



The human rights situation in Iraqi prisons Is improving, butthe need to comply the legislations with the international standards remains

Justice Network for Prisoners (JNP) report on human rights condition in the prisons, reformatories and detention centers in Iraq

2017

i. Introduction

This report was prepared by the affiliated organizations under the Justice for Prisoners Network (JPN) basing on field visits to 40 prisons, detentions and observation houses for men and women and juveniles in nine Iraqi provinces from the far south to the far north.

As reflected in the following table:

No.	Name of Detention or Prison in Iraq	Supervisory Party	Government
1	Adults Reformatory	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Dahok
2	Women and Juvenile Refrmatory / Juveile	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Dahok
3	Women and Juvenile Refrmatory / Women	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Dahok
4	Directorate of Women and Juvenile Reformatory / Juvenile	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Erbil
5	Directorate of Women and Juvenile Reformatory / Women	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Erbil
6	Directorate of Adults Reformatory	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Erbil
7	Directorate of Social Reform of Adults in Sulaimaniya	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Sulaimaniyah
8	Directorate of Social Reform of women and Juvenile/ Juvenile	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Sulaimaniyah
9	Directorate of Social Reform of women and Juvenile/ Women	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Sulaimaniyah
11	Chamchamal Central Prison	Ministry of Justice – Iraq / Directorate of Reform	Kirkuk
12	Observation House of Convicted Juvenile in Tuerige	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Baghdad
13	Observation House of Juvenile in Tuerige	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Baghdad
14	Alrusafa Prison	Ministry of Justice- Iraq	Baghdad
15	Women Prison	Ministry of Justice- Iraq	Baghdad
16	Al Hilla Reformatory Prison for Men	Ministry of Justice- Iraq	Al Hilla
17	Al Taji Prison	Ministry of Justice- Iraq	Baghdad
18	Al Maaqal Prison for Light Sentences	Ministry of Justice- Iraq	Al Basrah
19	Al Nasriyah Reformatory Prison for the Light Terms	Ministry of Justice- Iraq	Dhiqar
20	Al Nasriyah Central Prison	Ministry of Justice- Iraq	Dhiqar
21	Al Basrah Central Prison	Ministry of Justice – Iraq / Directorate of Reform	Al Basrah
22	Juvenile Prison in Samawa	Ministry of Interior	Al Muthanna
23	Al Muthanna Central Prison	Ministry of Justice- Iraq	Al Muthanna
24	Al Emmara Central Prison	Ministry of Justice- Iraq	Misan
25	Juvenile Detention / Juvenile Police Station in Basrah	Ministry of Interior	Al Basrah

26 Police station 1	Ministry of interior Erbil
27 police station 2	Ministry of interior Erbil
28 Police station 3	Ministry of interior Erbil
29 Police station 1	Ministry of interior Erbil
30 Police station 1	Ministry of interior Erbil
31 Crime fighting center	Ministry of interior Suli
32 Transfer center	Ministry of interior Suli
33 Directorate of rehabilitation Rasafa/1	Ministry of Justice Bagdad
34 Directorate of rehabilitation Rasafa/2	Ministry of Justice Bagdad
35 Directorate of rehabilitation Rasafa/3	Ministry of Justice Bagdad
36 Directorate of rehabilitation Rasafa/4	Ministry of Justice Bagdad
37 Directorate of rehabilitation Rasafa/6	Ministry of Justice Bagdad
38 transfer center in Najaf	Ministry of Justice interior
39 Transfer Center in Qadsyia Qadsyia	Ministry of interior
40 Transfer Center in Karbala	Ministry of Interior Karbala

In addition to the 15 prisons, 15 new prisons, transfer centers, detention centers in the police stations been added to the JNP's activities, as it is shown in the table above.

The prisons and detention centers have been selected to carry out field visits basing on the report published by the Iraqi Ministry of Justice in (2011), and we will continue to follow up the prisons and detention centers mentioned in this report.

