



Hammurabi Human Rights Organization Annual Report 2021

On the human rights situation in Iraq



Hammurabi's camera conveys the situation of flagrant violations on the border villages with Turkey in attacking Iraq's right to its own sovereignty

The bombing by neighboring countries on the border areas, Sinjar and others, is not only targeting Christians and Yazidis minorities, but is a flagrant violation of Iraqi sovereignty.

Mob: 964 (0) 7513760474 - 0 7901448651

Website: www.hhro.org

E-mail: info@hhro.org



Contents

Introduction:	3
1- Minorities:.....	3
1-1 Abuses on property, houses and lands:	4
1-2 Religious freedoms and freedom of belief.....	5
1-3 The Yazidi affair:	5
1-4 IDPs and the matter of return:	7
1-5 Views of Hammurabi Organization in Sinjar:	8
1-6 Extremism and Hate Speech	9
1-7 Minorities and the October 2021 elections:	12
1-8 The Christian issue and the situation in the Nineveh Plains and Mosul:	12
2- Violations against women and children	16
2-1 The situation of Iraqi women in 2021 is accompanied by huge great violence, despite interesting successes.	16
2.2 Iraqi State Efforts to Reduce Violence:	21
2-3 Legalized domestic and political violence against women and its impact on society	23
2-3-1 Domestic violence	23
2-3-2 Political violence:	24
2-4 Iraq at the top of the estimates	25
2-5 In general, violence manifests in physical, sexual, psychological forms, etc. and includes:	26
2-6 Some global indicators.....	27
2-7 Women in the countryside	29
2-8 Wonder, how long will we remain unconscious?	29
2-9 Women pay the highest price for sustainable development.....	30
3- The Iraqi children are marginalized and exploited in the corrupt markets and they are killed in cold blood.....	33
3-1 Schools and their scarcity with overcrowding of students and children in classes	36
4- Corruption in Iraq during 2021	36



5- The health situation in Iraq and the repercussions of the Corona epidemic	38
5-1 Health conditions in Iraq?	38
5.2 Challenges Facing the Health Sector in Iraq:	39
5-3 Corona pandemic (Covid-19):	39
5-4 Iraq's position on the Corona pandemic vaccines (Covid-19):	41
6- Violations caused by the Turkish and Iranian border bombing.....	43
7- Parliamentary elections, repercussions	44
8- The educational and pedagogical reality	48
9- The general security situation, the spread of uncontrolled weapons, clan warfare, assassinations and kidnappings	51
9-1 The situation in clan areas, conflicts, uncontrolled weapons, treatments	51
10- Extremism and the dangers threatening Iraq	53
10.1 The phenomenon of extremism and the dangers that threatened Iraq in 2021	53
11- Monitoring public affairs:	55
11.1 The visit of His Holiness the Pope to Iraq, the positive effects.	57



Introduction:

The indicators of the human rights situation in Iraq during the year (2021) did not differ from the indicators of previous years in terms of the multiplicity of violations, their severity and breadth, which included all Iraqi regions, even if the percentages differed from one governorate to another. It is also noted that its devastating events targeted marginalized population groups, women, children, minorities, the poor, people with limited incomes, and other marginalized groups. If it is necessary to describe the quality of these violations, it is a priority to refer to corruption and the security situation, the dispersal and spread of arms and a large number of killings and rivalries, with a clear margin of kidnappings and disappearances and the phenomena of human trafficking, in addition to the trend of extremism, which still controls the general social scene in more than one Iraqi region, with repeated attacks carried out by terrorists from time to time.

In the methodology of preparing this report, the organization relied on the field monitoring of the organization's monitors at the sites of the events and from the interviews of the victims or their relatives and friends, as well as on what the organization's members and supporters publish on the monitoring and documentation platform. The organization also relied on data and literature published on events and facts on media platforms after verifying and comparing them with the information available to the organization. At the same time, the organization relied, in issuing this report, on the descriptive approach of events and facts with the use of clear legal and professional language.

We may also point out, in the framework of the monitoring adopted by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, which most of the measures taken by the government to deter violations remained security patching operations, not radical treatments that remove the threats they face from Iraqis. Rather, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization also observed that the few deterrents judicial measures are not commensurate with the size and breadth of the violations.

The organization also monitored a noticeable rise in violations and problems that hit thousands of Iraqi families to abuse women, and ironically, this came at a time when 97 women were able to obtain membership in the House of Representatives during the elections that took place in October 2021. And it is also remarkable that most of the violators of human rights in Iraq, they are living and coexisting with the political authority and its well-known theatrical influence, in addition to the terrorist phenomenon with all its extremist repercussions.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization issues its report on the human rights situation in Iraq for the year 2021. It places it before officials from the country's administration, human rights bodies, intellectual, cultural and media elites, and reformed clerics, in the hope that procedural attention will be drawn to its field facts, which should be addressed in preventive and curative measures, otherwise, the country is on the verge of further deterioration in its human rights situation.



1- Minorities:

The reality of the Iraqi minorities

The reality of the Iraqi minorities has not witnessed any fundamental changes in favor of their legitimate rights that they demand, despite the clarity of these rights and their reliance on what was stated in the Iraqi constitution of 2005, as well as under international instruments and legislation and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Below are a number of diagnoses monitored by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization during year 2021.

1-1 Abuses on property, houses and lands

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization continued closely to follow up on the issue of abuses against the usurped Christian homes and properties in Baghdad and other governorates. In return, the organization welcomed the step taken by Mr. Muqtada Al-Sadr on 2/1/2021, in forming a special committee to follow up on the complaints of Christians and Sabeen Mandaean regarding usurped properties, lands and homes. This committee was able, according to the follow-ups of the Hammurabi Organization, and in light of what was announced by Mr. Hakim al-Zamili, one of the leaders of the Sadrist movement, to deal with nearly 120 cases in this regard, out of more than 3000 transgressions that happened to Christian properties. This was when His Eminence Muqtada al-Sadr launched a humanitarian initiative on January 2, 2021, by forming a special committee to receive complaints from Christians whose properties and real estate were raped, provided that the victims of the rape of these real estates submit all evidence and supporting documents, as well as names and addresses to the committee that consisted of (5) leading officials in the Sadrist movement, namely Mr. Awn Al-Nabi, Mr. Hassan al-Mousawi, Haj Abu Yasser, Mr. Hassan al-Kaabi, and Mr. Hakim al-Zamili. The initiative included an indication that it includes Christians, whether they are inside or outside the country, emphasizing that His Eminence Mr. Muqtada al-Sadr will personally supervise the work of the committee while taking strict and fair measures against the aggressors and usurpers. Hammurabi Human Rights Organization witnessed the process of restoring the citizen's rights named (K,Y).), after her house was usurped in the Al-Ghadi area / New Baghdad, and it was sold fraudulently to more than one person after she and her relatives left for the United States of America during the sectarian violence in Baghdad in 2006-2007.

- Mrs. (K, Y) had appealed to the above-mentioned committee and sent all the documents related to the house to it, which played its role in following up on her rights, and the issue was addressed and she was compensated by forcing the usurpers to pay sums of money to Mrs. (K, J) equivalent to approximately House value.

- In the context of the abuses against Christian properties and villages in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has positively welcomed the formation of a ministerial committee at the beginning of this year by the regional government headed by the Minister of Interior in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq to address the abuses committed against Christian villages and properties, and it also includes a number of the ministers represent relevant ministries, such as



the Ministry of Agriculture, Municipalities, Transport and others. This measure is the first official Kurdish recognition of the existence of abuses on the properties of Christians and their villages in the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

- It is worth mentioning that there are more than (53) villages that have been overrun in the Kurdistan Region, whether there is a trespass on lands, houses or water. Hammurabi also monitored the exploitation by the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq of more than 300 dunums of land for Christian villages to establish the Duhok Airport, which is being established recently in the Sylvani Plain, without compensation being given to the affected. Hammurabi's organization hopes that this committee will take serious and vigorous measures to address this issue, which has been going on for years without decisive solutions.

1-2 Religious freedoms and freedom of belief

-Hammurabi Organization continued its concern about the file of religious freedoms in Iraq, especially with regard to the continuation of legislation affecting the rights of non-Muslim minorities such as Article 26 of the Unified National Card Law, regarding the Islamization of minor children when one of the parents converts to Islam, as well as the application of Islamic law to non-Muslims in the issue of personal statuses such as marriage, divorce, legacy, inheritance, child custody, adoption and others. Hammurabi's Organization has monitored in this regard several stories and narrations that confirm what is referred to, for example, that Mrs. Tabarak Abdul Majeed, a Baha'i religion follower, was forced to marry according to (Islamic law). She was forced to marry her husband twice and according to two different religions, as her marriage contract was registered in the court according to Islamic law, while their real marriage was completed according to the Baha'i rituals. However, the Baha'i faith is her original religion, whose activity and publicity is prohibited according to unjust laws enacted in 1970 during the era of the previous regime. Unfortunately, it is still in force today as Law No. 105 of 1970, which bans Baha'i activity.

Another noteworthy case concerns the custody of a minor child. The Court of Cassation of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq found that the ruling of the Personal Status Court in Simeel to reject a case for a Christian who converted to the Islamic religion to recover custody of his son from his defendant mother, is incorrect, and contrary to Sharia and law, because it stipulates Legally, the custodian must be faithful to the child's upbringing and life, and because the mother's religion is Christian (Bible). Therefore, Article 57, Paragraph 2 of the amended Personal Status Law, imposes dishonesty on the part of the religion of the defendant's mother who remained in her Christian religion (Bible), because the child under custody is still a minor, and the minor children in the religion follow those of the parents who have embraced the Islamic religion. Article 21/Third, of the Civil Status Law, states, "That the child follows the best of parents in religion.," and this dependency is of interest to the minor in terms of inheritance, although the custody does not require the union of religion, but if the difference of religion becomes a source of danger to the interest of the young, especially the child who is required to be retrieved has reached a stage of age where he is able to rationalize religions and fears that he will remain with his continuing mother on



her Christian religion, so union in the religion of the insured and the custodian becomes a legal duty. He is ignorant of the teachings of his religion, which he became a follower of as long as he remained a minor. Therefore, the claimant father deserves custody of the child, and because the court issued its ruling contrary to the above legal and legal point of view, it violated his health, which was decided to be overturned

1-3 The Yazidi affair:

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization looks positively at the Iraqi Parliament's issuance of a law for Yazidi survivors, a law that provides protection for Yazidi survivors and others. However, the law has not yet entered into force and is without an allocated budget in the general budget law, and the survivors, whether Yazidis, Christians, Turkmen or Shabaks, still suffer from poor attention and care.

In the same context, the organization looks positively at the treatment program organized by the Non-Governmental Organizations Department, which included a number of Yazidi survivors, and which was devoted to their rehabilitation and integration into society. It is the first treatment phase for the survivors in Baghdad, which was implemented during January 2021, and lasted for seven days. It is the first initiative of the central government to treat the survivors and conduct the necessary tests to provide them with health services.

