.

Judiciary Sector Alumni Day

The Judiciary sector held its Annual Alumni Meeting on November 1st 2009. This alumni gathering included all the previously trained public prosecutors in the different training levels. Honorary speakers included the Attorney General Counsellor Abdel Maguid Mahmoud, H.E. Justice Fausto Pocar; former President of the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY), who gave a speech on Human Trafficking in international humanitarian law. Other guests included representatives from US Embassy in Cairo, various NGO's, Egyptian ministry of international cooperation and others. This event was covered by the media and that a release was issued in one of the Public newspapers (Al Ahram Newspaper).



During this meeting, BENAA invite an International Speaker who has given out and delivered a lecture on Combating Human Trafficking as requested by BENAA due to the fact that BENAA was planning to focus on this very important topic in the upcoming trainings.

During the event, evaluation questionnaire were disseminated to gather participants' feedback, 163 prosecutors participated in this event, 156 filled the questionnaire survey, 131 participated in basic training workshops, and 41 participated in advanced workshops.

Summary of participants' feedback and recommendations:

Training content and useful topics: the majority of participants said that the content of the training was very useful at the practical and personal levels, and they expressed their interest to study the following topics in BENAA coming trainings:

- Crimes of genocide and crimes against humanity
- activating human rights in treating criminals and the role of international tribunals
- Psychology of criminals during committing crimes
- Historical development of international humanitarian law
- The Palestinian issue from the perspective of human rights law
- International Standards for the Protection of the Rights of the Child
- Social, cultural rights and economic rights in the framework of international humanitarian law
- Organized crime, its types and laws to control it
- rights to good Environment
- The right of self-determination
- International conventions on combating corruption
- How to implement the areas of human rights in the developing world
- Illegal immigration
- A comparison between the penal legislations in the Arab States and other countries
- Social justice and equal opportunities
- Torture
- Freedom of religion
- Emergency law
- International Arbitration
- Arab Charter of Human Rights and ratification
- Mechanisms of the implementation of judicial rulings and laws in general
- The investigator's commitment to human rights during investigations and proceedings before the courts
- Sexual exploitation of children
- Women's Rights
- Human rights under the family courts
- Human Rights in different stages of the criminal trial



The majority of participants stated that BENAA trainings raised many questions about important issues relevant to their work, such as human trafficking, piracy, illegal immigration, children trafficking, sex tourism, the rights of people to live decent life, human rights and air pollution and environmental resources, unemployment, conventions of the rights of the child, treatment of prisoners, racism, stealing of newborn children, war crimes, social justice, citizenship, terrorism, violations of rights of marginalized groups, rights of prisoners of war,

Capacity development and professional certificates in human rights field: some participants showed extreme interest in human rights field and mentioned that they have studied these topics:

- Diploma in the field of human rights, child prostitution, Assiut University
- Masters in Human Rights, University of St. Thomas, Florida USA
- Studying PhD in banning the possession, use and spread of chemical weapons as one of mass destruction weapons

- Training with the International Committee of the Red Cross about international humanitarian law
- Research presented to the National Centre for Criminological and Social Research on the role of civil society organizations in promoting of human rights
- Search in armed conflict and war crimes
- Participate in a training course about the Egyptian judiciary's role in promoting human rights
- Search about the establishment of the International Criminal Court and its role in international peace and security and protection of human rights
- Study about evolution of international immunities in international law after the establishment of international criminal tribunals

Resource and distributed training materials: participants commented about the good quality of the training materials, the content of the distributed material was comprehensive, well organized and easy to absorb

BENAA Follow up after the completion of the activity: participants suggested the following to enhance the communication between themselves and BENAA:

- Conduct session on regular basis
- Communicate via e-mail
- Print more materials for distribution
- Organize annual conferences about human rights
- Increase the number of training workshop
- Inform trainees about the new publication produced by BENAA
- Organize tours in Egyptian courts that deal with human rights issues
- Increase the number of tours to international courts as the International court of Justice
- Issue electronic publications

Participation in study tours: 5 of the attendees participated in the study tours, they said that this activity introduced them to the judiciary system in Italy, the international systems to combat corruption, in addition it helped them to compare between the Egyptian legislations and the international ones

Trainees Recommendations: increase the practical part in sessions, increase the number of study tours, raise awareness among different sectors of society, and distribute booklet about human rights

Media and Civil Society Sector Alumni Day

The Media and Civil Society Sector held its Annual Alumni meeting in November 22nd 2009, at Shepherd Hotel. Key speakers of the event were the National Project Coordinator, Secretary-General of the Arab Organization for Human Rights, and the Dean of the Higher Institute for Social Service of Helwan University.