Such activities of the Justice Network for prisoners are stipulated in its bylaw which was adopted in 2007, and exactly what comes in Article (4) paragraphs (2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) as well as Article (5) paragraphs (1, 3, 7 and 9).

The justice for prisoners Network in Iraq is aiming through this report to show the reality of the human rights situation in Iraqi prisons with honesty in order to coordinate and cooperate with the relevant authorities of these institutions to improve human rights conditions, as well as to take measures in coordination and cooperation with the international organizations (UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations and countries that cooperate in improving the conditions of prisons and reformatories) in order to improve human rights conditions in such institutions.

In order to improve in the rights of prisoners, JNP conducted training workshops for prison staff in all prisons as well as awareness raise workshops for lawyers and organizations regarding the rights of prisoners, moreover, JNP conducted training of trainers workshops (TOT). in 2017 JNP legal representation for prisoners and detainees several seminars organized by JNP partners in Iraqi universities aiming to spread. JNP was able to provide some basic need for women in some prisons.

By 2017, JNP may provide essential medical needs supplies for women and offer suitable places of children who reside with their mothers or relatives in the prisons, as well as providing school properties for them. The funding amount of that may reach two million dollars.

JNP's report for 2017 is different than the report of 2016 in terms of content. This year's report focuses on following up the international recommendations to Iraq by the member states of the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2014 after reading the report of Iraq (UPR), in particular those which are related directly and indirectly to prisons and detention centers, the rights of prisoners and detainees, investigations and arrests, and also indicating other aspects of the ratification of international instruments and their compliance with the national legislations in accordance with the international standards, in particular the instruments adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (GA) regarding the criminal justice, prisons, detention centers, torture, investigation of crimes, impunity and fair trial guarantees to ensure the rights of the accused, delay in proceedings and the recommendations that has been received in the Human rights Council regarding the prison file and legislation are: -

1. Take all appropriate measures to ensure that the national legislations are fully compliant with the international standards and commitments.

2. Continue to strengthen the legal system and take measures to ensure safe living condition of the population.
3. Work for the adoption of strict measures to contribute in improving the country's legislations in accordance with the international obligations of human rights.
4. Consider reducing the number of crimes punishable by death penalty.
5. Work as much as possible to reduce the number of crimes punishable by the death penalty in order to limit the number of these provisions.
6. Prompt investigation into all allegations of torture and ill-treatment and facilitate the visits of the Special Rapporteur on Torture to all detention facilities in Iraq.
7. Investigate all allegations of torture.
8. Ensuring to conduct a rapid, comprehensive, impartial and independent investigation in all allegations of acts of torture or ill-treatment and to bring those responsible for such acts to justice.
9. All confessions extracted under torture or other illegal means shall not be accepted as evidence.
10. Ensure the independence of the judicial authorities, through investigations into the allegations of corruption.
11. Ensure equality between all Iraqis in judicial proceedings
12. Take appropriate measures to guarantee the right to due process guaranteed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
13. Reform and promotion of the judicial system to effectively address issues of impunity and reparation for the victims
14. Conducting reforms in the judicial system to ensure the impartiality and independence and also to ensure access of persons belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups to justice
15. Take necessary steps, including a quick investigation in all human rights violations and cases of abuse committed in the country.
16. Promotion of the capacity building in the field of criminal investigation and prosecution in order to prevent and stop arbitrary detention and extrajudicial executions.
17. Ensure full investigation in all reports of human rights violations, including violations targeting ethnic and religious minorities, women and girls and prosecute those responsible.