In a related context, the town of Kocho, which belongs to the Sinjar district in northern Iraq, witnessed the recovery of the remains of 104 victims of the genocide that the town witnessed, during the ISIS storming of the city of Sinjar in 2014.

With regard to the Yazidi issue, Hammurabi Organization continued the exacerbation of the phenomenon of suicide among the Yazidis, as it monitored several cases of suicide of Yazidi women and men. For example, a Yezidi woman committed suicide in the East Dohuk camp on 4/1/2021, and other camps witnessed similar suicides in Dohuk.

- Hammurabi Organization followed the burning of Shariya camp on 4/6/2021, which houses hundreds of displaced Yazidi families who have not returned to Sinjar so far. Nearly 400 tents were burnt in this camp, and Hammurabi Organization was one of the first organizations to arrive in the camp and provided emergency aid to them, especially for those who lost their tents. Hammurabi Organization provided them with foodstuffs, blankets and covers. A relief team from Hammurabi Human Rights Organization rushed to respond to the distress of the citizens who left their tents and were damaged by the fire. The team provided 40 food baskets and 40 bed mattresses, with enough milk for the (20) children.

- A group of Yezidi intellectuals, clerics and social figures claimed, through a circulated statement, and Hammurabi received a copy of it, that the Kurdish leaders continue to bribe the leaders of the religious establishment, to keep silent about the suffering of the Yezidis in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, in light of the presence of nearly 300 thousand displaced Yezidis in the camps of the Kurdistan



region of Iraq, lack the most basic necessities of daily life (food and medical supplies), as well as the lack of interest in the presence of 1,600 kidnapped Yazidis men and women and who are still missing. Thousands of survivors and other victims are still suffering from the horror, trauma and crimes of ISIS. Also, the infrastructure in Sinjar is still destroyed, and no clear progress has been made in restarting and maintaining the necessary municipal services. On the other hand, the organization has not received any statement or reactions from the Yazidi religious institution or Kurdish leaders regarding the allegations contained in the above statement.

- Hammurabi Organization continued targeting the interests of Yazidis and Christians in Baghdad. On 18/1/2021, a security source reported that a person was injured as a result of an explosive device explosion near a liquor store in Saidiya, south of Baghdad. Iraqi security sources reported to the media that three simultaneous attacks happened in different areas on the night of Monday, January 12, 2021, in the Adhamiya area, Bab al-Sharqi and al-Nidhal Street. A source from the capital police confirmed to Al-Hurra TV that “the bombing that engulfed al-Nidhal Street was double, as it targeted a shop selling alcoholic drinks with an explosive device, as well as its owner’s car with a sticky package.” It was reported that one person died and another was injured.

- The Hammurabi Organization Organization has noted that the targeting of alcoholic beverages stores has increased remarkably since October last year 2020, and until mid-January 2021, at least (14) stores selling alcoholic beverages throughout the capital were attacked with incendiary bombs in the midnight before the dawn.

- Activists and shop owners report that armed groups are imposing financial royalties on them in exchange for protection in light of a government deficit to protect shop owners and employees, even though they are licensed by the government, knowing that most of the companies operating in this trade are run by non-Muslim minorities (Christians or Yazidis) who are granted Licensing contracts required for the sale of alcoholic beverages in Iraq.

- The Yazidis continued to demand their equitable representation in Parliament and the necessity of increasing their share of the quota seats in the House of Representatives by adding another seat for them to represent them in Dohuk, in addition to the only seat granted to them in Nineveh Governorate, based on the principle of equality among Iraqis granted by Article 14 of the permanent Iraqi constitution of 2005 non-discrimination. The Yazidi MP Khaleda Khalil Rashed had submitted a complaint to the Federal Court asking for this issue to be addressed. She challenged her complaint before the Federal Court of the unconstitutionality of Paragraph (Second / B) of Article 13 of the Iraqi Parliament Elections Law No. (9) for the year 2020 and published in the Iraqi Gazette No. (4603) November 2020 because it contradicts Articles (14) and (16) of the constitution.

1-4 IDPs and the matter of return:

- The Minister of Migration and Displacement, Ms. Evan Faeq Jabero, confirmed in mid-January 2021 that the number of displaced people returning to their areas of origin reached more than 68 thousand families who were in and outside the camps during the six months preceding this statement, indicating that the Al-Kazemi government was able to overcome many obstacles that

were obstructing and delaying the return of the displaced, the most important of which was the security check, which took several weeks. As well as, the government worked to create the appropriate conditions for the voluntary return of the displaced to their areas of origin with the aim of closing the displacement file and ending the suffering of hundreds of thousands of displaced people who have been suffering harsh conditions for several years. She indicated in her speech about the coordination work between her ministry, the National Security Advisory and the Operations Command for the purpose of checking many of the names that were not checked during the period of previous governments so that the transactions are completed within a short period not exceeding 72 hours. The table below shows statistics of the camps that have been closed and the other camps that still exist, especially those where minorities such as Yazidis and Christians are still not present. Source: Ministry of Immigration.¹

governorate	District	Name of site	Site type	Closing date/change	Departures	Population
Sulaymaniyah	Sulaymaniyah	Ashti	Camp	No closing has been announced		8.865
Sulaymaniyah	Clar	Taza di	Camp	No closing has been announced		1.031
Baghdad	Al-Mahmoudiyah	Al-Latifayah 1	Camp	No closing has been announced		126
Baghdad	Al-Mahmoudiyah	Al-Latifayah 2	Camp	No closing has been announced		58
Duhok	Amadiyah	Al-daudiye	Camp	No closing has been announced		2.577
Duhok	Simel	Bajid Kindala	Camp	No closing has been announced		8,549
Duhok	Simel	Rawanda	Camp	No closing has been announced		12,759
Duhok	Simel	Kabartu 2	Camp	No closing has been announced		11.120
Duhok	Simel	Khanki	Camp	No closing has been announced		14.210
Duhok	Simel	Sharia	Camp	No closing has been announced		15.217
Duhok	Simel	Kabartu 1	Camp	No closing has been announced		11.873
Duhok	Zakho	Bersive 1	Camp	No closing has been announced		5.712
Duhok	Zakho	Bersive 2	Camp	No closing has been announced		7.126

¹ The Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displacement



Duhok	Zakho	Jamishko	Camp	No closing has been announced		22.583
Duhok	Zakho	Derkar	Camp	No closing has been announced		3.358
Erbil	Erbil	Baharka	Camp	No closing has been announced		4.528
Erbil	Erbil	Harsham	Camp	No closing has been announced		1.434
Erbil	Makmur	Debka 1	Camp	No closing has been announced		7.450
Nineveh	Al-Hamdanieh	Hasan Sham U2	Camp	No closing has been announced		4.048
Nineveh	Al-Hamdanieh	Hasan Sham U3	Camp	No closing has been announced		5.827
Nineveh	Al-Shekhan	Aysian	Camp	No closing has been announced		13.104
Nineveh	Al-Shekhan	Mam Rasha	Camp	No closing has been announced		7.426
Nineveh	Al-Shekhan	Shekhan	Camp	No closing has been announced		3.199
Nineveh	Aqrah	Mamilian	Camp	No closing has been announced		879
Al-Anbar	Faluja	Amrya el-Faluja	Camp	shutdown pending		2.792
Al-Sulaymaniah	Al-Sulaymaniah	Marbet	Camp	shutdown pending		1.353
Dyalah	Khaniqeen	Qoratu	Camp	shutdown pending		560
Nineveh	Al-Hamdanieh	Al-Khazar M1	Camp	shutdown pending		5.572
Nineveh	Al-Mosul	Qayara Jada 5	camp	shutdown pending	7.098	8.571
Al-Anbar	Al-Faluja	Habbaniyah Tourist City	Reclassified	Changed: November 11, 2020	960	2.505
Baghdad	Al-Kadhemiya	Al-Ahel	Camp	Closed: October 18, 2020	345	345
Baghdad	Al-Kadhemiya	Al-Shames	unofficial	Closed: October 19, 2020	612	510
Baghdad	Al-Madaen	Al- Nabi Younis	Camp	Closed: October 21, 2020	270	270
Baghdad	Al-Russafa	Zayouna	Reclassified	Changed: mid November 2020		361
Dyala	Baaquba	Saad camp	Camp	Closed: October 27, 2020	500	500
Dyala	Khaniqeen	Al-Walad 2	Camp	Closed: November 11, 2020	661	668
Dyala	Khaniqeen	Al-Walad 1	Camp	Closed: November 28, 2020	2.423	2.162
Karbala	Al-Hindya	Al-Kawthar	Camp	Closed: October 18, 2020	519	519
Kirkok	Kirkok	Yehyawa	Camp	Closed: November 13, 2020	1.665	1.832
Kirkok	Kirkok	Laylan	Camp	Closed: November 30, 2020	6.899	7.143



Nineveh	Al-Hamdanieh	Al-Salamiya 2	Camp	Closed: January 14, 2021	7.377	10.637
Nineveh	Al-Mosul	Hamam Al-Aleel 2	Camp	Closed: November 15, 2020	8.136	8.585
Nineveh	Al-Mosul	Qaiyara Jada 1	Camp	Closed: November 12, 2020	2.953	4.455
Salah el-Din	Balad	Al-Eshaqi	Unofficial	Closed: November 12, 2020	308	250
Salah el-Din	Tekreet	Al-Karamah	Camp	Closed: December 06, 2020	712	726

1-5 Views of Hammurabi Organization in Sinjar:

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, through its special teams, carried out five field visits to Sinjar during 2021 to implement programs for small projects to enhance livelihoods, as well as support the transportation of Yazidi returnees with transportation costs. It achieved 15 small projects in a number of Sinjar towns and camps. It also supported 100 families in cash with transportation allowances from the camps to where they live in Sinjar. On the sidelines of this relief achievement, Hammurabi recorded the following cases:

Most of the returnees to Sinjar face problems in not being able to access work in Sinjar, as the available job opportunities are few.

The infrastructure of schools, hospitals and clinics is still not fully qualified and there is a great lack of support for citizens in the reconstruction of their homes, and most of the aid in this direction comes from local international and national humanitarian organizations, however, this aid does not meet and is not commensurate with the size of the need required to encourage population to return.

There is a decline in the desire to return to Sinjar due to the security and political tension in Sinjar, especially after the Turkish interventions and bombing. Turkey has used drones to liquidate the Yazidis on charges of being loyal to the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). This is in addition to the existence of political tensions between the political parties in that region; the Kurdistan Democratic Party on the one hand and the Kurdistan Workers Party on the other hand besides the presence of military crowds with different loyalties with the presence of brigades and units of the Iraqi army, which warns of another displacement and migration of returnees. Hammurabi Organization has monitored that approximately (270) Yazidi families returning to Sinjar demanded, until March 2021, the office of the Ministry of Migration and Displacement in Dohuk, to return them again to the camps, as a result of these fears and concerns, in addition to the worsening economic situation for them in Sinjar.