The meeting was attended by 187 former participants who received training during 2009 and 2008, from civil society members, students, journalists, lecturers as well as trainers.



During the event, evaluation questionnaire were disseminated to gather participants' feedback of the most interesting and useful training topics, the design of training workshops, the satisfaction of past trainees and the impact of the training on the participants.

Summary of participants' and trainers feedback and recommendations:

The most interesting and useful topics: the concept of Human Rights, the universal declaration of Human Rights, the international bills for human rights, child rights, women rights, the international agreements and Egyptian commitments, the journalists code of ethics, Media and human rights, freedom of expression, Gender issues, gender concept, how to promote human rights principles in media, journalism free of criminology, and tools of promoting human rights.

New skills: participation, negotiation skills, self confidence, presentation and communication skills, opinion expression, gaining positive thinking attitude.

The activity time frame: many of the participants' sample found that the time allocated for activity was short and some found it reasonable.

The sequence of designed agenda and allocated topics: Most of the participants' representatives found that the agenda and the topics vary among the grades (good and very good), few found that it had been excellent.

The level of participation: Most of the participants' sample found that they had the opportunity to participate.

The training methodology: the majority of participants found that the training methodology varied between participatory technique and lectures type.

BENAA Follow up after the completion of the activity: most of the sample believed that BENAA maintained contact with trainees after the training through inviting them to the ALUMNI, and other activities (human rights day), and contacting them by email.

The General evaluation and satisfaction: Most of the sample gave the activity rank between good and excellent.

The positives of the activity: Human rights knowledge, space for expression and participation, discussing social and political problems, cooperation, gaining self confidence, knowing their rights and duties, enhancing the dialogue, work groups and team work.

The negatives of the activity: inadequate time for some topics, some trainings are short, and absence of the practical application in some sessions.

Trainees Recommendations: more practical applications are needed, expanding the workshop to reach the rural areas, expanding the time of the workshop, introducing real case studies, following up and building the capacity of the trained target group through more activities, decreasing the number of hours per day and expanding the training days, providing more space for discussions, increase the practical part in sessions, more media coverage for the activities, send the training materials or hand outs over the emails, enhance the post training contact with the participants.

Trainers Recommendations: Introducing human rights workshops to school pupils (primary and preparatory education), conduct training for trainers, focusing on women

and child rights, better selection process for the trainees in order to have homogenous groups, producing training manuals, focusing on topics like ; the national and regional tools of human rights protection, combating corruption, flow of information, the right for electoral participation, citizenship, expanding BENAA activities to other governorates. Some trainers suggested introducing personal development skills; communication skills, management skills.

2. External Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of BENAA:

• General Evaluation of BENAA Project (Mid-Evaluation):

The First Phase of BENAA was evaluated in October 2009 with positive ratings. The findings of the evaluation indicate that a direct result of the enhanced knowledge of human rights standards and culture was the establishment of a dedicated Department for human rights at the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the establishment of Human Rights Offices in all its security directorates in all governorates. The BENAA project has also received a request from the Ministry of Interior to provide technical assistance to the Police Academy to develop an advanced diploma in human rights. The findings of the project evaluation also indicated that the new phase of the BENAA project should enhance the training methodology to become more interactive to ensure that participants applying the human rights values and principles in their specific contexts. There is also a need to limit the number of trainees in basic courses to 24 and to develop specialized training manuals for the various BENAA target groups. The evaluation calls upon national authorities and BENAA to use the training manuals developed by OHCHR and recommends partnership with them with a view to enhancing the training methodology in human rights, which has been conducted in August 2010, by creating a committee of different experts in order to customize the OHCHR manual for Judges, Prosecutors, and Lawyers, according to the Egyptian laws and constitution in order to be used as a training tool for the coming trainings and cadre building.

Recommendations (Mid-Evaluation Report)

The following summarized recommendations were submitted by the external evaluator in the Mid-Evaluation Report from 2009:

- It is recommended that BENAA adopts a new special training methodology to allow more participation and interactive activities subject to continuous monitoring and evaluation. The new methodology should include a practical training component at every Basic Training course.
- On the design of the training programmes, the Consultant suggests that BENAA adopts special methodology for conducting the training courses (see pages 40-41), moreover, it is recommended that BENAA adopts the Logical Framework Approach in order to achieve better results.
- It is necessary to limit the number of participants to 24 in all Basic Training Courses and 14 in all Specialized and Advanced Training Courses. This shall help the experts and participants to engage in a more dynamic dialogue/ discussions throughout all courses.
- Course material should be tailored to meet the specific needs of every institution; moreover, there is a need to update the current publications and materials distributed during the training. This could be done by recruiting an external consultant to provide inputs on updating reference material for the training courses.