18. Continue training law enforcement institutions and capacity-building on human rights
 19. Concentrate on educating police officers involved in enforcing the rule of law to ensure the human rights of Iraqi citizens and combating corruption and to restore public confidence in the government.
 20. Intensify state efforts to protect human rights in territories under its jurisdiction and to prevent all violations and hold those responsible accountable.
 21. Continue its efforts to achieve respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people and to take all necessary measures to ensure combating impunity for the perpetrators of crimes and all acts of violence and human rights violations.
 22. Continue to apply legal measures, especially to juveniles, starting from the initial stages of detention into custody and enforcement of the sentence, considering, inter alia, including the incorporation of the principles of reform justice in the juvenile justice system.
 23. Reforming of the judicial practices in place in the framework of the counter terrorism law, so that the law is not used as a pretext to arrest without a warrant and detention for prolonged periods without trial in a violation of the right to due process.
 24. Ensuring that all counterterrorism measures are strictly complied with international law.
 25. Investigate all violations in International humanitarian law committed by terrorist groups.
- ii.** A questionnaire form was also prepared containing 111 questions to collect information based on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in national laws, Iraqi constitution and international treaties, as a result of the questionnaire, 40 conclusions have been made as follows:
1. There are multi departments of prison institutions, some of them are linked to the Ministry of Justice and the others are linked to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, in addition to the presence of an administration in the defense and interior ministries.

2. 65.6 % of the prison institutions which has been visited are suffering from overcrowding, sometimes up to three times to the planned number of the inmates.
3. In 84% of the prison institutions covered by the visits, an Office of Human Rights is existing, but it lacks the presence of quantitative and qualitative of the number of employees.
4. All institutions (prisons, detention, transfer centers.. etc,) which have been visited the admit staff admits that the international organizations such as (UN – ICRC) have 100% access to their prisons according to some administrative approval procedure, however, this procedure is harder regarding local NGO's.
5. Only 42% of the prisons and reformatories buildings are in bad condition, to 32% of the building has minimum and 26% in very good condition.
6. All prison institutions have a registry contains data about imprisoned and detained people, the registry contains information such as age, sex, health situation, the reasons for imprisonment, and judicial decision has been made for them.
7. Classification of the prisoners in the prisons is very limited and simple, such as classifying them based on age, sex or the war they are are detainee or prisoners.
8. 83% of prison institutions are using cameras and eyes to control and observe the prisoners, in fact, 95% of the observation is made through people who collect information among the prisoners themselves.
9. Only 68% of the prison buildings enjoy a favorable environment in terms of ventilation and exercise, while these requirements are not available in in 38% of them.
10. Only 65% of prison institutions provide bedding for the prisoners, such as beds, bed sheets and blankets, while this ratio in 2016 was 50%. Lack of initial bed forces some prisoners to sleep on the ground or in the entrance of the rooms they are jailed in.
11. Prison's administration 100% kin of offering hot and cold water (based on needs), shaving kits and hygiene material. However, 31% of prison administrations are unable to offer hygiene materials for prisoners.
12. 64% of prison institutions provide appropriate clothes to prisoners and detainees twice a year, but they lack the presence of signs to distinguish between prisoners by type of crime and place of prison and... etc.

13. All prison institutions provide three meals for prisoners, according to contracts made between the government and food making contractors, but the food has no variety with inadequate calories, as well as the failure to provide special meals for patients.
14. 100% of the prison institution encourage prisoners to do exercises . 72 % of prisons contains halls for exercise and entertainment, 18% of the institutions have limited capacity to offer exercising halls, while 10% does not have capacity at all.
15. Medical teams are available in 94% of these institutions, but only 37% of them contain medical supplies with proper staff of doctors other 63% has lack of specialized doctors, maternity wing, Intensive care units, ambulances and most of the necessary medicines are not available in quality and quantity. The lack of medicine and specialist doctors, especially in women's prisons led to many unpleasant death accidents.
16. Only 65% of the administrations of these institutions provide elementary education for the prisoners, and permit external examinations for those who desire.
17. Social researchers are present in 88% of the prison institutions, however, in 79% of the prisons there is lack of social advisors. According to some statistics, each social advisor has 350-500 prisoners.
18. Regarding the use of punishment in the institutions, according to the rules and laws, 86 % of institutions prefer to impose punishment which is 10% higher than last year. Use different penalties. In 5% of them injuries happened because of punishments, 12% of those injured received health care after injury, in 25%, beating has been used, 33% the imprisoned people exposed to humiliation, In 29% of the prisons the prisoners tried to commit suicide with 14% attempts to escape. Finally, a quarter of these institutions use handcuffs and chains to limit the daily troubles inside prisons.
19. There has been a remarkable decrease in cases of physical harm. In 2016, 25% of the prisons reported beating cases committed by the staff. However, this situation dropped to 4% in 2017. The use of insulting words was recorded (21%).
20. Attempts to commit suicide (26%), which means that the rate is lower than last year by 3%.