The government's reluctance to issue rules, regulations, or legislation to facilitate the issuance of personal identities and lost documents for Yazidis, especially children and women survivors, to pursue education and study. Especially since many children and survivors were prevented from continuing their studies because of their inability to prove their identity, or obtain a residence card



because of routine controls that can be bypassed by exceptional decisions of the Council of Ministers or the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

The presence of government reluctance in the issue of compensation for the affected. Hammurabi found that the Yezidis, the Christians from the Assyrians and the Armenians did not receive compensation, whether it was material compensation with regard to the return grant and the damages caused to their property or moral compensation, which can contribute to remedying the damage, and opening a page of restoring confidence between the population and the government.

1-6 Extremism and Hate Speech

Iraq was not absolved of hate speech financed by extremism during 2021, as many indicators of it remained in prominent religious platforms, the nature of which is isolation, containment, skepticism, belittling, atonement, removing the impact and passing on false and baseless historical convictions, and the following are examples what happened from it.

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization continued to monitor the issue of extremism and actively monitored hate speeches, especially towards non-Muslim minorities which emerged clearly during the visit of His Holiness Pope Francis to Iraq on March 5, 2021, despite the fact that the Iraqis lived quiet and peaceful days during the three-day visit of the Pope to Iraq. However, it was not without hate speeches from some Muslim clerics in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. Social networking sites circulated a video of a cleric insulting the Christian religion and the personality of the Pope of the Vatican. This video sparked reactions that express the concern of many that the issue of peaceful coexistence is at risk. In this context, Mr. Daa Boutros, head of the Independent Commission for Human Rights in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, called on the responsible authorities to hold the person accountable according to the Kurdistan Region Protection Law. Al-Nour TV also published on January 10, 2021 a video of Mr. Al-Qazwini insulting Christians and their religions. Representatives and political figures also expressed doubts and reservations about the Pope's visit and made statements that they considered a prelude to normalization with Israel at a time when His Holiness the Pope disavowed it, as well as those who considered it a step to initiate the Abrahamic religion. Deputy Dhafer Al-Ani considered that the peace that the Pope called for Iraq "is peace with the Zionist entity, as he put it, expressing his belief that the visit will increase pressure on Iraq by being part of the normalization process in the region."²

-The discussion of a master's thesis by student Ammar Ayad Hamada Thallaj tagged with "American Zionism Christianity and its role in the 2003 invasion of Iraq" at the College of Arts the University of Mosul on January 28, 2021, aroused widespread astonishment among minorities and others, and generated anger among Iraqi Christians as a renewal of hate speech and incitement against Iraqi Christians. The Iraqis were divided between those who considered it a regular topic from research institutions, and others who considered it contrary to the values of civil peace at the time, especially since Iraq is gradually recovering from the effects of sectarian and religious conflicts. The choice of

² Al-Noor News, Baghdad <http://www.alnoornews.net/>



the Faculty of Arts in this subject in this period, when the fingerprints of ISIS are still on the walls of churches and religious monuments, for minorities in Nineveh, is a position that is not commensurate with the Iraqi reality, although it is a purely academic and scientific subject, the selection of research topics must be consistent with the aspirations of Iraqis in delinquency to peace and stability and to accept research topics that serve the interests of Iraq and its people.

- The College of Arts, University of Mosul had issued a clarification and indicated that there was confusion in the news of the student's discussion on 28/1/2021 and the title of the thesis had a defect, especially that the title fixed in the discussion was modified by agreement between the supervisor and the discussion committee to (American Zionism and its role in the invasion of Iraq) and the thesis has nothing to do with what has been circulated in the social media, that the matter is related to a particular religion or a particular component, as the college confirmed in its clarification that the thesis exists, and it is possible to refer to it and read its contents. The college also expressed that it is not hidden to everyone that the University of Mosul and the College of Arts look at all components of the beloved Iraqi people on a single level and work to promote a culture of peaceful coexistence, and it is far from provoking such strife that divides the unity of the Iraqi ranks. On the other hand, the General Secretariat of the Committee for the Defense of Followers of Religions and Sects in Iraq sent an open letter on January 30, 2021, to the Presidency of the University of Mosul / Iraq, and the Dean of the College of Arts at the university under the title "Keep science and graduate studies away from chauvinistic trends, religious and sectarian discrimination and hatred."

The letter expressed that the title of the master's thesis in itself expresses a prior condemnation of three parties, namely the Christian religion, the Zionist national thought, and the United States of America in the war waged by the international coalition led by the United States of America against the dictatorial rule in Iraq outside international legitimacy, explaining that this title accuses the Christian religion, while the Christian religion had no role in this war, and therefore it starts with accusation and condemnation and then raises grudge and hatred against the Christian religion first, and against followers of the Christian religion in the world as well as in Iraq without right or justification.

Deputy Miqdam al-Jumaili, head of the Parliamentary Higher Education Committee, had sent an official letter to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Minister's office, in which he stressed that while we urge peaceful coexistence between the components of our dear people and respect for religions, we reject any approach that confuses that and raises real strife and because the Christian component is an important and original part in our country, and the master's thesis submitted by the student "Ammar Ayad Hamada" to the College of Arts, University of Mosul, tagged "Zionist and American Christianity and its role in the 2003 invasion of Iraq" will have negative effects on societal peace and incitement of hatred between religions. Based on the provisions of Clause "Second" of Article (61) of the current Iraqi constitution, the following is attributed to "stopping the procedures for accepting the thesis and summoning the Assistant President of Al-Moual University, the Dean of the College of Arts - Mosul University and members of the discussion committee to come to the headquarters of the Parliamentary Higher Education



and Scientific Research Committee, on 1/2/2021, to address the situation. The Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research had directed the suspension of granting a master's degree to the student " Ammar Ayad Hamada" and the formation of a specialized committee to check the text of the thesis and review the scientific evaluation report and the minutes of the discussion committee.



A copy of the book of Representative Miqdam Al-Jumaili, head of the Parliamentary Education Committee (source - social media)

- Hammurabi observed Islamic fatwas in the Kurdistan region of Iraq / issued on July 28, in which plastic surgery, which includes reducing and modifying the nose, raising the lips and cheeks, and other cosmetic operations in the human body, is prohibited. On the grounds that these operations are diabolical operations that indicate dissatisfaction with God's creation, and that performing them is considered a contrary of God's gift. The Supreme Committee for Islamic Fatwas in Iraqi Kurdistan based its fatwa on a large number of divorce cases and the rebellion of the husband or wife against the partner because of cosmetic work, while ensuring the possibility of necessary cosmetic surgery on the nose, mouth or any other part of the body if it was caused by congenital deformities or as a result of Incidents of burning, so the committee sees that it is permissible and not forbidden.

Our organization monitored the decline of freedom of expression in the Kurdistan region of Iraq through allegations expressed by activists and politicians of harassment or death threats. Our sources reported the arrest of a civil activist named "Muzn Jamila", a newly graduated doctor known for his free thought, and he is from the Kakai component, calling for civil and transparency. Mr. Hoshyar Abdullah, a member of the Iraqi parliament, also alleged that he had received death threats, who is from the Gorran (Change) party and known for his sharp criticism of the practices of the Kurdish parties in the Kurdistan region with regard to transparency, integrity and others.

1-7 Minorities and the October 2021 elections:

-Despite the low turnout of minority voters in the parliamentary elections that took place on 10/10/2021, like the rest of the Iraqis, the results of the elections provoked great resentment among many members of minorities as a result of the interference of major forces from the majorities in controlling with the election results, control and acquisition of the quota granted to



minorities (5 seats for Christians, one seat for Yazidis, one seat for Sabeen Mandaeans, as well as one seat for Shabak). Kurdish and Shiite parties have been pushing organizations and personalities, loyal to or close to them, from minorities to participate in the electoral process to compete for quota seats, work to support them financially, promote them, finance their electoral campaigns and pressure voters in various ways, to settle the results in a way that serves their political goals. This led to emptying the quota of minorities from their goals and content, which is a guarantee for the participation of minorities in the political decision and the achievement of the real political participation stipulated in the constitution of 2005.

-That is why the members of minorities, especially Christians and Yazidis, feel that the winners in the elections do not represent their true voice and conscience, but rather represent the parties of the majority that contributed to their access to the parliament, and this is one of the reasons for the growing fears among minorities of destabilizing their conditions and regions.

- Therefore, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization considers the importance of making amendments or formulating new legal provisions that guarantee the real participation of minorities in the elections, by opening a special voter register for religious minorities as this is possible due to the possibility of distinguishing them from others because of the religion in their documents., and specifying Iraq as one electoral district for them as well as determining a special election for them, and special electoral boxes, so that only minority voters can vote on minority candidates and at the same time can vote on majority candidates within the public boxes. This process will ensure that the major parties from the majorities will not be able to push voters from the majorities to overturn the election results in their favor. But this process may be complicated for national minorities that do not differentiate from others by religion, as it is difficult to create a voter register for them, because the ethnic classification is not documented in the official Iraqi records.

1-8 The Christian issue and the situation in the Nineveh Plains and Mosul:

- At a time when the Nineveh Plain region, with its districts, areas and villages, is witnessing security reassuring, as well as the coexistence of its population components, the economic concern remains truly worrying, causing questions that require urgent answers within the framework of the following diagnoses:-

- There are a number of unemployed who did not find opportunities to work, including a number of graduates of institutes and colleges, some of whom prompted the need to work in marginal jobs not worthy of the degrees they obtained that could serve the region.

-There are no unified efforts from civil organizations in the face of the pressure of this unemployment, and Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, has accomplished an important part of its relief projects to address this phenomenon by financing small productive projects. The situation requires concerted efforts of all in addressing to reduce unemployment rates to at least an acceptable level.

- There are suspicions of corruption in dealing with the owners of poultry projects regarding the quality of feed, with some favoritism in its distribution, as well as at the level of chicks, most of



which seem to have not received the necessary veterinary care. Therefore, deaths occurred in many poultry houses, while poultry owners hoped to market them to consumers, which led to the cessation of work and caused material losses without compensation.

- At a time when the residents of the Nineveh Plains are looking forward to completing all the compensation they deserve, a problem arose, represented by the creditors' demands for citizens who owed debt payments and taxes due before ISIS invaded the Nineveh Plain, while the terrorists destroyed all their projects. This problem requires a fair treatment that pays attention to the losses incurred by the owners of those interests as a result of terrorist destruction.
- Observers of the situation in the Nineveh Plain region, asking whether there is a "crisis cell" from the responsible authorities in this region that is aware of these problems and is addressing them?
- Hammurabi Organization pursued the grievances of Iraqi Christians residing in the country as a result of the reluctance to implement Resolution (86) taken by the Iraqi Council of Ministers in 2018, to do justice to the Iraqi Christian component by compensating job grades for service leavers, resigned and retired Christians from the same component and according to their regions.
- The reasons for this decision stated that it is to protect the Iraqi Christian component, and to strengthen its presence in his country, after the disasters it was exposed to as a result of human rights violations committed by armed violence groups or perpetrated by terrorism in the well-known version of ISIS against this authentic Iraqi component.
- The reality is that Resolution No. (86) has not found its necessary opportunity for smooth and equitable implementation so far, and what happened in Nineveh Governorate in this regard reflects the broader picture of reluctance, as there are hundreds of Christian citizens who came forward to replace those who retired or left the service under duress and took immigration as a way to save their lives.