- It is highly recommended that BENAA conducts TOT Programmes for staff members of the targeted law enforcement agencies to guarantee sustainability of the positive human rights culture, transfer of knowledge and dissemination of the human rights culture within all institutions.
- Particular focus should be given to the rights of the vulnerable groups such as children, women and disabled people.
- On the organizational structure level, it is recommended to increase the number of staff members at BENAA's Monitoring and Reporting Unit in addition to adopting new strategy aiming to strengthen the role of the Unit and enable it to effectively conduct its important tasks. It is also recommended to recruit a permanent gender expert and media specialist to assist the project in achieving its goals. There is also a need to increase the number of BENAA operational and programming officers and provide them with advanced training on best practices in designing and managing training programmes.
- On the selection of experts, resource persons and sub-contractors, it is recommended that BENAA assigns more human rights practitioners to deliver the training to combine between the theory and practice. It is also recommended to invite international experts and resource persons to participate in the training programmes to enhance exposure and learning especially for law enforcement sector. There is also a need to adopt a set of rules and procedures for the selection of resource persons/ experts and sub-contractors to deliver the training as well as TORs for resource persons/experts that should reflect specific responsibilities such as presentation of handouts and reading material; preparation of case studies or topics to ensure interaction and dialogue with participants in the training especially in the Basic Training courses.
- There is a need to enhance the role of the media and NGOs in the planning and implementation of the various training activities.
- **Evaluation from gender perspective:**

The BENAA project was also evaluated from a gender perspective. The findings of the evaluation indicated that BENAA demonstrated gender sensitivity because of the number of women participants in the different training courses and integration of women rights and the CEDAW in the training curricula. Some of the trainers and resource persons were women which had a positive impact on trainees' views and awareness of positive examples of women working in this field. The gender evaluation of BENAA made concrete recommendations to mainstream women rights and gender equality through the discussion of women's issues in separate sessions and giving enough space for participants to discuss women rights and gender equality; inviting more women as resources persons and speakers; presentation of international frameworks, Egypt's stance on implementing human rights international instruments, implementation of women's rights locally (legal and social situation), etc.

- **Enhancing the Organizational Structure of BENAA**

An International consultant was contracted to develop an improved organization structure for the Project Management Unit, based on the findings of the final evaluation

of the Project. The consultant delivered an enhanced organizational structure for BENAA to adopt in the upcoming phase and designed the Terms of Reference for key positions including: the Training Manager, the Finance and Administration Manager, the Training Sector Specialist, the Public Relations / Media Specialist, the Monitoring and Reporting Officer, the Gender Specialist, and the Team Leader for Coordination and Evaluation.

3. UNDP Monitoring Tools

- ***Steering Committee***

The First Steering Committee Meeting of the Project was held on February 16th, 2009 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the progress of BENAA and the results achieved by the Project. The meeting was chaired by the Deputy Assistant Minister for Human Rights; and attended by: Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister of International Cooperation for Development; UNDP Country Director; Ambassadors of Partners Embassies: the Ambassador of Netherlands, the Ambassador of Sweden, Counsellor of the European Commission Delegation to Egypt, the Regional Representative of Ford Foundation, UNDP Programme Officer, –the National Project Coordinator; and the Project management team.

All donors focused on the importance of the Monitoring and Evaluation process in order to assess the impact of trainings on beneficiaries as well as having a qualitative and quantitative monitoring mechanism. Partners also stressed on the importance of training leaders and managers at partner organizations. The meeting also witnessed the introduction of the Project's website.

- ***Advisory Board***

The Advisory Board meeting was held on May 6th, 2009, attended by the Project's partners. This included the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, and the National Council for Human Rights. The Egyptian Association for Training and Human Rights as a Non-Governmental Organization

The Advisory Board meeting came up with several recommendations including the importance of the visibility of the Project and gender mainstreaming. The Training of Trainers was highlighted as well.

The National Council for Human Rights proposed a cooperation agreement with BENAA which was actually signed by the end of 2009.

- ***Working Group/Donors***

The Working Group meeting was held on May 11th, 2009. The meeting was attended by the Project's donors' representatives.

Among the most important recommendations of the Working Group/Donors meeting were the focus on gender mainstreaming.

