

**PRESENTED BY HER EXCELLENCY DR FATEMA MOHAMED AL BALOOSHI, MINISTER OF
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BAHRAIN**

BICI RECOMMENDATION NO 1725(B)

**NATIONAL SOCIAL & ECONOMIC RECONCILIATION PLAN
(*NSERP*)**

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	3
A.	The Guiding Principles of the National Social & Economic Reconciliation Plan (NSERP).....	3
B.	Background to the NSERP	3
1.	BICI Recommendation 1725(b).....	3
2.	Recommendations by the National Commission	4
C.	Description of the NSERP.....	4
II.	The GoB's Existing and Continuing Efforts	6
A.	Social Reconciliation	6
1.	Wi7da Wa7da Campaign.....	6
2.	Educational workshops for children.....	7
3.	Rehabilitation Programs	7
4.	Health-related programs	7
5.	Cultural Programs	8
6.	Programs developed by the Ministry of Interior.....	9
B.	Economic Reconciliation.....	12
1.	Increase in salaries to improve living standards	12
2.	Welfare Program.....	12
3.	USD500,000 of the NGO Fund allocated to Social & Economic Reconciliation.....	13
4.	Civil Settlement Initiative.....	14
5.	Compensation Fund	14
III.	The Creation of the National Social and Economic Reconciliation Commission (NSERC)	16
A.	The Composition of the NSERC.....	16
B.	The Role of the NSERC	16
C.	The Commission has begun work.....	17
IV.	Table of NSERP Projects	18

I. Introduction

A. The Guiding Principles of the National Social & Economic Reconciliation Plan (NSERP)

The Ministry of Social Development (*MoSD*) has developed the National Social & Economic Reconciliation Plan (*NSERP*) on the basis of the following guiding principles:

- The NSERP needs to be a long-term plan in order to ensure that sectarian feelings do not resurge in the future and to nurture the harmonious social and religious pluralism that have historically characterized Bahraini society;
- When appropriate, international experts have been called upon to ensure that best practices and international standards have or will be followed and applied in the implementation of programs;
- Social reconciliation entails two steps that may be taken simultaneously: (1) give all people a voice and provide forums for them to express their feelings and opinions openly in a respectful manner towards all, and (2) create opportunities for all segments of society to interact and bond around common interests and objectives;
- Economic reconciliation entails empowering members of civil society to be responsible for their own economic successes whilst providing an appropriate degree of Government financial help to those that need it most; and
- The NSERP will greatly benefit from a joint and consolidated effort from all Government bodies whilst including members of civil society in the implementation stages of specific programs.

B. Background to the NSERP

1. BICI Recommendation 1725(b)

The BICI Recommendation 1725(b) reads as follows:

In general, the Commission recommends to the [Government of Bahrain] GoB the development of a national reconciliation program that addresses the grievances of groups which are, or perceive themselves, to be deprived of equal political, social and economic rights and benefits across all segments of Bahrain's population.

In order to implement this Recommendation, the Ministry of Social Development (*MoSD*), on behalf of the Government of Bahrain has considered various options to implement a long-term and sustainable plan.

2. Recommendations by the National Commission

The National Commission was established pursuant to BICI Recommendation No 1715 “with a view to making recommendations to the legislature for appropriate amendments to the existing law and the development of new legislation, in particular with respect to legislative reforms as contained in this recommendation.” The Chairman of the National Commission is Mr Ali Saleh Al Saleh, who also the Chairman of the Shura Council.

The National Commission has formulated the following recommendations with regard to Recommendation No 1725(b): “The program of national reconciliation should address the political, social and economic angles, and use international expertise in this regard, taking into account principles of human rights and constitutional principles.” This decision was made on 24 January 2012, and was communicated in a speech on 2 February 2012.

The MoSD has also carefully considered the comments and recommendations made by the National Commission in preparing the NSERP.

C. Description of the NSERP

Since the unfortunate events of February/March 2011, and sometimes even before the BICI Recommendations were formulated, the GoB implemented a considerable number of projects and programs destined to foster national social and economic reconciliation. A description of the GoB’s past and ongoing efforts is described at Section II below.

Further, the GoB has continued to consider and elaborate programs and projects aimed at economic and social reconciliation which will be implemented in the coming weeks and months with the help of the relevant Government bodies. Section IV contains a table of all the projects being currently crafted by the GoB. The implementation of the projects listed below has been entrusted to the specific government body or bodies with the required expertise and mandate to efficiently execute each different project.

In light of the considerable and growing number project and programs aimed at economic and social reconciliation and in order to ensure a continued, consistent and coordinated approach to the implementation of the NSERP, the GoB has decided to establish a National Social and Economic Reconciliation Commission (the *NSERC*). The NSERC will supervise the implementation phase, provide guidance and ensure that each project is analyzed and reviewed thoroughly during and after implementation to assess the success of each project and to identify areas of improvement for future similar projects and programs as explained below at Section III.