21. The total number of prisons in which escape attempts were attempted 13%.
22. 58% of the total prisons use handcuffs and shackles on a daily basis.
23. After carrying out more than one hundred and sixty visits to forty detainees and meeting with hundreds of prisoners and detainees, it was found that 80% of them are aware of the obligations imposed by the regulations and regulations in prisons, but we found that 84% of them do not know their rights Which have been approved by laws, regulations and regulations in prisons.
24. Hiring a lawyer by the prisoners to follow cases is one of the constitutional rights granted to all. We have noticed that the prison administrations completely allow them for so, however, there are some special procedures for the attorney to follow accused of terrorism.
25. The right to communicate with the outside world through television channels, crimes and telephone calls are monitored by the administration 100%. However, most of prisons and reformative centers do not contain books and publications that are compatible with the educational standards of prisoners.
26. Family visits are 100% and its usually twice a month in addition to the special visits that are often allowed by the administration, however, 100% of these institutions have a big problem with the meeting place as most visits and meetings are conducted In parks, playgrounds, gardens and even corridors inside the prison.
27. The domestic visits of convicted prisoners stipulated in Law 104 of 1981, as amended in Article 35 to 38, and law No(1) in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, provide for the granting of home leave to convicts to visit their relatives, Is due to the fear of the escape of the. However, the reformative centers in the Kurdistan Region are applying regularly, which is also stipulated in law No(1).
28. The practice of religious rites for all recognized religions in Iraq is allowed at 100%. However, prisons generally lack special places for worship, and prayers, rituals and occasions are usually held in the halls. The practice of religious rites is easier for Muslims than for other religions, and prison administrations do not prevent clerics from coming to the prison to give speeches and arguments.

29. The Law 104 for 1981, stipulates that the administration reserves large sums of money, medicines, tools and arms for prisoners and must provide places to maintain the needs of prisoners. This is done in 84% of the prisons. However, through visits we noticed that the luggage, clothes and daily necessities are close to the sleeping place of the prisoner and are usually under the bed or hanging on the walls near the bed, which causes suffocation of the prison areas which are already insufficient due to overcrowding and are usually a source of fine smells and the growth of fungi and microbes due to the warmth Humidity and darkness.
30. The prisons departments provide transportation to and from the courts, police stations and hospitals, without incurring any costs In addition, 62% of the prisons have cars that conceal the prisoners from the sight of the people when they move From one place to another, but it was noted that 38% of the prison administrations do not have shaded cars or are not enough so prisoners are transferred to the sight of people.
31. Employment of staff from administrators, guards, researchers, health and legal staff in prisons to this day is centralized by the government and not according to special specifications established by the prison departments based on their needs.
32. Regarding the educational background, 1% illiterate, 23% are primary school graduates and 76% are university graduates.
33. With regard to training and qualification of the staff, 31% of them did not receive self-defense training while they are in daily contact with dangerous convicted people, 68% did not receive any training on human rights issues. , And that 78% of the managers and others did not receive training in the field of their work in management, safety and other.
34. There is no penalty by the administration for those who are convicted of imprisonment with hard labour, even though hard labour within the penalties stipulated in the penal law, but in general prisons in Iraq impose the prisoners to clean the halls and prison cells.
35. In terms of productive workshops, we did not find a single prison or a rehabilitation centre or any other institution that owns production workshops, in usual cases, a factory produces goods continuously and