4. BENAA's Success stories

- Comments and evaluations made by the trainees were used as corrective measures to improve and enhance implementation of workshops, as well as plan for other workshops. For instance the discussion and recommendation of participants on corruption lead to introducing a training manual entitled "Combating Corruption" tackling this particular area

- Police officers gave multiple examples as to how they benefited from the training to the external evaluator. One of the examples was given by a Deputy Sheriff at Upper Egypt where he applied what he learnt at the course on all suspects once he returned to his office and he has been keen on respecting human rights. Another example was given by a police officer at the Training Dept indicating that he used the information he received in most of the training activities he has been working on. A third example was given by a female police officer who indicated that she has been very careful when dealing with women suspects and juveniles.
- Also according to the Mid-Term Evaluation Report journalists that participated in BENAA trainings applied their learning in their work which showed increase in respecting human rights.

Recommendations from participants

Participants expressed general satisfaction with the overall level of workshops but also made the following observations and recommendations:

- Some participants suggested specific topics to be highlighted in future workshops such as Combating corruption, Women rights and freedoms, Street children, Rights for medication, children rights, Transportation, State of emergency and human rights and sectarian violence and opinion expression.
- Some participants recommended that the practical exercise should be increased in terms of time and focus versus theoretical content.
- Few participants underlined the necessity of more focus on illegal immigration and smuggling as aspects of Human Trafficking.
- Increasing time for debate and discussion.
- Increasing workshop days and time to help better digest and understand the issues selected.
- Distribute additional training materials and handouts
- Follow up meetings and activities were recommended
- Conduct training activities for decision makers in participants' respective organizations, so as to support participants' ability to transfer their learning into their own work.
- Enhance networking between BENAA and its target groups

Chapter 5
Lessons learned and suggested follow-up action

1st phase Lessons learned and suggested action

- **Youth as a vehicle of social development, their human rights culture needs to be enhanced.**

The training workshops conducted in collaboration with different educational institutions proved to be extraordinary successful as per the evaluation of all the stakeholders; the trainees, the trainers, resource persons and the Project. Student showed extreme enthusiasm, and ability to absorb the content of the training, come up with new ideas and good suggestions about putting their learning into action. The sector reported student thirst to human rights knowledge and trainings on this topic, as an outlet for their issues and concerns, BENAA succeeded in providing excellent learning environment, where students were able to reflect their concerns and aspirations regarding human rights.

As Egypt's future will be shaped by students and youth values, ideas and behaviour, it is recommended to design a special human rights capacity building program for students through supporting establishment of human rights units/departments in different educational institutions/youth centres, as an important step towards enhancing youth institutions role in building youth capacity in the field of human rights. It is worth mentioning that two universities (Helwan and Tanta), and the High Institute of Social Services, expressed their interest in establishing human rights unit to implement human rights awareness activities inspired by BENAA's.

- **Raising awareness about woman's rights, gender concept and its relation to sustainable development is an urgent need.**

BENAA organized four training workshops about women's rights in the Egyptian press and media, which targeted journalists and media personnel; in addition to a competition about woman's image in the Egyptian press, which targeted professionals and students in media and press fields. The participants in the above workshops were all females, as for the competition very few male participated in it. BENAA reported that the targeted institutions consider woman's rights as a female's issue and has no relation with males; therefore they nominated females to attend those trainings.

BENAA sees there is an urgent need to focus on raising awareness among journalists and media personnel, especially about women's rights, gender issues and its relation to social justice and sustainable development. It is recommended for any future activities to be designed carefully and precisely based on gender mainstreaming, and in collaboration with organizations work specifically and are specialized in these topics. Participants need to be fully involved in real situation where gender is the core of issue.

- **Building a qualified, skilled and specialized human rights trainer cadre is crucial for proper dissemination of the human rights culture**

MCSS uses the participatory training methodology in its training activities, this methodology requires skilled professional trainers, who have the ability to interact smoothly, provide comfortable atmosphere through the training, facilitate the learning process and have the skills to deal with different personalities and lead discussions. In fact, MCSS faced difficulties in finding such trainers.

As the number of skilled trainers in Egypt is small in comparison with the number of training activities held by BENAA and other organizations, It is recommended to design special training of trainer program, aims to build a pool of skilled human rights

educators capable of using the participatory methodology, and transfer the knowledge they gained to their work and community.