The NSERP is a long-term plan that will keep on being developed under the supervision of the NSERC.

II. The GoB's Existing and Continuing Efforts

A. Social Reconciliation

1. Wi7da Wa7da Campaign

On the first of December 2011, a name that signifies UNITY was created to represent the campaign, (Wi7da Wa7da), which means One UNITY. The main strategic goal of the campaign is to reinforce nationalism, coexistence and public cohesion amongst Bahraini citizens. A symbolic logo was also designed using speech bubbles that come together to shape Bahrain's map. This is aimed at communicating the idea that, despite their differences, the people of Bahrain come together to call for unity. The speech bubbles have been designed in a modern and playful manner to resemble speech icons used on social media platforms that appeal to the youth of Bahrain. They also resemble the Letter "و" for وحدة. The varying sizes and shades of red reflect the diversity of Bahrain's community and its unity under one flag.



The action plan of the Wi7da Wa7da Campaign consists of four phases. The first phase was commenced on 16 December 2011, on Bahrain Independence day. It comprised of a festival with free admission to a garden where several activities were planned for all age groups.

A considerable media campaign was executed to promote this first phase: advertisements appearing on bill boards, in newspapers, on Bahrain TV, during radio commercials and social network media were run daily to invite the public to join the festival. The philosophy behind this first phase was to introduce the campaign to the public in a simple and fun, family-oriented event. As described in the table at Section IV, the second phase will engage participants in activities centered on the arts and educational projects. The third phase of the campaign will encourage the creation of commercial and social enterprises with the cooperation of elected municipality councils. Finally, phase four will be dedicated to engaging civil society with elected officials and government representatives.

2. Educational workshops for children

In implementation of Recommendation 1725(a), ‘[t]o develop educational programs at the primary, secondary, high school and university levels to promote religious, political and other forms of tolerance, as well as to promote human rights and the rule of law’, the Ministry of Education (MoE), has been coordinating efforts with several national, regional and international organisations and specialised agencies to both update its curriculum and introduce new training for teachers and students.

To this end, a memorandum of understanding was signed between UNESCO International Board of Education and the MoE on 17 January 2012 allowing the Ministry to receive help and advice on its reforms to school curriculums from UNESCO.

The MoE has already held various workshops on human rights for children in December and January 2012 including a workshop entitled “A Games Package for Human Rights”, administered by the Arab Network for Citizenship and Human Rights, held on 26-29 December 2011.

Beginning in February 2012, the MoE plans to cooperate with UNDP in order to introduce an intensive training program for teachers on education for human rights.

The MoE has conceived further training program, including program for children. These include:

- a workshop entitled “A Games Package for Human Rights” for 200 girl-scouts;
- four training workshops on “differences”; and
- two workshops on “dealing with each other” and “the value of dialogue”.

3. Rehabilitation Programs

Several rehabilitation programs and a volunteering component have been undertaken by the Ministry of Municipalities and the Ministry of Works. This program concern mainly damaged homes and run-down buildings across Bahraini villages.

4. Health-related programs

A Health Bus initiative was developed by the Ministry of Health. The Health Bus was aimed at promoting hygiene and teaching them basic rules for a healthy life. The Health Bus also contains equipment to promote sports and physical activity. Unfortunately, the Health Bus had to cease activities during the unrest. It is now back in action and is also intended at giving people confidence back in the Bahraini public health system. The initiative will now also target the country’s youths in an attempt to steer them away from street violence.

5. Cultural Programs

Taa' Al-Shabab

Since 2009, the Ministry of Culture (*MoC*) has hosted a series of cultural events to create a movement of youth culture in number of fields including reading, architecture, media, arts, and of creative writing.

In 2009, Taa Al-Shabab engaged approximately 150 young men and women in a range of projects. This number increased to approximately 400 young people in 2010 and 2011. In addition to events staged in Bahrain, Taa' Al-Shabab has also organized youth delegations for cultural events abroad, including the Shanghai Exposition, the Venice Biennial, and certain youth media forums in Egypt and Kuwait.

The program is specifically tailored to university students and recent graduates of all backgrounds. The hope and expectation is that this program will continue to engage youth in the arts, and equip them with talent and expertise that allows them to make an effective and distinctive contribution to the labour market whilst bringing together youth from all backgrounds around a common passion for art and culture. In certain cases, the Taa' Al-Shabab has led to new job opportunities for young people in media, arts and culture.

I Love My Country, and I Love My Village

This project was presented by the MoC in 2009 in order to facilitate communication and interaction between children of different villages and cities around Bahrain. It focuses on the restoration of old buildings and beautifying villages, in order to create cultural environments that foster a common love of Bahrain for all Bahrainis and develop its unique aesthetic. The program enters its fourth year in 2012, having been previously been implemented in Helat Abdalsaleh, Al-Malkiya and Arad.