Despite the clarity of the decision, which does not bear any interpretation or administrative jurisprudence contrary to its reality, that is, the job compensation is exclusively from the Christian component, and the only condition associated with the decision related to the adoption of the Federal Budget Law for 2018, has been achieved.

- Some ministries turned a blind eye and refrained from implementing it, despite Christians submitting applications for appointment in accordance with this compensation and from relatives of the Christian employee who left the job, resigned or retired. Other government departments invested in changing the right of the decision, and functionally appointed Iraqis from other components, while other departments began implementing the decision, but they stopped and did not complete its implementation without any legitimate justification. It has been three years since the decision was issued with an immediate executive order, but this is what happened to it.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, referring to this, maintains all priorities and is able to provide the Cabinet Office with the defect that occurred, as it asks Christian citizens to notify it on the basis that they submitted employment applications to take advantage of the right provided by

Resolution (86), but their requests were neglected. Also, the government's issuance of decisions that it does not implement is misleading to national and international public opinion and does not reflect any other explanation, other than to provide suggestions to others, especially to the international community, that Christians are subject to special protection policies or receive positive discrimination, at a time when this does not happen and is not implemented in terms of reality. If there is the implementation of some individual cases in some departments that are implemented selectively, they are nothing but to throw ashes in the eyes, or are subject to the mood of the head or director of the institution, whether it is a ministry, an authority or others.

- Our organization's monitors continued the following: Despite the passage of more than four years since the liberation of Mosul, the cemetery of the Christian denominations on the right side of Mosul is still destroyed, as ISIS left it after tampering with it. Worse than that, the graves were removed and completely destroyed, and the remains of the dead are still exposed to the public, as the thieves tampered with everything there, and the tampering activities included stealing the coffins of the dead or building materials.

- Therefore, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes that tampering with cemeteries is a violation of the sanctity of the dead, and a lack of respect for minorities and their presence. Therefore, it requires government agencies, in coordination with the Church, to restore the cemeteries and hide all the remains of the dead Christians, and not to leave the cemetery as it is now, a pasture for stray animals and sheep herders.

Pictures showing the tampering with the tombs were taken by Hammurabi's camera.



-Hammurabi Human Rights Organization followed up after documenting the torture of the Christian young

, Ramsen Boutros Qaryaqos Al-Bazi, and conducted several personal interviews with him. The kidnapped is a young man, born in 1986, who works in central Baghdad as a salesman of spare parts for cars (he owns a shop for mechanical tools in Al-Sinak area). He is married and has a child and a

daughter. He was kidnapped from his home in the Zaafaraniya area of Baghdad on Monday evening 27/4/2021 by two people. He was lured and taken to an area in Diyala, and fortunately the security forces managed to free him hours after his abduction. The Diyala Police Command stated in a statement, Hammurabi Organization received a copy of it, that its security forces managed to free the kidnapped Ramsen Al-Bazi in one of the houses after his kidnappers took him in his personal car from Baghdad to Diyala and tortured him in various inhumane ways, telling him, "You are an infidel, your business and commerce should not take precedence over the interests of Muslims." Knowing that he knew them as customers who would buy from him and he treated them with love and reduced prices and presented gifts for them etc. Note that Mr. Ramsin, years before his kidnapping, had been hit by a car bomb on his way to work, as he was the only one who survived, and the effects of his body being crushed by the explosion are visible in the pictures below. Unfortunately, all those who were with him were killed.

The effects of torture in the face and eyes of Ramsan Al-Bazi, who was kidnapped by ISIS elements in Baghdad and taken to Diyala and tortured, and the reason is because he is a Christian. They told him how can an infidel have a shop and trade in central Baghdad?



The effects of wide wounds in the shoulders and back of Ramsin as a result of a car explosion in Baghdad on his way to work



The Diyala police statement explained that they arrested one of the kidnappers and referred him to the judiciary, while the other fled during the process of liberating the kidnapped to an unknown destination, and this left a constant fear for the victim, who was thinking of leaving the country.

-Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored the involvement of political figures from minorities in acts of corruption, which affected the reputation of minorities known for their integrity and patriotism. Various media outlets circulated about the involvement of the Assyrian Democratic Movement Secretary and a member of the House of Representatives in acts of corruption, and judicial rulings were issued against him, for receiving sums of money as pension salaries from the Kurdistan region of Iraq as a retired minister, in addition to receiving his salaries from the Iraqi Parliament and not mentioning this in the financial disclosure submitted by him, by his own knowledge and will and he was subsequently brought to the competent courts of integrity in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 / Fifth of the Integrity Commission Law No. 30 of 2018 after his immunity as a member of the House of Representatives was lifted, and criminal judgments were issued against him.

Punishment decision



2- Violations against women and children

Women and children are shackled by violence and their fate is marginalization and continuous "exploitation without deterrence"

2-1 The situation of Iraqi women in 2021 is accompanied by great violence, despite interesting successes



Women have done, over the past ten years in obtaining various awards from various countries and institutions in appreciation of their work in the field of defending human rights and leading projects for the advancement of Iraqi society within civil society. Perhaps the leadership reaches the fingers of the women to seek reconstruction, not demolition and away from the goal practiced by most male leaders for centuries. We thank God for the presence of the United Nations International Organization, which raises the morale of the women of the world with its slogan, by which it recognized women and designated an international day for them on March 8, and in this year 2021 it raised a slogan that enhances its leadership role, where the it bores the title “Women in Leadership: Achieving an Equal Future in the World of COVID-19.”

Iraqi women dazzled the world with their clear victory in the October 2021 elections, to the extent that the acceptance and consideration of these results varied between positive and negative comments on them.

Proceeding from the urgent need for the compulsory percentage (no less than 25%) which was instituted by the insistence of Iraqi women in a struggle that lasted from 2003 to 2005 to ensure women’s participation in various decision-making places, and at the forefront in the legislative decision that led to the harvest of unexpected votes in the last elections.

Does this success testify to a development that has occurred in the male mentality in gaining the conviction that sooner or later women have the right to administer the affairs of their country as stipulated in the constitution? Or the ability that the Iraqi woman possesses has removed the artificial barriers from the imagination of the voters, or the ones that were causing her to be deprived of the status she deserves? A bold feminist step in the results of the early elections presented by Iraqi women to the Iraqi people and the world. This comes as their testament of their ability to compete honestly with their male competitors in the early elections in October 2021, as Iraqi women supplemented the record of their continuous and lofty struggle with another point in an important historical station and the first of its kind in harvesting an important number of parliamentary seats. If it had been legally counted and with respect to the context of counting the winners of the highest votes, it would have been possible for women to gain more than 115 seats. This development could have contributed to the consolidation of the democratic process in Iraq and the removal of the rule of law from the swamps that men create to impede its practice during the process of discussions at its various levels and voting on legislation that benefits Iraqi society.

The electoral evaluation requirements of this new parliamentary experience require looking at it from two angles, the first is numerical and the second is qualitative, despite the prejudice to fairness in the counting process in the non-application of the electoral law. It is supposed to consider the winners with the highest votes outside the quota limits, just like the men. Women won 96 parliamentary seats. By calculating the total number of primary seats that women obtained, their parliamentary representation increases from 25% in the previous sessions to 30% in case, the preliminary results were adopted, while the final result was reduced to 29.4. It is also a significant percentage, because “8 women got more than 20,000 votes each, and the loudest votes got more than 28,000 votes. 33 women got the first ranks in their electoral districts in 13 Iraqi governorates, while the preliminary results showed that 57 women won with their voting power. The winners



with the highest votes were not counted in the order of the sequence according to the electoral law, which arranges the sequence of the winners with the highest votes, considering them winners in all cases, that is, without a quota or an aid. There were 22 women who won the elections, but they were not counted in the women's quota in Parliament, for the discriminatory mechanism that the commission relied on for calculating the seats of the winning women with the most votes as a consequence of the women's quota.

- If we take into account the extent of violations that Iraqi women are exposed to in light of the increasing violence, it is required that women parliamentarians and others invest in the presence and capabilities of this number of women parliamentarians in favor of alleviating, if not eliminating, the pressures that Iraqi women are exposed to, knowing that the list of violations is long. Surprisingly, despite all the struggle waged by Iraqi women in a country like Iraq, the debate still exists about the importance of women's participation in the political process (as voters and as candidates) and women face a patriarchal culture and authority, whether in choosing who represents them in Parliament or their participation in the candidacy.

Certainly, this is due to the patriarchal thinking style that has power over sources of knowledge, learning, planning, legislation, spending and policy-making, as well as in providing (wrong) interpretations of religion that give men more power and control over women and girls, whether at the family or community level. What is even more unfortunate is that all this deviation comes despite the support of the Iraqi constitution (2005), which, thanks to the continuous feminist movement, imposed the mandatory percentage of women's participation in the political process, and stipulated allocating a percentage of representation for women not less than a quarter of the members of the House of Representatives (Article 49 / Fourth) and its emphasis on equal opportunities for all Iraqis without discrimination (Article 14), guaranteeing the achievement of equal opportunities and ensuring that the state takes the necessary measures to achieve this (Article 16). (However, gender mainstreaming is still weak in all policies, programs and procedures, including during preparation and running for elections).

For this fact, women bear the negative aspects of the quota in previous sessions, which sometimes cast a shadow over the qualitative aspect of the feminist presence in Parliament. Despite all that, women moved towards the development that was achieved in the results of the recent elections, which demonstrated the increasing development of voter awareness of the importance of the role of women and also of women's sense of self-confidence to run for candidacy, despite the fact that it is a process like an adventure with unknown results in advance, at least for independent women candidates or those who participated individually outside the quota or even outside parties. The open quota rate, limited to the phrase "a percentage of not less than 25%" in the House of Representatives, was broken and exceeded in the last elections when the preliminary results were announced. Women won 97 seats instead of the 83 confined to the quota, as was the case in the last session, and not "25 or a quarter," as some are trying to confuse to rob women of their votes. Thanks to the open door to the quota with the phrase "a percentage not less than," women won more of the 34 additional seats on the compulsory quarter guaranteed by the quota.



So, this is the pride of Iraqi women for their success in constitutionalizing this acquired right, which is the feminist quota, to be imposed as a positive constitutional measure, contributing to changing the inferior view of women on the one hand, and it gives way for women to be able to occupy their rightful place in the legislative decision, and thus this is considered a great gain for the political process and for the Iraqi state before the world on the other hand.