- **Enhance the capacity of governmental institutions and other partners, in order to ensure self implementation of human rights education programs**

MCSS signed several Protocols with different partners; the Project took the responsibility of designing the whole training, while partners helped in logistical arrangements e.g. nominating trainees. At the end of this phase MCSS found that few institutions are capable of designing, implementing, evaluating and monitoring training activities for their beneficiaries. The sector sees that BENAA role in empowering its target groups' institutions is very important for the sustainability of the global human rights education campaign.

It is recommended to provide technical support and design specialized TOT program for the staff of the targeted institutions, under condition that those institutions will be committed to implement human rights awareness action plan to in their own work place, under BENAA's supervision and monitoring (the nominating orgs need to sign MOU with BENAA). This is recommended for the three subsectors, media, education and NGOs. Accordingly, the efforts of building human rights culture will be continued apart for BENAA's support.

- **Engagement and participation by different target groups need more attention and planning**

Despite the vital role that journalists and media personnel play in shaping the culture of the society, MSCC noticed lack of commitment from these two targets, specially the attendance of the whole training sessions, due to the nature of their work, which keeps them on call.

Therefore the sector recommends conducting all coming trainings for these two targets in far venues, where accommodation is provided for them during the training period, and they will have no chance to skip the sessions. Future more, it is recommended to invite neutral educator, regional and international experts, to avoid ideological conflicts and have more fruitful training.

- **Enough lead time for planning and monitoring of training activities**

BENAA signed protocols with some partners who implemented their activities outside Cairo, due to the large number of activities; MCSS staff could not attend some activities especially those in Upper Egypt. Thus MCSS staff could not monitor those activities properly.

It is recommended to decrease the number of activities, giving longer time for planning and monitoring. Proper planning of human rights training activities is recommended to increase the quality against the quantity. Furthermore, it is recommended to conduct meetings with trainers, facilitators and resource persons before the training to ensure good training quality

- **Poor outreach and networking, weakened the achievements done to disseminate the culture of human rights**

Due to the large number of activities that MCSS had to implement in the previous phase, the follow up with alumni and proper communication and networking was relatively weak.

It is recommended to enhance the follow up and networking activities between BENAA and its target groups, through establishing on-line community on BENAA's

website, where the stakeholders will be able to log in and have the opportunity to open discussion, exchange knowledge and experience, post suggestions, and held virtual conferences, in addition to on-line training courses, communication via email, and regular update of the emailing list is very important.

- **Field activities to complement the practical aspects of the training activities could not be met**

The interactive trainings held by MCSS, proved to be successful, however, some important practical elements were still missing due to the limited fund available for each training, this was applicable on the three subsectors of MCSS.

It is recommended for future activities especially for media and press sectors, to allocate budget to organize field visits related to topics tackled, some targeted places are women, elderly and child shelters, National Councils for Human Rights, Woman, and Motherhood and Childhood, poor areas, street children shelters act. Field visits will give participants the opportunity to interact with stakeholders, be exposed to real experience, exchange information, and open new channels.

- **Design a unified training manual for human rights training activities tailored for each target group**

MCSS, provided trainees and participants with handouts and materials they needed to complete the training, it is recommended to review, add, amend and compile all these materials in one binding, to serve as a resource for any future visit.

- **Involving the key actors in shaping the culture of the society has a major significance**

BENAA made huge efforts in establishing partnership with media, namely the TV and Radio Union, given their significant role in raising awareness about human rights; however, due to limitation of fund available for media sector, BENAA could not implement its plan designed for this sector.

It is recommended to allocate more resources and build partnership with media institutions, design and implement special human rights education program for media personal and ordinary audience. Work closely with some vital and active cultural institutions, which proved its success and attraction of youth and intellectuals, such as El Sawy Cultural Wheel, the Opera House and Makan, through display films tackling human rights issues, distribute flyers, and held seminars.

- **Integration human rights principles in former education curricula, proved to be the fundamental path for sustainable development**

Despite the enormous efforts done by several parties to disseminate the human rights principles, however the impact will remain limited to targeted institutions and individuals. Who were at the time of learning professionals and might hold decision making positions. Adult learning process is similar to caring about leaves of a tree only. Thus the social change will remain slow and limited. Therefore, in order to reach tangible and real sustainable development in regards to human rights, it is crucial to care also about the roots and the trunk of the tree, who represent the pupils and students/youth.

It is highly recommended to continue human rights education programs for adult in parallel with well designed program for pupils and youth. Integrating human rights and mainstreaming gender in school, high institution and university curricula proved to be

the only path to build new generation believe in human rights and capable of leading sustainable development process.