- send them to the market while this does not happen in rehabilitation centers in Iraq.
36. Women's prisons 100% are run by women woman Male employees do not attend halls and cells without being accompanied as a female component of the administration staff.
 37. In 2017, no mental or psychological disorder was recorded, but it was found that 38% of the convicts suffered from psychological disorders (general depression, schizophrenia, manic depression, anxiety and fear of dark places) after a period of staying in the prisons.
 38. Regarding the laws which are regulating the prisons, there is Law No. (104) for the year 1981 (amended), which is called (the Law of Reforming prisoners and detainees), indirectly, Public Prosecution Law deals with prisons. In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Order No. (1) which is issued by the Council of Ministers organizes prison issues. The majority of prisons have regulations and rules that organize their work and protect the rights of prisoners and the rights of employees as well.
 39. In 51% of the prisons, has been found drugs, pills and medicines which are used instead of drugs because it is usually cheaper.
 - 40.. 42% of the prisons are implementing rehabilitation and integration programs. However, administration staff indicates that those programs are not sufficient for many different reasons. The ratio of returning to crime is between 22-18 % in the visited prisons.

iii. The Most Important Recommendations and Suggestions:

1. Unifying the parties who administrate and supervise the detention, reformatory and prisons, including the military detentions and detentions of the internal security forces and the convicted prisoners belong to the military or security forces, in order to facilitate the issue of the regulations and system which facilitate the implementation of the management of the prisons and detention facilities on the inmates inside the mentioned institutions.
2. As a solution to the overcrowding we recommend the following:

- a. Increasing the conditional release, and decreasing the duration from spending two third of the sentence to the half of the duration of the sentence.
- b. Using the alternative punishments or alternatives for the punishments which restricts the freedom, as most of the countries do not use the punishments which restrict the freedom if convinced that the convicted person does not constitute a risk on the community and on himself, and if the crime was not intentionally committed, and the preference is usually given to the alternative punishments for the juvenile, women and disabled persons instead of sending them to the prisons, mixing them with dangerous persons, increasing the cost on the government and the other negative aspects of imprisonment on the convicted persons, they request him or her to do a social service for the community instead of implementing the sentence against him or her.
- c. Using the fines and increasing its usage in the cases of the crimes which their sentences do not exceed three months or even 6 months.
- d. Increasing the usage of (suspending the execution of the sentence) for the unintentional crimes and the first time crime and taking into consideration the age of the convicted person especially if the person was lacking experience in dealing with the problems which lead him or her to make mistakes which constitute crimes and was still in his or her early stages of life.
- e. Adopting the system of postponing the implementation of the punishment in the cases which could be postponed, and this idea is implemented in many countries, as if they see the prisons are not ready to receive the convicted person in any time, then the judge will decide to postpone the implementation of the punishment for a specific period.
- f. Constructing incubation units and kindergartens for the children whom are living with their parents in the women prisons.

3. Opening offices for the human rights inside the prisons and detention facilities were such offices does not exist, and capacitybuilding of the employees in the mentioned offices through engaging them in specialized advanced courses.

4. We recommend that the parties who supervise the administration of the prisons to facilitate the procedures of entering to the prisons and conducting visits, interviewing and writing reports, beside constructing prisons according to the specificationswith paying attention to the situations of the persons with disabilities when designing such buildings, noticing that prisons should be away from the public residence, and noticing not to construct new prisons with big cells and halls for health and security considerations, and finally considering the establishment of useful vocational trainings in the prisons, as the majority of the prisons contain workshops for carpentry and smithery.

5. Paying better attention to the issue of ensuring special records for the prisoners and detainees with considering the importance of electronical documentation in all prison institutions.

6. The importance of adopting the international standards in categorizing and classifying the inmates and detainees in all prisons and detention facilities in Iraq.

7. Relying on monitoring cameras for is more usfull than observing and watching the prisoners, hence we recommend to monitor the prisons and detentions through cameras, and it is considered as an important source for information for the management, and a good protection for the management when there is a need to prove a specific incident and not rely on the secret informers inside the prisons, however the secret informers have helped the management in getting a lot of information on different issues, like sodomy, lesbianism, drugs, planning to break the prison and escape, attacks on management and security staff in the prison, but at the same time it has been exploited for revenge or fabricating charges and false news and it creates a lot of problem among the prisoners themselves when the one who leaked the information to the management identified.