From here we realize that it is necessary to come up with positive decisions and measures that support and encourage women to participate in political participation in all its dimensions, starting with informed and free voting through candidacy and ending with actual and effective participation in political decision-making, not only in the correct parliamentary representation but at the level of the three presidencies and also in political parties which represents the basis of the electoral organization as participants in the honest competition for power. That is, there is an urgent need that the Parties Law to include into its folds, forcing political parties and movements to set a 50 percent percentage in order for that percentage to naturally apply to the rest of the institutions, whether at the sovereign level or other. This has become one of the effective solutions to establish continuous women's participation within the context of the sustainable development of the political field, which, more than others seem to need to reconsider its pillars and objectives. This investigation will inevitably contribute to changing the perception of the role and services of women also outside the framework of the applicable principle in providing services that do not include important decisions regarding the fate of the country at the political, economic, social, cultural, judicial and even military levels. This is through the representation of the citizen in the various areas of power, in order for the country to take possession of its human, material and cultural resources, secure and enjoy sustainable peace and prosperity.

Paradoxically, despite the insistence of a number of men in particular and groups, in general, to contribute to preventing the access of women, it is unfortunate and strange that a number of women together contributed to preventing the access of women as well!! Removing women from the center of decision-making and policy-making is an act of sabotage, especially when women implement patriarchal agendas in return for accepting their presence in leadership positions in which they do not defend women's rights, or when uneducated women are exploited who are satisfied with positions in exchange for their silence or acquiescence to the thoughts and whims of those who Contribute to their participation in the political process. Certainly, this is not a case that concerns Iraq only, but that it is a reality in a large number of countries in the world as well, especially in developing countries, despite the urging of women to their demands in those countries, which are well-known and continuous.

The participation of women because of its critical importance in promoting democracy in the world and in Iraq in particular, through achieving gender equality in access to opportunities, rights and resources, including the right to political participation and opportunities to access it, is required of all decision-makers, whether in political parties, in the administration or in legislation, and even in the judicial community, to allow the necessary space for women, and in some cases. Provided that policies of "positive discrimination" that we felt were necessary to be practiced are adopted to involve women in many institutions as leaders or otherwise. But the wrong planning, which is based



on the distribution of interests between the various parties in Iraq, represents the largest part of the confusion facing the country. Women pay the price of situations beyond their responsibility, as was the case for the Ministry of Education, which, for the first time in the central government, nearly a woman became the minister of the largest ministry, most of which were women (more than 70%). However, two weeks later, after Parliament approved Ms. Shaima Al-Hayali as Minister of Education, she was asked to submit her resignation for political reasons related to her brothers. This is how women are forced to sacrifice and pay for the mistakes of men in all cases. With all of the above, in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, a few years ago, a woman held the acting Ministry of Education.

These methods of evading the full rights of women testify that there is a problem created by males, which is the weakness of men's trust in women, to the point where it requires something to change a woman from a certain position, unfortunately often not replaced by another woman! At a time when Iraqi women do not lack competence and the ability to lead! Rather, it is as if the decision-makers are waiting for any excuse to push women out of any leadership position!

Therefore, women find all that the Iraqi state offers to women are insufficient steps and do not comply with what the Constitution stipulates in many of its articles, including Article (20): which states: *"Citizens, men and women, have the right to participate in public affairs, and to enjoy political rights, including the right to vote, elect and be elected."* The constitution did not recognize any symbolic participation in any position in the Iraqi state. Rather, it is a full and equal right for all, who are equal under the necessary conditions.

The constitution needs respect, and equality in political and civil rights is clearly guaranteed in the light of a constitution that stipulates rights and freedoms in no small part. But there is a need to enact laws based on an interpretation of this constitution and not to adhere to the laws of old temporary constitutions, which have been canceled and to find an alternative to them, especially in all issues that affect equality and human dignity.

It seems that the psychological state of the drafters of Iraq's laws is scattered and complicated between what is considered good and does not need to change, and what is considered the subject of cancellation or replacement, perhaps with another law that is more acceptable and closer to the inherited existence, and this represents a serious challenge in the face of the required modernization for contemporary generations.

This is at the level of civil legislation, not to mention the continuous interference between positive law and Islamic law represented in Article 2 of the Constitution, which enjoys infinitely wide areas of effective authority in determining, and indeed, in preventing any law that is inconsistent with the pillars of Islam:

Article 2: First: Islam is the official religion of the state, and it is a basic source of legislation

:2A / It is not permissible to enact a law that contradicts the constants of the provisions of Islam

Imagine the interpretations that will be imposed on lawmakers while Iraq is internationally bound by international norms and charters that have become an integral part of its legislation. Is there any



awareness that this depth of complexity also undermines the consideration of the religious and cultural diversity of the Iraqi people, which requires necessary consideration, to enable the continuation of the political process in democracy? Evidence for this is the campaigns and correspondences of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, in order to change the national ID law, Article (26: B) to end the injustice against non-Muslim minors, who are automatically provided with civil status IDs in which the religion is written: "Muslim" and this is coercion, caused by Islamization one of their fathers. Thus, this law, since its drafting and its harshest amendments, has caused the immigration of large numbers of Christians, Sabeans- Mandaean and Yazidis, and they were affected by a ruthless family schism.

Urgently, the responses of the concerned institutions in the Sunni and Shiite endowments to the demands of our organization in this regard were that they violate Article 2 of the Constitution! Therefore, as far as the forms relate to society as a whole, children, women, a group, various minorities or any other aspect of societal diversity, it is necessary to diversify the sources of legislation to avoid discrimination for the sake of religion, harming the incompetence of children and marginalization, which are currently regulated by law, and accordingly, this is a flagrant violation. Meanwhile, codifying, generalizing and forcibly imposing interpretations do not bring a solution to any problem. On the contrary, it exacerbates it and negatively affects the process of building peace and societal security at all levels: including economic, cultural and, more importantly, political. Disobedience is born, emigration increases, oppression spreads and violations appear, if not to cancel development in its various dimensions and things reach the point where we are now. We note, if the commentators want a balanced interpretation of Article 2 of the Constitution, that there is room for expansion since the phrase "a basic source" can be understood as giving the possibility of resorting to other additional sources as well. Although it is not necessarily a "basic source" for Muslims, it is important for non-Muslims. Thus, the reduction of discrimination due to religious differences comes. With this, we have come to a solution to a complex problem.

2.2 Iraqi State Efforts to Reduce Violence:

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has monitored a number of flagrant violations as a result of the escalating violence during the year 2021, according to the sources of the Ministry of Interior, which recorded groups of victims: 335 abandoned bodies were found, most of them women and children. Various explosions with explosive devices, following clan disputes, also claimed the lives of 1,008 people, as the number of clan fights reached 6493 shots. The Iraqis also lived in unforgivable terror because of the assassinations that ended the lives of at least 10 people and different personalities, in addition to eight assassination attempts. Kidnapping has also become a phenomenon that has hidden (515) people and exposed (450) others to threats, and the disappearance or loss of 287 people and 31 cases of electronic blackmail.

In 2021 alone, Iraq recorded 5,000 cases of violence against women in Baghdad and the rest of the provinces, according to Ali Al-Bayati, a member of the High Commission for Human Rights in an interview with Al Jazeera Net, explained that among the 3 societal groups, women topped the lists of domestic violence in Iraq, followed by the elderly and then children, noting that about 15,000 cases of violence against the three groups were monitored in 2020.



-- In the Kurdistan Region, as well as in southern Iraq and Baghdad, the number of women who were killed out of honor and other black excuses reaching the activists increased. We cannot but mention, by way of example, but not limited to, some situations, and unfortunately, the list is long, in the absence of reliable official statistics, not to mention the increasing number of suicides that have become the guise of criminals:

-The body of a woman who was shot at was found near the city of Sulaymaniyah

Local media quoted the head of the "Gender Affairs" department in the office of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq that the Deputy Prime Minister, Qubad Talabani, directed not to bury the body of the woman who was found, in the city of Sulaymaniyah, before determining her identity. Instructing the concerned authorities that "any woman who is exposed to a similar incident will not be buried without identifying her identity and knowing the reasons for her death, and he stressed the need to identify the woman's killers and arrest them.

-- A day before this crime, there was a similar crime in Sulaymaniyah as well, where a security force found the body of the woman who died after being shot in the "Bakrah Jaw" area on the outskirts of Sulaymaniyah.

--Earlier, local media quoted Zeno Rashid, one of the region's activists, "the statistics announced by government institutions in Iraqi Kurdistan show that 40 women were killed, burned or committed suicide for various reasons during the past four months.", Pointing out that "these statistics are inaccurate, and we believe that the number is greater, and it is increasing every day... (France Press on December 14, 2021). This represents a massacre against women, and legal accountability must be held against the perpetrators and those behind them:

".. I do not remember from those moments except the last of them before I was lying on the ground with blood flowing from my face after hitting my head against the wall several times, and I found myself after days in the hospital, and I am still treating my facial deformities until now, despite the passage of 6 months since my separation from my husband, who used to unload his anger in my body, beating every day."

This is how Fatima Jaafar, 23, told Al Jazeera Net about the violence she was subjected to at the hands of her husband, who made their home located in the Musalla neighborhood in Kirkuk governorate (northeastern Iraq), more like a prison, despite the passage of less than a year since her marriage to him, to decide finally breaking up with him (Jazeera net) 18/12/2021

Fatima was not the only one who recently experienced spousal violence in Iraq. She was preceded by the 20-year-old Nurzan Al-Shammari, who was stabbed to death by her brother and cousins in late August 2021 in front of the public in the Jadiriyah area (in the center of the capital, Baghdad), which is the incident that ignited the social networking sites and public opinion. What is shameful, rather, the source of these crimes is the Iraqi law, which authorizes these crimes by mitigating punishments exclusively for men and releasing them as criminals forever.



- The Media Center of the Supreme Judicial Council in Iraq revealed earlier that 1449 cases of violence against women were registered out of a total of 1543 cases of domestic violence that were registered in the months (June, July, and August) during the past 2021 in the courts of the Baghdad Appeal Presidency Rusafa.

- The official spokesman for the Iraqi Interior, Major General Saad Maan, revealed that 3,637 cases of husbands assaulting their wives were recorded out of a total of 5,292 cases of domestic violence recorded in the capital, Baghdad, and the rest of the country's governorates in the first half of 2021. Violence against women is one of the biggest challenges that Iraq still struggles to find solutions to or reduce its incidence.

As observers, we see the persistence of crises and the weakness of the legal system in the face of tribal customs and habits, a major reason for the increase in this phenomenon. This paved the way for many cases of violence against women not being reported, due to social stigma and fear of responding to violence.

We hope that the results of the October 2021 elections will bring a government capable of absorbing the seriousness of the rampant violence to start finding the necessary solutions and help itself in achieving what can be achieved in eliminating the foundations of violence in general, and not just patching it up, which will primarily serve women and children, as they are the two most affected groups. Taking positive steps for the "integrated survey" with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and in cooperation with the Ministry of Planning, is a source of hope in light of the continuous absence of the general statistical process in Iraq. In other words, the announcement of a project that has been implemented and is now published in the second phase of it for the year 2021 is the "integrated survey" implemented by the Ministry of Planning as a very necessary step despite its delay. This project contributed to the process of conducting an "integrated survey" of the situation of Iraqi women, which includes all governorates of Iraq, including the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. It seems that this integrated survey focused on the social and health conditions of Iraqi women, and this is considered to be a closer approach to women to gather as much information as possible about them so that the statistical figures express the circumstances surrounding women that have profound effects on their behavior, public health, and family, social and political empowerment and the essential role that women represent in the development process. The survey report referred to above clarifies the women's employment index, which attests that 90.8% of women do not work, and only 92% of those who work, of whom only 63% are in rural areas, 27% in urban areas. This is the basis of the extreme poverty of women, that is, the lack of economic independence, which is the most lethal violation of the status of women.