- **More Cooperation with International organization is recommended.**

The pilot workshop conducted in collaboration with the International Labour Organization proved to be a success as per the evaluation of all the stakeholders; the participants, the ILO experts and the Project. Accordingly, the Project may extend cooperation with the ILO in areas of expertise and interest for both the Project and the ILO; given the positive feedback of the ILO experts who took part in the workshops that shall be reflected in prospective cooperation between both stakeholders.

- **Awareness sessions for the Police Sector need to be replaced by training session.**

It is highly recommended to deliver trainings instead of the awareness sessions to the police sergeants; as the experience has shown that they are not interested in sessions of rigid academic nature.

- **Develop New strategies for needs and impact assessment**

BENAA needs to develop new strategies to best assess the needs of the trainees before designing its training activities, the needs assessment measures, impact assessment measures are needed to make sure that BENAA's goals are achieved.

The lessons learned from the Egyptian revolution and suggested action

The recent remarkable transformation in Egypt has raised some significant human rights issues that need immediate response, as the coming few months will witness political, economic and cultural reforms. Sufficient technical and financial support to governmental institutions, civil society, educational institutions and national councils for human rights and woman rights, is crucial to support Egypt to overcome instability period, and to respond to protester grievances that focused on legal and political issues, including police brutality, constitutional amendments, end of state of emergency laws, lack of free elections and freedom of speech, uncontrollable corruption, as well as economic issues including high unemployment, food price inflation, low minimum wages, and management of Egypt's resources.

As urgent human rights responses are needed, in order to support the Egyptian government and society to lay the foundation for democratic society free from corruption, and respect human rights principals and values, the Human Rights Capacity Building Project "BENAA" is taking the necessary measures to adapt to the current situation and enhance its role in promoting the culture of human rights in the Egyptian Society. BENAA remains fully committed to proceed fulfilment its mandate.

BENAA will play a significant role in fostering human rights culture in the coming period due to the following strengths:

- BENAA is the only Human Rights Project in Egypt who was capable of establishing strong partnership and network with law enforcement sector (Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice), implement several activities, and gain their and public trust
- BENAA established strong partnerships with different governmental, non-governmental institutions (NGOs), international organizations, national councils for human rights, for youth, and for woman.
- BENAA long experience in human rights educational activities, and enhancement of human rights culture
- Qualified staff within BENAA, who are specialized in human rights, human rights education, law, gender and social justices and woman rights
- Good quality human rights resources, awareness and training materials produced by BENAA

BENAA mission will be greatly enhanced as a result of the revolution outcome, and presence of new opportunities that can be summarized as the following:

- The remarkable openness and transformation that resulted from the revolution in regards to freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and human rights protection
- Public are now encouraged more than ever to participate in promoting human rights values in Egypt, claim their rights and protect it
- As youth, new emerging political groups and civil society were the engine of this revolution, the society as a whole regained its trust in its ability to reform and improve its future
- This revolution generated common belonging sense among all levels of the Egyptian society that made them keen to fully participate in reform process
- Willingness of all governmental, non-governmental institutions to revise their policies and procedures towards better performance and respect of human rights

BENAA carefully monitored the recent development in Egypt; accordingly it emphasises on all above mentioned lesson learned and suggests new areas of intervention targeting the following target groups:

- Youth (university students, youth NGOs, and the National Council for Youth)
- Civil society organizations
- New emerging political groups
- Media and art
- Community based organizations including faith-based organizations/religious leaders
- Law enforcement sector (judiciary and police)

Suggested activities and areas of intervention:

- **Enhancement of political transformation process is a key for fostering democracy in Egypt and free election:**

The primary engine for Jan 25th revolution was youth, new emerging political groups, and civil society organizations, who were able to use simple communication tools to organize themselves and take action. Youth proved to be the main vehicle for change and development, they used social media to raise their awareness, share their common interest, and decide what actions they need do take. The majority of revolution youth are not affiliated to any political party, therefore their knowledge about political rights and participation/election need to be promoted. BENAA plans to provide technical support to youth, new emerging political groups, community-based organization and civil society organizations, in regards to political rights/participation, and support them to institutionalize their plans and action.

Purpose: to enhance the political rights/participation of the four above mentioned target groups, to be fully involved in the coming election, and to support them to sustain their political participation and institutionalize it.

Recommended action technical support and community mobilization

First, technical support; As the coming few months will be the preparatory period for the new election, BENAA recommend enhancing the political participation of the four above mentioned target groups, through activities that focus mainly on technical support. Technical support refers to a systemic, timely, need-driven response to capacity development demand of these target groups. Technical support must deal with two circles, building capacity of individual and organizations.