For younger children, this program involves the mascot, “Nakhoul”, who leads lessons and activities in villages that promote social cohesion during the Bahrain Summer Events.

The benefit of this program is two-fold. First, it promotes the spirit of belonging and pride in Bahraini heritage. Second, it encourages cross-community collaboration in the development of a common project.

The Pearl Route

Under the leadership of the MoC, work has begun on developing the “Pearl Route”, which will culminate in an application to UNESCO for a new World Heritage site. The plan calls for the restoration of the “Qaisareya Market”, as well as the restoration of “The Nokhitha House” and several other traditional houses and structures. Once completed, the Pearl Route will be open to any visitor who wishes to discover more about pearls and their impact on the country.

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the special status of Bahraini pearls in the minds of citizens and tourists alike, and to promote the cultural dimension of the Bahraini pearl industry and thereby, to promote the Bahraini identity share by all Bahrainis irrespective of their

backgrounds. As a corollary, the MoC hopes to revitalize interest in traditional careers and practices related to the pearl industry.

The MoC intends to involve the community and the youth when creating the Pearl Route in the city of Muharraq, as a means to strengthen and revitalize the singularity of authentic Bahraini identity. The ancient city of Muharraq has been chosen for the site of the Pearl Route because its historic buildings support the story and objectives of the project. The MoC will pursue a scientific restoration plan for the historic buildings and invest in training Bahraini citizens for the project.

Bani Jamra Textile Factory

This project is intended to highlight the traditional textile industry in the village of Bani Jamra, in order to revive this profession and the practice of manual weaving. Bani Jamra is the only village that still practices weaving in the traditional, manual fashion.

Reviving this unique and traditional industry, the Ministry hopes to improve the standard of living for the workers in this village, and to engage all Bahrainis in the appreciation of the traditional practice. Bahraini children will be particularly important in this program and in establishing the social dimension that should exist between weavers and the general public. The Ministry sees this program as the starting point for protecting and promoting a number of traditional professions linked with Bahraini heritage.

At this point, the Ministry of Culture has signed a lease agreement for land from the Department of Jaafari Waqf to build the Bani Jamra textile factory, and the initial drawings for the project have been finalized.

6. Programs developed by the Ministry of Interior

D.A.R.E.

The Ministry of Interior (*MoI*) has developed a program called D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) to tackling violence and drug addiction. The objectives of this program are to train the youth to avoid the problems associated with violence and addiction. It is designed to help children to make confident decisions regarding these subjects in their lives. Through this, the programme aims to improve national unity and brotherhood (since violence and addiction are negative influences on these).

24 community police officers were trained over a two week course by an American NGO called “the American Organisation for the Tackling of Violence, Addiction and Crime” (AOTVAC). This organisation came to Bahrain with a program which was originally developed in 1983 by another American organization called “D.A.R.E.”. Pursuant to its meetings with AOTVAC, the MoI signed a memorandum of understanding with D.A.R.E which allowed for future cooperation between the two in adapting the program to Bahrain’s education system.

Once the initial batch of community police officers was trained, the training program was rolled out to primary school students with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education. The program tailored from the original program presented by the American NGO in order to bring it into line with Bahraini culture and principles. The American NGO approved these changes prior to the rollout.

The program is split into two parts. Part 1 deals with basic principles of fighting violence and addiction. Part 2 deals with practical lessons and guide work. Indirectly, the program improves students' understanding of the role of police officers in society as it involves a large amount of friendly interaction between students and police officers in a way which might otherwise not take place. Ultimately, the training police officer becomes a confidante and mentor of the student with regard to the matters which form the subject of the program.

9254 students have now been exposed to this program. They come from 23 schools across the country. Table showing key figures involved with the "DARE" program in Bahrain

	2010-2011	2011-2012	
	Second Term	First Term	Second Term
Number of Schools	6	23	50
Number of Officers	7	23	50
Number of Classes	109	322	700
Number of Sessions	744	2576	5600
Number of Students	2580	9660	21000*

*21000 students represents 17% of the total student population in Bahrain – being 125000 students

Future Steps:

- The MOI will be seeking UNODC recognition of the programme.
- A program with similar aims will be created for university students.
- A training center will be established in Bahrain.
- A working paper on the programme will be presented at the next GCC meeting.
- The program will be expanded to cover all schools in Bahrain (including private schools).
- The training program will be translated into Arabic so that Community Police Officers can train each other more easily.

Summer Camp

The Summer Youth Setup Program is a joint project of the Ministry of the Interior, represented by the Royal Academy of Police, and Tamkeen. The purpose of the Program is to foster a sense of citizenship in children, develop their mental, physical, psychological abilities and direct their energy towards improving themselves and their community, families, and country.