2-3 Legalized domestic and political violence against women and its impact on society

2-3-1 Domestic violence



The statistics of the Integrated Survey for the year 2021, in its second report led by the Ministry of Planning with the support of the United Nations Population Fund, and which was previously referred to as the patterns of violence practiced by the husband toward women, indicated that the percentage of jealousy of the husband exceeds 63.4%, which is the prevailing pattern of violence against women. This is followed by the reduction of contact with others by 34.7%, and then by the intervention of choosing clothes by 32.1%, then by 17.4%, not allowing the family income to be known, and 10.4% were prevented from expressing an opinion.

- 9 women were killed during the month of April 2021, due to the sedimentation of society that was entrenched in it due to the hate speech that is itself practiced today by platforms against activists and opinion holders to kill and kidnap them.
- The killing of a woman in a country belonging to Salah al-Din Governorate at the hands of her brother on the pretext of honor, and she is a mother of seven children, they live in a camp in Sulaymaniyah governorate, and she was subjected to violence by her husband. (5,225) divorce cases were registered in Iraqi courts only during the month of September.
- Through the Dijla satellite channel, a seventy-year-old woman tells what happened to her in the village of Al-Imam in Diyala Governorate, when a group stormed their home and killed her 80-year-old husband with more than thirty bullets.

Although the Iraqi constitution explicitly and clearly prohibits "all forms of violence and abuse in the family," only the Kurdistan Region of Iraq has a law on domestic violence. In addition, the Iraqi Criminal Code criminalizes physical assault. However, this law does not explicitly mention domestic violence.

In addition, Article 41(1) gives the husband a legal right to "punish" his wife, and it also grants parents the right to discipline their children "within the limits provided by law or custom." Therefore, these laws, and their limited accountability for perpetrators of violence against women, and subjecting them to codified and imposed traditions and customs more than positive laws, did not address the issue of escalating violence against women at the family and political levels.

In the years 2019 and 2020, the Iraqi parliament's efforts to pass a law against domestic violence stopped, although the first draft of the law was completed in 2011 and submitted for approval in the Parliament in 2015. It was read firstly and secondly and the third reading was delayed until the end of the parliamentary session, which led to the return of the draft law to the Council of Ministers.

It is important for Iraqis in general and female members of parliament, in particular, to know that there is no federal law that defines domestic violence or violence against women, its forms, and the state's mechanisms responsible for addressing it. It is important for Iraqis in general and female members of parliament in particular, that there is no federal law that defines domestic violence or violence against women, its forms, and the state's mechanisms responsible for addressing it.

In addition, the implementation of laws continues to be affected by corruption, nepotism and interpretations based on religious and tribal norms. Moreover, there is no clarity about who is responsible for implementing the domestic violence law, which creates confusion and leads to a



lack of leadership to implement the law. The role of the reform committees responsible for stopping gender-based violence without judicial intervention is not clear and they do not have monitoring mechanisms, such as the community police.

2-3-2 Political violence:

In the countries of the Levant, the situation is very similar in practices, because the political systems are also similar. The conditions of women go back to similar foundations, as the late Egyptian women's rights activist Dr. Nawal El-Saadawi explained why women in the Middle East did not achieve success in the struggle for their rights. She says: It is not possible for women to be emancipated under a military and imperialist patriarchal system, where women are ruled by force and not by justice, with a fake democracy and not with freedom."

We see in Iraq the complete normalization of political violence, and despite the constitutionality of women's participation in the political process and the clarity of the election law in this regard, what is hidden is greater. During the electoral campaign, patriarchal practices against women were prevalent in vile attempts to subjugate them and undermine their reputation in order to pressure them to withdraw. We saw the roots of this fact rooted in the Iraqi male mentality, even in the statements of the new generations and some of the women during the election campaign, where the candidates were subjected to a lot of verbal violations, the tearing of their pictures and their removal from their places, and they were exposed to publicly humiliating calls, especially through electronic attacks that were at the height of hate speech. In some cases in Mosul, we spotted a female candidate who was targeted because she was from a well-known family and her victory was imminent, she said, but even the head of her clan forced her to submit to his orders to withdraw under intense threats. However, she did not accept the submission and insisted to continue. Unfortunately, she did not win because of fraud and hostile propaganda against her.

However, according to the results of the monitoring carried out by the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization in Mosul and supported by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and the management of the Iraqi Women's Institute, it was found after keeping pace with monitoring violations against women candidates in Mosul, along with a large number of Iraqi human rights organizations. This election was much better than the previous ones in terms of fraud and less violence against women candidates.

2-4 Iraq at the top of the estimates

Iraq, according to experts' estimates, is among the most vulnerable people today. The indicators of the general situation in Iraq can be described as fragile, and this is the result of a set of approved crises, including conflict and displacement. According to the Humanitarian Needs identified for 2021, 75% of women and girls and 25% of men and boys are at risk from various forms of gender-based violence. Furthermore, 77% of GBV incidents are related to domestic violence, which increased during the coronavirus crisis. The spread of the Corona epidemic came to multiply inequalities between the genders and social inequalities, and therefore there was a rise in the rate of gender-based violence, especially domestic violence. Some of the causes of gender-based



violence that have been reported are the loss of sources of income or livelihood opportunities, staying indoors with the family during periods of curfew, in addition to increased levels of stress and anxiety.

Iraqi women bear what no one else can bear, in terms of violence, whose primary school, unfortunately, is the family whose patterns are attributed to outdated traditions and customs that produce legalized political and social violence against women, causing her lack of real opportunities in health services, work and administrative status, which allows her to be a decision-maker. The best evidence is the absence of her presence in political positions. I repeat that its existence is zero and below zero. The rates of women occupying leadership positions are still low and sovereignty is zero.

. Of course, it becomes clear to everyone that the basis for this marginalization and legalized violence against women in the family and in politics is the hatred that lies in the lowly regard towards women.

In 2019, the United Nations recognized the global spread of hate speech as a "threat to democratic values, social stability and peace" and adopted the United Nations Strategy and Action Plan on Hate Speech. The strategy defines this term as "any type of communication, in speech, writing or behavior, that attacks or uses derogatory and discriminatory language with reference to a person or group on the basis of identity, in other words, on the basis of religion, race, nationality, colour, origin, gender, or any other factor than identity."

The fact should not be overlooked, namely, that what women face from discrimination is based on the hatred that results in political violence that limits women's participation in some service positions and tasks, below the sovereign level and full, effective and wide participation in the decision-making process, which remained the preserve of men. All ministries occupied by women were service, and there is rarely a female deputy minister or female director-general in recent governments. As for the levels of the three presidencies and their deputies, there is no woman at all!

Historical experiences in societies that have experienced conflict have proven that the negative repercussions for women extend beyond the conflict, where their role in peace negotiations, reconstruction programs, political decision-making and national reconciliation is neglected, which contradicts the contents of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which demands An active role for women in the peace and security process in post-conflict situations, despite the strategic plan to implement this resolution, the marginalization continues. For example, we find historically the exclusion of women in formal and informal peace negotiations, as well as their neglect in many reconstructions and economic recovery programs and in disarmament and demobilization programs. Women also began to face a problem of employment in the formal sector after the return of men from the conflict. In Iraq, even when men are busy or dead in wars, they have become substitutes for men during more than a decade of wars, for most government service jobs with the exception of senior and sovereign positions or even as ministers. The minister, the undersecretary and even most of the general managers had to be men. In order for women not to occupy these



positions, the previous regime arranged exceptions for men for the purpose of senior positions, and no position was assigned to any woman.

We hope that the new government will benefit from the Tunisian experience, so that Tunisia does not remain the only country that has realized the importance of women's participation and their leading role in decision-making, and in understanding and diagnosing the flaws in the political chaos and ways to find the most wonderful solution for a new government formed by a respected Tunisian woman, Mrs. Najla Boudin, a university professor in geology, bringing the number of women ministers to 10 out of 25 members of the Council of Ministers. May God bless the people who, at last, realized that the greatest flaw is in them and not in the strangers.

So if we want to compare, we see that what the Iraqi state offers is weak and has not reached the level of achieving an important part of what is required for the advancement of women, because the actual work is still slow. We need a clear and precise legal definition of violence. Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread, persistent and destructive human rights violations in our world today, and remains largely unknown due to the impunity, silence and stigma surrounding it.

2-5 In general, violence manifests in physical, sexual, psychological forms, etc. and includes:

Intimate partner violence or cohabitation, refers to behaviors of an intimate partner or ex-partner that cause harm or suffering to women, whether physical, sexual or psychological, including physical abuse, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and control behaviors.

Sexual violence is "any sexual act or attempt to engage in a sexual act or other act directed against a person's sexual activity using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, anywhere. It includes:

-Sexual violence and harassment (rape, forced sexual acts, unwanted sexual harassment, child sexual abuse, forced marriage, street harassment, stalking, cyber-harassment, human trafficking (slavery and sexual exploitation); female genital mutilation.

The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether it occurs in public or private life"

The catastrophe of underage marriage is increasing

During 2021, the marriage of a 12-year-old girl caused a sensation among the various segments of Iraqi society, and she was the one whose case was announced by her mother, but the real number is greater than the level of crimes against childhood that must be held accountable. The following statistics testify to the tragic reality of childhood and domestic violence in Iraq:

The issue of underage marriage and out-of-court marriage is still taking its toll in Iraq with the support of extremists who see the female as nothing but a pot to respond to sexual gluttony, so



they are trying to legalize the marriage of underage girls from the age of 9! The following data indicates the social status of women and girls, according to the Ministry of Planning.

- High rates of marriage for minors, as the percentage of married women at the national level aged (12 years) and over reached (53.9%), and the average age at first marriage for females is (20.8) years.

Assessments and surveys conducted by the Ministry of Planning with the support of the United Nations in Iraq indicate that one out of every five women (21%) aged between 15-49 years has suffered physical violence at the hands of her husband, and one in three (33%) women have experienced psychological abuse or abuse. Some reports state that nearly (50%) of married women have been subjected to some form of violence at the hands of their husbands. 46% of girls between the ages of ten and fourteen years have experienced violence at least once by a family member, and 46% of currently married women have experienced at least one type of violence at the hands of their husband, and 44.5% of them have been exposed to emotional violence, 5.5% have been exposed to physical violence, and 9.3% have been exposed to sexual violence.