- Building capacity of individual, through raise their awareness about the political rights and election (as it is stipulated in the Egyptian Constitution and international treaties), this will be achieved by organizing a series of training workshops, networking meetings between the target groups and political leaders, networking meetings between youth and youth governmental and non-governmental organizations, establishing social media activities to serve as a forum to promote political rights.
- Building the capacity of target groups' organizations, through supporting governmental and non-governmental organizations that work with/target

youth, civil society and community-based organizations, to improve their performance, broad their network, and enhance cooperation between them.

Second, social mobilization of certain communities/groups to involve more youth;

As BENAA targeted university students and youth NGOs in its first phase, it is highly recommended to continue targeting them. And in order to involve more youth, it is recommended to build multi-sector partnership, where BENAA mobilizes communities/groups that could approach youth and deliver BENAA message (political participation as a duty of every Egyptian) in shorter period of time. Thus mobilize the following community will play a significant role in enhance youth involvement. Student unions in different universities, religious leaders (have legitimacy and play a major role in shaping the culture of the society), media and arts (BENAA need to focus on involvement of media and art to attract youth), and woman civil society organisation (to promote women participation, address gender equality and gender-based discrimination).

Social mobilization activities include, organization of training workshops, social media activities and networking meetings for the four above mentioned targeted communities, and printing toolkits and/or booklets to be distributed to youth

BENAA strengths: previous long experience with youth, over the past years, BENAA has established strong network with universities, university students, National Council for Youth, and Youth NGOs, through provide technical assistant. The Project organized large number of training workshops, awareness sessions and competitions, in addition to help students to put their learning into action through volunteering with BENAA, and publish their articles in BENAA's newsletter.

BENAA weakness: limited previous financial support for BENAA youth activities,

- **Enhancement the reform efforts of law enforcement sector (police and judiciary):**

During the first phase of the project, BENAA supported law enforcement sector through building the capacity of individuals and raised their awareness about human rights. It is highly recommended to build upon what has been accomplished, and start the second phase of capacity development that will target institutions themselves. Police protesters' grievances shed the light on the fundamental causes of their unacceptable behaviour towards public; their rights have been violating. They demand their rights and put themselves as victims of violation from the side of their administrative/ managerial parties.

Purpose: to enhance accountability, transparency in law enforcement institutions, provide employees with tools to defend and claim their rights

Recommended action;

- Through providing technical support to different law enforcement institutions, to help them to establish units that will take the responsibilities of dealing with human rights complaints submitted by employees in law enforcement institution,
- BENAA Project would cooperate with the Ministry of Interior, to produce a simple booklet consisting of all rights and duties of the Egyptians in order to

- provide a better understanding of democracy and citizenship for citizens. This booklet will be created by a pool of experts/ councils within a committee created by BENAA. It shall be distributed to every citizen while issuing their national ID
- Assist the Police Academy in conducting new curricula or adjust their existing one by including principles of human rights, democracy, and constitution in order to ensure out reach of these principles by commencing the root itself, through approaching the young police men at the police academy.
 - Organize and conduct workshops and awareness for police officers covering the new constitution, humanitarian law, introducing new investigation techniques using national laws as well as international treaties.

BENAA strength: BENAA is the only Human Rights Project in Egypt who was capable of establishing strong network with law enforcement sector (Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice), implement several activities with them, and gain their trust.

During the past four years, BENAA produced a number of publications that will be used as a tool for training the police officers such as:

- International Criminal Justice manual that covers the Geneva Conventions, international humanitarian law, crimes against humanity, and the different statutes of the three international courts; ICC, ICIY, ICTR. This manual is of ultimate importance for the police officers especially after what they have committed to the protestors during the revolution should be consider " crimes against humanity"
- The customized OHCHR manual "applied justice for judges, prosecutor, and lawyers according to the Egyptian laws and constitution
- **Enhance human rights culture for judiciary bodies**

In collaboration with High Judicial Council, Attorney General's Office, Administrative Prosecution, as well as the other judicial bodies BENAA II shall conduct trainings, workshops, and awareness to all mentioned target groups on the new constitution and all related laws uprising using .