This program is integrated into the Government's Vision 2030 plan by targeting 12-17 year olds, which is the age group that requires the most protection from crime and other forms of deviance. By engaging youth of this age group, GoB is aiming to instill the values of Vision 2030 in the younger generation so that they carry the values forward into adulthood.

The program runs for approximately two weeks in the summer in each Governorate (Capital, Muharraq, South, Northern and Central) and involves approximately 300 participants. The 2011 program included a range of lectures, field trips and visits, sports, and community service activities.

B. Economic Reconciliation

1. Increase in salaries to improve living standards

The GoB has implemented a policy to increase minimum wage and to ensure compensation for the increased cost of living and to improve standards of living.

Decree No 31 dated 20 September 2011, amended the provisions of Decree No 9 of 2011. Decree No 31 estimated the state revenues for 2011 and 2012 and determined how they should be distributed. A budget of BD 291,600,000 was allocated to increase public sector salaries, to increase allowances to improve standards of living and to increase pensions of retired public servants.

Decrees 54 and 55 of 2011 revise the salary scales for the Civil Service Bureau (*CSB*) and established an allowance to improve standards living. Minimum wage in the CSB has increased, continuing a steady annual trend since 2001. These Decrees implemented a base salary increase of 15% for all current CSB employees. In addition, they established individual grants of between BD50-60 for each public sector employee and current military personnel to improve their standards of living. Public and private sector retirees and retired military personnel received an additional grant allowance of BD75.

Overall, these measures amounted BD199,000,000 and almost 35,000 employees have benefitted from this policy change.

2. Welfare Program

The Government of Bahrain operates several social assistance cash transfer programs targeted to easily identifiable categories of at-risk households, such as disabled, elderly, chronically ill, widowed (women), divorced, orphaned and/or poor. Motivated by the rising cost of the social assistance cash transfer programs and the need for better targeting, the GoB requested the World Bank to conduct an evaluation of these social assistance programs, and to provide guidance on how to improve and optimize the social impact of programs (the *World Bank Report*).

The World Bank Report found that the benefit levels of these programs are limited, contributing only 0.7 percent to the household income. Like most countries across the world, Bahrain also experienced a sharp increase in the price of food staples during 2006-08. To mitigate the impact of a rise in food prices, the Government has introduced a temporary Cash Transfer Program (*CTP*) in 2008 loosely targeted to low and lower middle income households. In 2009, the program was extended through 2010. The program has now become highly popular and discussions are underway to further extend the program until the end of 2012. The coverage of the program increased sharply in a very short period, now reaching about 82 percent of all Bahraini households, and costing about BD 54.46 million. The average amount of transfer per household was BD600 per annum.

The methodology adopted in the World Bank Report for assessing the impact of the CTP (and for other programs) was based on the calculation of social rate of return (*SRR*). The *SRR* is defined as the increase in social welfare for every dinar spent on the program. The level of social rate of return depends on which types of households receive the CTP. In general, the greater the benefits going to low and lower middle income households, the higher will be the social rate of return generated by a program, and the greater is its impact on improving the household welfare.

Based on this methodology, the main finding of the study was that cash transfer programs, including the recently launched CTP, were generally producing low social rates of return. The main reason for this outcome was that programs, as designed, were paying insufficient attention to household-level markers of welfare such as household size, thus lowering the programs' potential for enhancing household welfare. The program was not well targeted as it tended to reach almost all Bahraini households. There was, thus, a good case for reforming the CTP.

The World Bank has therefore articulated the following proposals which have been approved. The amended cash transfer program proposed by the World Bank has three important features:

- First, the program integrates both the ministry Social Welfare Program (SWP) and the CTP, which will now cost about BD 87 million per year (referred to as integrated CTP).
- Second, benefit levels are adjusted to household composition using adult equivalent scales. Adult equivalent scale takes into account the fact that large households enjoy economies of scale, which results in some saving in expenditure.
- Third, the reformed program was designed to retain incentive to work, ensuring beneficiaries do not lose their benefits totally when they earn an extra dinar in the market, (benefit levels gradually taper off, unlike in the present system when even a one dinar additional income in the market totally cuts off CTP benefit). Such a tapered benefit system ensures that the beneficiaries do not become permanently dependent on cash handouts and exit the program as income earning opportunities unfold.

The proposed reform system will generate social rates of return that is more than 90 percent as compared to about 8.5 percent of currently running cash transfer programs in Bahrain. Moreover, the program will have a significant impact on poverty reduction: the proportion of households in low income category will decline from 16.2% without the program, to 3.4% with the reformed and integrated CTP program.

The amended program will be rolled out in mid-March 2012.