2-6 Some global indicators

Published global estimates from the World Health Organization indicate that 1 in 3 women (30%) worldwide will experience physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of an intimate partner or non-partner in her lifetime. Most of it the partner practices it.

Globally as a whole, almost a third (27%) of women aged 15-49 who are in a sexual relationship report experiencing some form of physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of their partner. Violence can negatively affect women's physical, psychological, sexual and reproductive health, and increase the risk of HIV infection in some settings, while violence against women can be prevented.

At the global level as a whole, almost a third of women (27%) between the ages of 15 and 49 benefit from all sectors to seriously contribute to this work, and in particular legislation to advance the enactment of laws that not only prevent the occurrence of cases of violence. Rather, it also addresses the situations of violence practiced under by-laws that consider women as the targeted, disruptive and wasted half of society, and even this is the basis for the lack of sustainable development, peace, and social and economic stability.

United Nations reports indicate that violence is the most widespread, persistent and destructive human rights violation in today's world, and gender inequality and the spread of violence still exist in all parts of the world. In Europe, we find Germany, which topped the European countries in the rates of women's exposure to physical violence, with 30,000 cases, more than 25,000 cases of sexual assault, and about 7,000 cases of rape, followed by France, Sweden and Belgium. The strange thing in this reality is that these countries have been practicing democracy and respecting freedoms, etc., for nearly a century, and they have adopted international texts to combat violence in all its forms, especially violence against women, and where laws protect everyone, and human rights issues are understood in an organized manner, that is, most national laws take into account international obligations in this regard. Why then is this awful phenomenon of a partner daring to practice



violence against his partner? Without any doubt, the largest share in these practices is in the hands of males!

-Globally, up to 38% of murders of women are committed by intimate partners.

Also, 2012 statistics indicate that about half of the women victims of premeditated murder, all over the world, were killed by their intimate partners or a member of their family, compared to 6 percent of males.

After careful consideration and a scientific analysis of the various situations referred to in this presentation, and through the accumulated experience in dealing with different types of cases, it was found that this conflict testifies to the existence of a “rooted and continuous power relationship”, which pushes the partners to practice violence as a means of curing the lameness of the losers due to the lack of the possibility of achieving a “balance of power” which may not be accepted or ignored by one of the parties concerned the art of access to it. Most often it is males who seek to possess and install more power and narcissism than females. Indeed, the basis of this issue lies in family education first, and the extent to which it is affected by education, culture, traditions and genetic heritage also plays a course.

We should not overlook an important matter, which is the doubling the immigration to those countries and most of the immigrants are from the developing world. Those fleeing violence and the difficulty of a decent economic life, carry their cultures with them and soon forget the reasons that prompted them to emigrate. Little by little they bring back what they gained in their cultures and practice things as if they were not in the country of law and accountability. The matter becomes different from their countries of origin only in the force of the law that holds accountable anyone who violates it. Nevertheless, we repeat and say that violence against women is not limited to a particular culture or nationality.

In his speech at the conference announcing the National Strategy for the Advancement of Women, Dr. Olorimi Sogenro, representative of the United Nations Population Fund, Iraq, said: “In 2018, Iraq entered a new phase of reconstruction and development. However, there will be no sustainable peace building, reconstruction, or development if the human rights of women and girls continue to be violated, and as long as only one woman, or one girl suffers from gender-based violence..” While the words of Iraqi officials including the Circle Empowerment of Women was full of wishes, ambition and promises without a single issue progressing for the better.

So the 2021 elections can raise the level of rhetoric to action if the winners feel responsible for what every woman and man's vote implies from anticipation and hopes to embark on the context of sustainable development which is a human right of every individual. To achieve this, it is required that each sector assumes its responsibilities, such as health, and plays an important role in providing women exposed to violence with comprehensive health care, as an entry point for referring them to other support services that may be required. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has a key role in providing necessary techniques, whether at the level of improving the economic situation through positive discrimination policies in the labor market or finding qualitative service means to treat cases of victims of violence for shelter and listening to them for psychological treatment,



through specialists and legal solutions, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior in order to provide personal security, each of these institutions is required to strive to reduce, if not completely end, the effects of violence against women.

2-7 Women in the countryside

As for the suffering experienced by women in the Iraqi countryside, the picture appears bleak, as women are treated there with clear inferiority, to the extent that they are considered a commodity for masculine benefits. As for the suffering experienced by women in the Iraqi countryside, the picture appears bleak, as women are treated there with clear inferiority, to the extent that they are considered a commodity for masculine benefits! While she testified to her abilities from the first condition under which "it is not possible" neither for a man nor for a woman to be neither leaders nor even human beings if they do not rely on the capabilities inherent in women from the first moment of their creation in her given womb until their death. She does not abandon them, even if their return or their need for her after a certain age becomes less urgent and emotional. It remains the most wonderful tool for peace and tolerance. Whereas in the Iraqi countryside, a woman is severely held accountable to death, not only for what is considered a washing of shame but even if she gets sick, is considered a disgrace. She is not presented for treatment, until it is too late, to prevent the partner or any of her partners to avoid people talking about him by exposing her to doctors. Rather, she is left until her health worsens so that she can be delivered to hospitals!

2-8 Wonder, how long will we remain unconscious?

We all know that all the woes that have passed through Iraq and the tragedies and loss of construction opportunities that have occurred are a manly industry "with distinction". If anyone doubts this fact, perhaps he will answer the question, what happened to Iraq in the presence of women? Is not everything that Iraq suffers from since the formation of the modern Iraqi state made by men and not by women? Therefore, when we call to pay attention to this field and historical reality, the Iraqi women parliamentarians in the new parliament should pay attention to this, and work according to effective mechanisms and a strong awareness that can build the necessary self-confidence for the Iraqi women to converse with their male peers and test political arts and effective participation in the establishment of steps that would bring about the necessary change to build a democratic state that relies mainly on the margin of patriotism, and not on the basis of the current abhorrent sectarian classification, which is led by men seeking to install more power and its benefits where its results are destructive bargains for the capabilities of a country, which enjoys an enormous human and material wealth that wastes and kills the patriotism without getting his most basic rights and not preserving his dignity.

For all these reasons, today more than ever, effective women's participation is required, as they are the basis of family building and not the basis of ruin. They are the basis of life, giving and maintaining it in the first place and not a tool to destroy life. How can reason accept the hypothesis of considering her incomplete as a rational human being and the imposition of racial discrimination because of sexual difference?



In addition to what is stipulated in the Iraqi constitution, there are the international obligations of Iraq through the international legitimacy for the protection of human rights, foremost among which are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international conventions and protocols of the year 1966 on economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and the United Nations Convention against all Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW) and UN Security Council Resolution 1325, not to mention the national strategies and plans that Iraq has adopted, especially since he has developed a national strategy for the advancement of women and a national plan to implement Resolution 1325, etc. What is required, then, is to implement them as an alternative to many of the violent Iraqi laws that restrict and detract from the freedom and dignity of women, as is the case with some laws that stipulate inequality, as in inheritance and child custody, etc.. No room has yet been given to amend them, and the extremist parties have not allowed the formulation of new laws that criminalize violence and marginalization of women, such as the draft law against domestic violence, which revolves around the tables of parliaments without seeing the light.

2-9 Women pay the highest price for sustainable development

In all the difficulties of societies, women pay the highest price. As countries implement lockdown measures to stem the spread of the coronavirus, violence against women, especially domestic violence, has intensified in some countries, with calls to help numbers increasing fivefold.

Under these circumstances, the United Nations Secretary-General's "Unite" campaign to end violence against women, which is a multi-year campaign aimed at preventing and eliminating violence against women and girls, focused on strengthening the call for global action to bridge funding gaps and ensure essential services for survivors of violence against women and girls during the COVID-19 crisis, on prevention and data collection, that can improve intended services to safeguard women and girls.

-Women and girls constitute half of the human capital available to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development goals. However, gender-based violence undermines human rights, destabilizes societal stability and stifles peace opportunities, disrupting the social and economic empowerment of women, the well-being of children and societies in general and the prospects for their development, as acts of violence against women are practiced in both traditional and contemporary societies, so their rates rise and forms vary and cover all age groups, social and educational levels and geographic areas.

Therefore, the lack of development in Iraq is a long-standing and painful reality, and one of its deep causes is violence against women, which has constituted and continues to be a major obstacle to eliminating all manifestations of discrimination and inequality between the genders at various levels. In traditional societies, we find violence rooted in customs and traditions to give the greatest impetus to patriarchal systems such as the clan system, making it a legal value that must be preserved despite the continuing inferior view of women's rights and status. Constitutional Article No. 45 Second: states, "The state is keen on the advancement of the Iraqi tribes and clans, takes care of their affairs in a manner consistent with religion and the law, and promotes their noble



human values, in a way that contributes to the development of society, and prohibits clan customs that are inconsistent with human rights.” The laws required to practice what this constitutional article stipulates are absent to this day. Thus it affects the decisions of the courts due to the different interpretations that are considered binding judicial procedures.

Reality testifies to the high rates of killing women with justifications to wash the shame. This crime escapes just punishment by a law that mitigates its effects with a symbolic prison. The perpetrator of the murder receives “washing of shame” praise and a look of relief at the judgments of others. This type of abuse in all its forms often occurs within clans more than in others.

Thus, violence has become an acceptable justification and an important part of societal culture to a large extent, and is practiced in most cases by men. The strangest thing is that this bitter reality is accepted by a number of women themselves! Because of the legalization of violence, it is justified and legitimized as a “natural” and “right” and duty of men to discipline women!! While the truth is an affirmation of masculinity by the makers of laws and customs who are only men and it is clarified by the Iraqi Penal Code.

This is what made many women themselves believe that it is in their interest to maintain the existing power relations for the benefit of the man, who thus makes them feel weak and inferior despite the negative effects that they inflict on them in the long run. The issue of persuading women of this reality, which goes to a degree of deification of masculinity, often occurs due to the lack or deprivation of women from education or their poor economic condition

Unfortunately, the lack of economic independence, which includes the largest number of Iraqi women, is one of the main factors in the normalization of violence against women, because extending a hand to demand what should be spent on the simplest needs of women's life depends on the psyche of the man and his belief that women like him need the money to live and behave normally.

-- Men (fathers) in tribal areas seek not to educate girls and women in order to marry them off early. Commercial deals are concluded that are no less important than the crime of human trafficking in order to establish the principle of subjugating her as a free maid in exchange for the family benefiting from the dowry, which is often high, especially in the countryside. This is what determines her abilities and destiny and permits the usurpation of her right to a free life, and she is defined as a sexual vessel that produces children. Also, according to the whims of males, it can be changed at any time and for any reason, or to share her private life with more than one woman, as a result of legalizing polygamy, which completely abolishes any meaning of private and intimate life as one of the most basic human rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international texts.