- The customized OHCHR manual "applied justice for judges, prosecutor, and lawyers according to the Egyptian laws and constitution"
- "Combating corruption, social diagnosis- and legal action "manual. This manual has been issued by BENAA in 2010 and will be used as a training manual for all judicial bodies mentioned in the section, since the corruption issue is now very important. This manual covers all national law that are related to fighting corruption on such as, Penal Code, Money laundering Law, law of illicit gains, law of the Central Bank, and other as well as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). It highlights a gap analysis between the national law and the UNCAC and offers solutions and remedies, such as establishing an Independent Body for receiving complains (an Ombudsmen Office), Witness Protection programs and others

- **Egyptian Citizenship Program**

Purpose: is to deliver national wide impact on Citizenship Awareness and Knowledge for all Egyptians

Recommended action; the program scope will be build around the concept and pillars of Egyptian citizenship, it will tackle the basic topics that are relevant to the current context, such as constitutional changes, voting rights and procedures, political campaigning, parliamentary elections, presidential election, etc, in addition to coverage of some economic and social aspects. The program planned to cover all segments of the Egyptian society in order to create a significant impact, it aims to reach the highest number of cities, and it will focus on population in intensive cities in order to generate fast and high awareness. The program will be structured in three operational functions (content development, content delivery and communication), and two support functions (fund raising and budgeting and legal and external relations).

BENAA strength: BENAA strong partnership with legislative sector, and presence of qualified staff

- **Develop BENAA website and include social media activities:**

The Egyptian revolution showed the effectiveness of social media as a modern tool for social mobilization, change and development, which was led by young, tech-savvy, well-educated Egyptians. It is highly recommended to establish well-designed social media activities to achieve BENAA goals.

Purpose: to enhance the general knowledge about human rights, Egyptian constitution, regional and international human rights system, and certain human rights topic relevant to the Egyptian society,

Recommended action; technical and financial support to BENAA website and its social media activities

Develop BENAA website as a resourceful Arabic human rights website, and establish social media activities, such as periodic virtual conference, online survey, regular symposiums, and online trainings

BENAA strength: large number of human rights documents and educational material, presents of qualifies staff capable of launching the above mentioned activities

BENAA weakness: a communication and information/web developer specialist post is vacant

- **Build mutual trust between the government and civil society organizations, is crucial for enhancing human rights culture and establish partnership:**

Due to some cases of corruption and lack of transparency and accountability, it is noticeable that there is a lack of trust between decision makers and NGOs and Public

Purpose: to establish mutual trust and bridge the gap between governmental targeted groups of BENAA and civil society organisations.

Recommended action; organize a number of workshops per year, where governmental representatives and civil society representatives will meet to discuss some human rights challenges in Egypt, opportunities, and the proposed actions. The recommendations of those meeting will be documented and filed to relevant governmental body. In addition to that is recommended to organize a series of activities to open formal channels for maintaining dialogue between government representatives and non-governmental institutions.

BENAA strength: previous partnerships experience with governmental organizations and NGOs, and the mutual trust between BENAA and its partners

- **Fighting corruption and enhance transparency:**

Some reports about human rights in Egypt and Jan 25th revolution revealed some cases of corruption and lack of transparency. BENAA focused on this topic in some of its activities and produced training manual in two volumes about corruption. It is highly recommended to emphasize on this topic and conduct series of activities including training workshops, producing booklets and awareness material, about fighting corruption.

Purpose: to enhance the general knowledge about rights and duties of every Egyptian to fight corruption and enhance transparency,

Recommended action; technical support to law enforcement sector (police and judiciary), civil society, media, journalists, and youth, by building the capacity of both individuals and their organisations, and raise their awareness about fighting corruption and enhance accountability

BENAA strength: previous experience in working on corruption, presence of training manuals about corruption produced by BENAA, and presence of qualified staff capable of providing the needed technical support.

- **Democracy as fundamental principle in education,** see also (Integration human rights principles in former education curricula, proved to be the fundamental path for sustainable development, 1st phase Lessons learned and suggested action section of this report):

Education in the largest sense is any act or experience that has a formative effect on the mind, character, or physical ability of an individual. Raising awareness about democracy in education is the process by which BENAA deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, and values concerning democracy

- Schools: through textbooks and curricula, so that the values are passed up on from one generation to another.
- Universities: BENAA idea is to launch books illustrating democracy, constitution, law, and human right to be published and supplied to university libraries; likewise, awareness sessions, and seminars. Besides, curriculum reform, in term of text books, and lectures.

- **Media personals:**

BENAA II shall conduct different activities to this sector in order to ensure visibility and outreach of "principles of citizenship and democracy

- Media personals and journalist requires workshops also on the new constitution and other principles of Democracy
- Documentary films are very creative in representing actability since most people would prefer watching a movie rather than reading a book. In this sense, BENNA can formulate such short movies and agree with the Egyptian TV to present them