3. USD500,000 of the NGO Fund allocated to Social & Economic Reconciliation

The MoSD established in 2006 a NGO Fund as a way to develop a new methodology in the provision of financial grants based on providing financial support for development projects

carried out or planned by the NGOs. The policy of providing grants shifted from simply giving subsidies and financial assistance to NGOs to financial support for projects that provide real and tangible value to the development of the society.

The MoSD set up the NGO Fund to manage several programs including the grants program, based on the principle of social partnership.

The Fund comprises of representatives of the MoSD, Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, three members of the national banks, three members of the national companies. The Board of the Fund defines general policies and follows the implementation of the program of financial grants.

In February 2012, the Board of the Fund decided to allocate half of its budget for 2012 to NGO projects aimed at social and economic reconciliation.

4. Civil Settlement Initiative

The Ministry of Justice (*MoJ*) has implemented a new initiative that will expedite the compensation process for victims of the events of 2011, without compromising their existing rights under law. The Civil Settlement Initiative (*CSI*) provides agreed upon compensation to families of the deceased victims mentioned in the BICI Report, to individuals with physical injuries, and to any other individual with a claim (such as property damage) that the MoJ and Islamic Affairs and Waqf deems valid, after consultation with other authorities.

By agreeing to a settlement under the CSI, eligible individuals waive their right to make a civil judicial claim for compensation. This agreement is entirely consensual, and those who choose not to accept a settlement under the CSI retain their right to claim damages in Court. Moreover, acceptance of a settlement does not presume any criminal responsibility nor does it preclude any criminal proceedings.

Upon the creation of a commission for the CSI, those who wish to apply for a settlement shall submit their application, with necessary documentation, to the commission. After reviewing the application and consulting with the relevant authorities, the commission will estimate the amount of recoverable damages to which the claimant is entitled, based on the rules of the Civil Court. The claimant may accept or decline this offer.

5. Compensation Fund

Decree 13 was issued on 26 January 2012. It creates a national victims' compensation fund which will be managed by a new committee which will be composed of five individuals appointed by the Supreme Judicial Council. This committee will receive and consider all requests for compensation on the condition of having obtained a criminal judgment establishing that the applicant has suffered harm. It is empowered to award whatever form of compensation

it sees fit. It may therefore award financial compensation, or order that an apology be given to the victim, or require that steps are taken by the relevant body to ensure that the abuse does not occur again.

The Decree is modeled on international best practices for victims' funds around the world and the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to Redress and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law.

III. The Creation of the National Social and Economic Reconciliation Commission (NSERC)

The creation of the NSERC was decided by decision of the Working Group chaired by His Highness Sheikh Mohammad Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa Deputy Prime Minister for Ministerial Committees.

A. The Composition of the NSERC

The NSERC is composed of seven members. The chairperson is a representative of the MoSD which is ultimately responsible for the implementation of the NSERP. Each of the following Ministries is represented by one person: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Housing and Works and the General Organization for Youth & Sports (*GOYS*).

The NSERC will appoint a Secretary to the Commission. The Secretary will be in charge of the daily supervision of the various projects under the responsibility of the NSERC.

The NSERC is empowered to invite any other ministry to participate either permanently or periodically in its work.

B. The Role of the NSERC

The NSERC will supervise and follow-up on the implementation of the projects included in the NSERP. Its role will be to regularly meet and liaise (through its Secretary) with each Ministry tasked with the implementation of a project to obtain regular reports on progress made and to formulate recommendations to ensure effective implementation.

The NSERC will obtain a report from each relevant Ministry after the implementation of a project setting out an analysis of the benefits observed and any strengths and weakness noted in the implementation in order to ensure that future projects may be improved on the basis of past experiences.

The NSERC will also be charged with reviewing and approving all programs aimed at social and economic reconciliation proposed by any Government body to ensure the consolidation of efforts, consistency and to prevent any overlap and waste of public funds. When and if appropriate, the NSERP will also suggest partnership with international experts to assist in the implementation of projects.

Decisions and recommendations of the NSERC will be made with a simple majority.

The NSERC will report once a month to the Cabinet on the progress and implementation on the NSERP.

C. The Commission has begun work

The first meeting of the NSERC took place on 26 February 2012 at the offices of the MoSD. The Commission members met and reviewed the existing programs. They have agreed to convene once a week and decided to begin their work with a national survey to understand precisely where the needs of economic and social reconciliation immediately rest as a matter of urgency.