8. Finding solutions for the ventilation problems through putting required air conditioners in the detentions and increasing the exercising hours, especially during the times when exposing to the sun is more effective during the midday,

through taking the inmates outside the halls as long as possible on daily bases. It is also important to use detergents and cleaning liquids on weekly bases and periodic and annual medical sterilization for the cells.

9. In addition to the recommendations related to decreasing overcrowding, we recommend ensuring beds and other accessories for all prisoners in order to ensure comfortable condition for sleeping.

10. Increasing the number of bathrooms and toilets and paying attention to the medical condition and cleaning of such facilities.

11. Providing special clothes for the prisoners, with having the name of the hosting prison and government on it, and providing uniforms according to seasons in Iraq hic is diffirent in humidity, temperature and climate, also to categorize the uniform according to the crimes committed.

12. Setting conditions on the food vendor companies to provide special meals for the patients and for those who need special diet, with taking into consideration the number of calories, the nutrition value and rate of fats in the meals. the management of the prisons should be very careful of the sources of food coming from outside the prison as in many cases prohibited materials like drugs, cellphones and other materials were found while they were trying to leak them to the inmates. Investigation committees were established on this issue in many prisons.

13. Increasing the number of exercising hours and imposing exercise on everyone to exercise on daily bases and organizing tournaments for the prisoners in the same prison and with other close prisons in the same area.

14. Take into account the number of inmates in the prisons when considering the health, and emphisizing to have hospitals according to the number of inmates that any be in some prisons we have thousands of them. With the importance of building a total health centers in terms of medical staff, Lounges, laboratory, X-ray and dental, medicine and ambulances.

15. Guarantee the constitutional right of access to free compulsory educational services , building schools for primary stages and take all measures facilitate getting education at different stages to the Universities and post graduate studies.

16. Assigning social researchers in all prisons, reformatories and detentions and increasing their number to be suitable with the number of prisoners, also encouraging the social researchers to apply for positions to work as social researchers inside the prisons by ensuring privileges and hazard allowances. Conducting a concrete review to the curriculum of universities and private colleges which graduate social workers by including subjects related to prisons and crimes, rehabilitation programs and supporting people with deviant behavior, with opening specialized courses on regular basis for the social researchers.

17. We recommend that the Administration of the prisons to issue clear and strict applicable disciplinary regulations to be applied on the prisoners and detainees. As beating and humiliating are considered as perfect crime, hence we emphasize on the necessity of applied law and referring those who commit the mentioned crimes to the special courts and not restricting the issue with administrative disciplinary punishments, as such punishments will not replace the punishment mentioned in the Iraq Penal Code for the person who use torture or ill-treat or misuse the authorities. We recommend that the prison management should make agreements with the universities for preparing studies and researches on the reasons which lead to committing suicide, escape and find solutions for them as the finding solutions for the crimes could be through getting to know the reasons behind it but not the results of the crimes.

18. Ensuring that the applied regulations shall be put in a visible location in all jails and cells, and to facilitate access to legal representation for all prisoners and detainees or those who arrested for terror charges because the right to access to a legal representation must be ensured for everyone regardless of the type of crimes they committed. Providing the libraries of the prisons with useful books through requesting the universities and publishers to send versions of books and publications free of charge to the libraries of the prisons.

19. Constructing halls for family visits and activating the family visits with simple procedures, as many convicted prisoners are deprived from this right because they cannot secure a sponsor or cannot afford paying the bill of sponsorship. As the family visits can help in sorting out many problems inside and outside the prisons and such visits could replace the lack of facilities in the prisons for wife's and husbands to meet in a private location.

20. As the religious practices are allowed in the prisons, hence the administration of the prisons must not discriminate and must prepare appropriate locations for all religions like the ones prepared for Muslims.