IV. Table of NSERP Projects

Item No.	Responsible Ministry	Title	Brief Description	Expected Benefits	Progress	Budget
Social Reconciliation: Wi7da Wa7da						
1.	Education and Social Development (Wi7da Wa7da Campaign)	Coping with Crisis Seminars	<p>A project to educate social counselors through seminars and workshops in how to deal with crisis, manage anger, and instill values such as forgiveness, respect and acceptance of others. The duration of the workshops will take one and a half months and will be conducted by qualified professors.</p> <p>All participating individuals will be chosen from the Bahraini Government and Private Schools and arranged, indirectly, by the Campaign Organizers to be in groups of mixed sectors.</p>	<p>These events are intended to escalate people's participation in community projects. Organizers will encourage cooperation through communal work activities. Like other projects anticipated for "Phase II", this project is particularly concerned with re-engagement with the surrounding community. The goal of this program is to help children talk about their experiences and re-engage with the community as a peaceful and welcoming environment.</p>	<p>Projects are fully structured with names and lectures organized. There's a lot of demand on this particular program from other establishments. Another similar programs but from different angels are under study for the coming phases.</p> <p>Program will start 17 March.</p>	Finalized : BD 41,688.65
2.	Social Development (Wi7da Wa7da Campaign)	The Peace Caravan	<p>An artistic project that will involve students from different sects, who are encouraged to work together to paint 30 fiber glass camels. Ages of these students will be from 12 to 18. They will be sponsored by semi-government institutions such as Tamkeen and Ahli Bank, both have been approached and a sponsorship has been allocated. Throughout the work, and beyond, these organizations will provide opportunities as interns during the summer holidays</p>	<p>This event is intended to escalate people's participation in particularly designed projects. Like other projects anticipated for "Phase II", this project is particularly concerned with re-engagement with the surrounding community. This project emphasizes cooperation and group work for a common goal. It should also provide a tangible reminder and symbol</p>	<p>Program will start around March 10.</p>	Finalized: BD 155,399.5

			<p>and through their university years.</p> <p>The final painted camels will be displayed all over the Kingdom Of Bahrain.</p>	<p>of collaboration and community involvement.</p> <p>This project captures the social cohesion vision by uniting the teams and sects in a working environment. It shows the teams the model of cooperation among teachers and artists from different sects and the successful models of the Bahrain environment. The sponsorship companies will sponsor the teams morally by providing them for example an internship or a job in the future. The students will have an opportunity to be introduced to different institutions in Bahrain.</p>		
3.	Social Development (Wi7da Wa7da Campaign)	Traditional Games and Sports	<p>This project will introduce traditional Bahraini games by having tournaments, targeting students from different schools aged 6 to 11 years. This tournament will educate the kids by introducing them to their ancient cultural games, help them to overcome all sectarian barriers and work as a team.</p>	<p>This event is intended to escalate people's participation in particularly designed projects. Like other projects anticipated for "Phase II", this project is particularly concerned with re-engagement with the surrounding community. In this particular event, students will be given an opportunity to discover aspects of their common identity, based on traditional games and sports. The expected benefit is that students will develop an appreciation for the culture and history of Bahrain, without the</p>	<p>This program will start 4 of March 2012</p>	<p>Finalized: BD 24,334</p>

				<p>influence of politics.</p> <p>This project also will help develop the student's interaction with different sects, endorses team spirit, prepare them for future challenges and raise their awareness of future threats in order to strengthen their abilities.</p>		
4.	<p>Social Development</p> <p>(Wi7da Wa7da Campaign)</p>	<p>Bahraini and Gulf Identity Study</p>	<p>This study will survey Bahrainis to gather their views on identity, national pride and feelings of inclusion. The purpose of the study is to pave the way for future studies and programs that build on the findings of this study. It will provide especially important information regarding the feelings of disenfranchised communities and members of all sects of society.</p>	<p>The expected benefit is that future programs will be sensitive to and properly tailored to the social consciousness of the Bahraini people. By conducting this study, future social and economic studies will be able to build on the expertise possessed by government agencies that can develop programs that meet the needs and expectations of all citizens.</p>	<p>Still under discussion</p>	<p>Still in the process of financing</p>
5.	<p>Social Development and the Governorates</p> <p>(Wi7da Wa7da Campaign)</p>	<p>Municipalities Project</p>	<p>This program will involve pairing a young Bahraini with a member of the municipal government so that existing civic leaders can mentor the next generation of civic leaders.</p> <p>The mentoring is expected to begin at the municipal level, with the cooperation of the local governorates.</p>	<p>The expected benefit of this project is to create a sense of inclusion and civic engagement among Bahraini youth. It is very important for Bahraini citizens, of all sects and backgrounds, to feel connected to their government. Through this mentorship program, the Government of Bahrain hopes to create a direct link between young citizens and experienced civic leaders and elected</p>	<p>Still under discussion</p>	<p>Still in the process of financing</p>

				council members.		
6.	Social Development and the Parliament (Wi7da Wa7da Campaign)	“Cooperative Endowments” "التعاونيات"	<p>This project is a commercial and educational project that will include Sunni and Shia Waqf. Mayasem team will lead the whole project. The activities involved are communal work plus commercial.</p> <p>The segments that are involved in this project are: Mayasem communication, 5 governorates, al awqaf sunna and shia, Ministry of human rights, Education Ministry and others.</p> <p>Boot camps will be organized as a follow up with coping with crisis (Phase 2). Social counselors that have attended seminars and workshops in how to deal with crisis, manage anger they will apply their studies in the boot camp. The students that will participate in the boot camp will be called “Knights of Peace”.</p>	The expected benefit of this project is to educate people of communal work. It is very important for Bahraini citizens of all sects and backgrounds to feel connected to their government. The expected benefit is that students will develop gratitude to do more communal work for Bahrain, without the influence of politics.	June 2012	Still in the process of financing
7.	Education and Social Development (Wi7da Wa7da Campaign)	<p>Projects for Promotion of National Pride</p> <p>This project is a follow up to item number 4.</p> <p>It's called “Al 3iza العزه</p>	<p>This phase encourages Nationalism and service to the country and for unity which can be shown through national concerts and volunteer work. Volunteer work will be through rehabilitation of old houses of the poor or needy.</p> <p>The whole theme of this will be a projection to the results of the study (Item 4)</p>	<p>This part will be designed to encourage citizens to care about their citizenship and their country by promoting knowledge of the constitution, care for the environments.</p> <p>The benefits of this project will spread love, unity and pride among the Bahraini's. It will spread a message of peace.</p>	Beginning of October	Still in the process of financing

			<p>There will be concerts that will include Bahraini national songs, it will be done LIVE in Bahrain streets like a flash mob model. With national traditional dresses and it will be announced all over Bahrain so people can participate in this event. The targeted group in this section will be all Bahraini's from different governments.</p> <p>The themes of nationalism and service will be tied to the concerts and volunteer work by including small Bahraini festivals that could be cooperated with the governors that also will include festivals.</p> <p>We will seek to cover the project by international media through youth, word of mouth and social media such as Facebook and Twitter.</p>	<p>tolerance and understanding. It will also increase the confidence between all segments of society in Bahrain especially the youth and promote love and unity.</p>		
8.	<p>Social Development (Wi7da Wa7da Campaign)</p>	<p>Ambassadors of peace Club.</p>	<p>Collective body of school students and teachers will form a club to educate young students throughout Bahrain and encourage environmental awareness in schools and villages and work as ambassadors to their areas.</p> <p>It can be an additional part in the existing curriculums in schools.</p> <p>It will be a partnership with schools through the cooperation of Ministry of Education.</p>	<p>The expected benefit in this project is to let students be more assertive and also to increase their knowledge and ability to overcome the challenges in the environment.</p>	<p>Beginning of October</p>	<p>Still in the process of financing</p>

9.	Social Development (Wi7da Wa7da Campaign)	International and Global Project	<p>A Plan will be devised to encourage students to work on international and global projects. These projects will involve interactions among different sects. We will have seminars on different sectors in the educational field and other areas.</p> <p>We are currently working on a project to get in the book of records. In cooperation with the 5 governorates, we are still working on it.</p> <p>A program intended to foster links with international expat communities within Bahrain is still under development.</p>	<p>This project will create more awareness through other cultural interactions and will benefit them in the long term towards the effectiveness of team work and increases the level of their understanding of how to communicate and integrate with the other sects and other cultures.</p>	Beginning of October	Still in the process of financing
10.	Culture	To be defined	[Consideration of a project around graffiti]	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
11.	GOYS	Football Leagues	<p>In cooperation with the BFA and 3BL, which is a Bahraini company specializing in social cohesion and community service. This proposal is for the organization of a football tournament for youth from the villages. The teams will be intentionally mixed between Shi'a and Sunni.</p> <p>The program will incorporate games and activities with specific variations. For instance, a game in which speaking is not permitted, or games with children from marginalized communities (especially the disabled community). Coaches will similarly come from multiple backgrounds and could be volunteers or professional players.</p>	<p>This program aims to instil values of peace, tolerance and diversity; gender equality; social inclusion of marginalized communities; cultivate empathy; promote active lifestyles and physical fitness; teach fairness and impartiality; foster honour and good sportsmanship.</p> <p>There will be a system developed to measure the impact of the program.</p>	Discussions underway with GOYS, BFA and 3BL to finalise the project.	To be finalized.