21. Developing and improving the applied system of saving the properties and belongings of the prisoners in order to protect their quantities and values, and preparing special locations for the clothes of the prisoners and detainees, because gathering all of them in the corners of the room will decrease the space of the rooms and will make uncomfortable smell in addition to its uncivilized view when they are hanging their clothes on the walls.

22. for ensuring the safety and security of the prisoners during transferring them, it is important to make sure that they are transferred by special vehicles and not exposed to public, and when arriving at any institution it is important to make sure that they are not seen by others until the mission that they have been transferred for is over and returned to the prison.

23. applying speciale mechanisms, procedures, and conditions during the process of recruiting employees for the prisons in addition to the general conditions of employment, and this should be detailed, with emphasizing on the importance of using the good relationship with the international and national organizations for the sake of organizing workshop training of capacity building and develop the qualifications and organizing Training of Trainers TOT courses on different fields and areas (Human Rights, Self-Defense, Good Management, Rehabilitation Programs, Law, Health Care, Education, Socialetc.

24. We confirm that law does not impose neither on convicted prisoners nor detainees to do any type of work for the favor of the prison management, and if this seemed to be necessary then they should be paid for doing it, and we emphasize on the necessity of the availability of different workshops and ensuring appropriate marketing for the products in coordination with the related ministries and parties with opening repairing factories, car wash and for fixing the government vehicles and washing them and this will save millions of dinars for the government.

25. The necessity of engaging female employees in the women prisons by training course on how to defend themselves, and encouraging women to be employed and work in the prison institutions by providing privileges, with emphasizing on the importance of ensuring kindergartens for the children whom

are living with their mothers in the prisons, and respecting the full rights of the mentioned children as they have been deprived from their liberty forcibly without committing any offence.

26. Providing special location for the mental and psychological patients in the prisons, whether convicted or detained got the illness after sending them to the prisons, until a decision is issued to refer them to a specialized hospital. And with the necessity of referring such kind of cases to the medical committees and not restricting to the routines which usually delay reviewing the cases of such patients which could be dangerous on themselves, others and the management of the prison, with the importance of having special cells for homosexuals in the male and female prisons, as physical attacks and harassment cases have been reported against this type of persons by others.

27. The importance of ensuring that the applied regulations and systems have been put in all prisons and detention facilities as they are considered as instruments for the protection of rights and freedoms inside the prisons, therefore everyone shall have access to them.

28. Amending Law No. (104) of 1981 amended in a way ensures that the rights and freedoms mentioned in the international instruments related to prisons especially the (United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)- 2015 are detailed and included.

29. There is a need in the Kurdistan Region to legislate a law for ruling the prisons, detention facilities either by activating the Law No. 104 of 1981 amended, after making necessary amendments, or by legislating a special law for prisons in the Kurdistan Region, which is the idea that we are supporting.

30. We believe that prisons in Iraq are purely punitive institutions up to now with the attempts of some prison administrations to implement the reform programs, and if we look forward to make prisons as rehabilitation centers, building human and re-integration into the society and its necessary to fight the criminal phenomena, we should work to provide and implement rehabilitation programs seriously and creating the right environment to such difficult process.

31. In relation to following up the convicted persons after being released, this issue is very necessary because the Iraqi community until now do not accept the convicted persons in an appropriate way, and such kind of persons cannot live

normally in the community after being released, hence, attention should be paid to this issue by following him and helping him to acclimate with the community again and prevent him to commit crimes again because such kind of persons are easy to be employed by the criminal gangs or bands.

32. In order to enable the related institutions to decrease and then to prevent the cases of returning to commit crimes, it is important to conduct researches and scientific and academic studies to know the actual reasons behind returning these people to commit crimes again to handling the criminal phenomenon through knowing their causes instead of their results, because addressing and finding solutions for the causes will prevent others as well from committing crimes, but addressing the crime and trying to find solution for it through its results, will only affect the perpetrator.

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