			The program would include a documentary (“Reconciliation Kicks off in Bahrain”), including interviews, match footage and chronicles of the initial struggles.			
12.	Health	Ethics Conference with Doctors	A conference in which the medical profession will discuss the ethical responsibilities that doctors owe to their patients, particular during times of civil strife.	A comprehensive assessment of the ethical responsibilities of doctors will prepare doctors in advance of difficult moral decisions so that their behavior properly balances the various interests that underlie ethical dilemmas. A conference (or series thereof) could provide the basis of an updated guide of moral and ethical conduct for doctors in Bahrain.	The RCSI has agreed to coordinate this conference. Project to be approved by the Ministry.	To be finalized
13.	Housing and Works	Volunteering for Rehabilitation of Villages	Volunteer program amongst Government employees to help rehabilitate villages that are run down. This project would entail getting a contractor to work with volunteers in order for that to work. It should focus on fixing doors, plumbing and broken walls and painting. There may be opportunities to coordinate these efforts with Stage 4 of the Wi7da Wa7da Campaign.	Fostering a sense of community and unity through the country; demonstrate solidarity between neighborhoods and across community divisions.	The Ministry must be approached. Their approval must be attained before implementation of this proposal.	To be finalized
14.	Housing and Works	Addressing waitlist for housing	The Ministry announced a drive to address the housing needs of 50,000 families over the next five years. The intention of the Ministry is to construct 2,000 units this year, with 5,000 units to follow next year.	These measures will ensure that the waitlist up to 2001 will be cleared. This will help address the basic needs of many families and improve standards of living.	2011-2016.	NA
15.	IAA	Ethics	A conference in which journalists will	A comprehensive assessment of	The Ministry has approved	To be

		Conference with Journalists	discuss the ethical responsibilities that they face when reporting locally and internationally, particularly in relation to violence or civil strife.	the ethical responsibilities of journalists will prepare journalists in advance of difficult moral decisions so that their behavior properly balances the various interests that underlie ethical dilemmas. It will prepare them for field work that can have a significant effect on public perception of and engagement with an issue. A conference (or series thereof) could provide the basis of a guide of moral and ethical conduct for journalists in Bahrain.	this project.	finalized
16.	IAA	Soap Opera	TV soap opera featuring Bahraini actors and storylines that touch upon civic issues and cast light on the struggles of all sectors of Bahraini society. The content will aim to be realistic, and informative, while at the same time positive and not too dramatic.	Creation of a media culture that is more inclusive and reflective of Bahraini society, as a means to cultivate unity and community in the country.	Planned for Ramadan The Ministry has approved this project. Working with media experts to prepare list of proposals for adaptation into the planned drama series for Ramadan.	To be finalized
17.	Education and IAA	National Scholastic Debating Tournament	A national debating tournament intended to teach children of all socio-economic backgrounds skills that will last throughout their lives, and add to their self-confidence. The tournament would culminate in a televised debating tournament for the final teams, and would be held annually at the end of the year. Public schools would integrate this aspect of the curriculum into their	Using debates in the classroom can help students grasp many essential critical thinking and presentation skills. Classroom debates can foster a number of skills and attributes, including citizenship, ethics, etiquette, cross-examination, questioning, point of view, distinguishing fact from opinion, identifying bias,	Appropriate international partners have been identified. The IAA has approved this project. The Ministry of Education has been approached and expressed interest. Its approval must be attained before implementation of this proposal.	To be finalized

			programs, while private schools would be free to join.	personal vs. political values, teamwork, and cooperation.		
18.	IAA	Talk Show	TV talk show in which a trained and experienced host engages with everyday Bahrainis and prompts discussion about social and economic issues. This talk show could be in a studio, or filmed in the community, or both, depending on the preferences of the producers.	Creation of a media culture that is more inclusive and reflective of Bahraini society, as a means to cultivate unity and community in the country.	The IAA has approved this project. Working with media experts; spoken with SFCG to determine what services and training they could provide. SFCG (“Search for Common Ground”) is an organization that specializes in media projects with a social cohesion purpose. They have worked with governments in many regions, including several countries in the Middle East, and it is willing to provide expertise and training.	To be finalized
19.	Interior	To be defined	[Consideration of a project around police volunteer work with youth from the villages]	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
20.	Municipalities	To be defined	[Consideration of a project around privately funded community centers]	To be defined	To be defined	To be defined]
21.	Social Development	Psychological Assistance for Children	In partnership with UNICEF and the National Childhood Committee, a program that will provide psychological assistance to children who have suffered trauma.	To be defined	To be defined	23,000 BD
Economic Reconciliation						
22.	Social Development	Decrease in electricity bill	The aim of this program is to decrease the electricity bill for people in need.	This would enable to decrease the feeling of economic duress experienced by certain members of Bahraini society.	This project is under review by the Ministry	To be defined
23.	Social	Increase in	The project is aimed at increasing the	In increasing the capital of the	This project is under review	To be defined

	Development	family capital	bank	capital of the family bank.	Family Bank, more families will be in a position to obtain loans to acquire homes or to establish family businesses. This would enable members of the society to take ownership of their financial stability.	by the Ministry and to be approved by the GoB.	
--	-------------	----------------	------	-----------------------------	---	--	--