It is worth mentioning that with all the above-mentioned exploitation of the entity and capabilities of women, there is a hidden truth, rarely light is shed on the depth of the impact it causes, which is the ability of women to adapt and normalize their lives with all circumstances. This matter is understood by the man as a weakness and his victory over her, and he often considers her to be mere subordination to him! While this conditioning is an ability that is provided to the woman in



the nature of her fruitful femininity, like a tree that defies different environmental conditions by continuing on strong roots, and bears fruit in quantity and quality according to those conditions. That is, she is adapted to the environment in which she knows that she must remain, and makes the new reality intellectual and practical reality. The example of marriage is one among the many examples of life where the woman bears witness to the latent ability in her being to change the environment of her childhood and youth to enter another environment, where she cultivates to give the expected fruits. They are not limited to the love of the husband and children, but also to the great sacrifices of everything related to the duty of motherhood and the family as a whole, which without her, it cannot be at least human. The essence of this development (environment change) is her bringing a legacy of joy and peace to the heart of her partner and his family, to share with intimate unanimity the person whom she chooses to form a new family that will continue a life biography in the service of man in the various stages of life and its requirements.

- For all these deep reasons, neither forced marriage is acceptable nor is the marriage of underage girls because it does not arrange for a valid and purposeful marriage mechanism. The scene wastes a woman's right to everything, perhaps even a smile, and she is preoccupied with accumulating violence and the scourge that she will receive from the partner and his family, and perhaps the surrounding community, considering her a worthless commodity. Her existence is like the presence of a machine or piece of furniture managed to satisfy the sexual hunger of her partner and provide daily service like any bowl in the house. If we look closely at the issue of a happy life, in the second aspect added to the degraded life of women due to unacceptable marriage, we will discover that there is a hell life for the husband, who cannot feel happiness and true partnership with the human being who shares his life and does not his worship of slavery. All of this results from not establishing this consensus that is called marriage on its correct foundations, which is the mutual love between the two persons that naturally begins with mutual attraction and turns into attachment and love with all required sacrifices in life, awareness and responsible approval.

-- To summarize what we wanted to clarify on the issue of violence against women in Iraq, we can say that violence against women in Iraq is neither a short-term nor a recent phenomenon, but rather a process organized by laws and rooted in contradictions in thought and practices. It is continuous and supported in the face of sustainable development that cannot be achieved as long as there is no comprehensive planning to involve women, nor realistic specialized human rights mechanisms that aid the implementation of the strategies launched by the state.

"Male domination is required to be ended globally, and Iraq is an inseparable part of this world"

The safest way that enables Iraq to launch and establish the implementation of its national plan is by legislating new humanized laws that are drafted by men and women experts in law and human rights from inside and outside the Council of Ministers and Parliament. The civil society that is concerned with various specializations and professions, among those who have the ability to contribute to the formulation of Laws and their announcement to the public opinion participate too. In addition to the participation of the media in society in general, especially human rights specialists, from the authorities concerned with women's rights as well as experts in national law. All this is before presenting the project to Parliament and then various readings in Parliament until



legislation and introduction to it. This is in order to formulate laws that take into account the need for diversity in all its forms and in line with the importance of the value of the human being as a rational and dynamic being. It is not possible to achieve combating violence against women without resorting to the spirit of international human rights texts that establish equality in dignity and rights between women and men as the basis of thought and goal that all authorities must be aware of. Iraq is bound by international human rights law and the international charter, which has become an integral part of the Iraqi legal system. The defect is in the inability to benefit from international legislation properly during the formulation or amendment of laws on the one hand and the absence of appropriate mechanisms in the frameworks of implementation in reality on the other hand.

3- The Iraqi children are marginalized and exploited in the corrupt markets and they are killed in cold blood

The Iraqi High National Commission revealed that there are 5 million orphans in Iraq and 8 thousand missing Iraqi children. These numbers are really shocking! (Arabic Post 12-12-2021)

Some approximate statistics provoke the exploitation of children in various forms that are disgusting. The social researcher, Ibtisam Al-Shammai³ revealed "there are more than 500,000 Iraqi children who are at risk of begging, human trafficking and hard work", (Al-Nahar Iraqi Newspaper, November 2021).

- The Iraqi child does not know that he has an international day he should celebrate. The Iraqi authorities' lack of interest in the child's life makes him robbed of his childhood, but he is forced to do hard work with family excuses also due to the poor economic situation and the lack of adult employment, which exacerbates material and mental poverty. Children are subjected to exploitation and trafficking and are forced to do hard work." In addition, "the Iraqi child suffers from deprivation and the absence of government attention...

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored the escalation of domestic violence against children during 2021, especially in the young age groups. Here are some examples:

- 1- A father sets out to burn his daughter in the Hindiya district of Karbala after a dispute over her marriage dowry
- 2- Our organization has reported the violation of childhood in Iraq, especially the girl in the city of Najaf, who is lying on the ground in the cold winter weather
- 3- A 17-year-old girl committed suicide by shooting herself inside a complex, without knowing the reasons in Najaf
- 4-Brothers marry sisters and a father kills his son and 18 months child girl (video)
- 5- A father abuses his 4-year-old girl child by burning her hands and feet in Kirkuk, under the pretext of she is naughty.

³ Ibtisam Al-Shammari, Al-Nahar Iraqi newspaper - November 2021

6- Kidnapping the child Haider Muhammad Al-Zamili for publishing caricatures of a well-known popular figure and then found dead and thrown into the river.

7- The Minister of Interior, Othman Al-Ghanimi, directed that legal measures must be taken against two suspects who abused a boy in Diwaniyah.

8- Three children died east of Baghdad after their parents left them in a closed car. The source said that "three children (two boys and a girl) were left by their parents in a locked wheel in the Al-Baladiyat area, east of Baghdad, which led to their death after they struggled of suffocation" (a security source).

9- Marriage of an Iraqi girl (a minor) despite an appeal from her mother after her ex-husband forced the girl to marry at the age of 12.



Children in Tahrir Square learn who their civilizations are from the Freedom Monument and how the image of a child on the monument means they are the future

A spokesman for the Ministry of Planning, Abed Al-Zahra Al-Hindawi, explained that "with regard to the age groups of the population, the category of economically active people in the working-age population from (15-64) years...", meaning that the age group is 15 years of age and they are minors who have been omitted from childhood because they are in leading the economically efficient category! While this is a flagrant violation of the rights of the child, whatever the justifications, meaning, out of 40 million Iraqis, the age group of 15 years is among the most numerous in Iraq, making the group (15-64) years (56.5%) of the total population of Iraq, which represents more than 40 million people. According to the same source, this percentage is followed by the age group of young people from (0-14) years, which constitutes 40.4% of the total population of Iraq. While the elderly (65 years) and over constitute only 3.1%. The estimates of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2018, the employment of children between the ages of 5-14 are estimated at 5%! So, what is the percentage of the age group of 15-18 year-olds that falls in the forefront with the age group of 64 years? Are not more than 6 million boys and girls exploited and their rights violated as a child, who does not fall within the framework of the labor law and its conditions fairly. Exploitation and making the child material for human trafficking in the markets of corrupt slaves" testifies to this bitter reality. Even women entered this market that destroyed humanity. News agencies reported that an Iraqi midwife took advantage of her profession in agreement with the families in exchange for money and according to one of the documented witness confessions, it was agreed to pay 12



million Iraqi dinars (About \$8,230) for a male child and six (6) million for a female. This is how newborns are sold, and God knows which criminal party is behaving with its members. These crimes, which were publicly published in newspapers, including the Iraqi newspaper An-Nahar, are the duties of the Iraqi authorities, whose administrative track has been frozen by politicians, submerged in its political sterility in order to assert the more special interests of the powerful. This is in addition to the widespread situation of children being killed by relatives and others and kidnapped by criminal gangs, not to mention their exploitation by the owners of money, and all this is due to the government's marginalization of this age group (zero-18 years) that is important for the future of the country. Initially, these flagrant violations make Iraq subject to the legal issue nationally and internationally.

The High National Commission for Human Rights revealed that there are 45,000 children without official identification papers, as a result of their parents' affiliation with ISIS. This is a legal and administrative challenge to which a radical solution must be found to prevent the succession of terrorism in light of the weak capabilities that Iraq is making to get rid of it.

3-1 Schools and their scarcity with overcrowding of students and children in classes

As for the scarcity of schools, it still shows Iraq's need for thousands of decent school buildings, not mud buildings, as happened in some areas. Two years ago, UNICEF confirmed that in Iraq there are schools that are overcrowded, where there are 80 children in one primary class! In Diyala, one of the observers said that in one class there are more than 75 children in many schools. These are catastrophic numbers that contribute to the deterioration of the level of education, and they are unacceptable numbers not at the level of achieving the least possible educational gain and education in general and less than the health side. It is a legal waste of the rights of the child who spends long hours in school to develop his abilities. While the natural basic number required in most countries of the world does not exceed 25 students.

This phenomenon is one of the main factors in children dropping out of school, as the student's morale drops and his faith in the possibility of teaching him in the right way ends. Estimates by specialists indicate that Iraq still needs more than 7,500 schools to get rid of caravan schools, mud buildings and others. Here below is a picture that is a model for a school every student in Iraq deserves. Our organization, " Hammurabi Human Rights Organization ", contributed to its achievement by convincing 3 French non-governmental institutions that funded the project and Hammurabi Human Rights Organization to implement it.



An elementary school was reconstructed by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization after it was destroyed by ISIS. An atmosphere of joy overwhelms the students and teachers after they return to it

4- Corruption in Iraq during 2021

Corruption in Iraq in 2021 remained a miraculous disruptive tool to block any real advancement in the face of development and political entitlements that could draw clear landmarks for sustainable human development with clear graphic lines.

The year 2021 witnessed certain measures from the government represented by Prime Minister Mustafa Al-Kazemi, but they are generally patching measures. They did not address the focus of corruption, which no single governmental and partisan institution is without if we take this description at the level of individuals or public institutions. While the information indicates that corruption in Iraq moves with an institutional framework, defenses and repression for any party that moves to confront it. From the accurate diagnosis, we can draw a number of the moving and beneficiary fingers, and some of them have regional and international extensions. With the increase in the number of beneficiaries of it, the necessary measures to confront it need perseverance, deterrent judicial achievements and the issuance of periodic reports in the steps that include disclosure and accountability in front of the Iraqi public opinion.

It has been confirmed beyond any doubt that most of the corrupt are in the political and partisan version, and that the other objectives funded by it are followers with accurate classification, and from here it can be said that there is a wide system of work, cover-up, dilution and justification, so the big heads remained without addressing them.

There are questions raised and Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has received a number of them regarding the mechanism adopted by the Integrity Commission in dealing with the phenomenon. Has the Commission been subject to selectivity to uncover some corruption files? Is it subjected to political pressures from this party or that, and what about the corruption files in which several different political parties participate in managing the country, but they agree on the mutual benefit through corruption operations that these parties cover up on each other. Including,



for example, what was revealed by leaked information about the reality of corruption in the Ministries of Commerce and Electricity, and why the Integrity Commission refrains from issuing an annual “black book” report on political figures who knew about corruption operations they carried out. As well as explaining how the Commission can take a judicial procedural step to dismantle complex major corruption operations

On the other hand, it is credited to the Integrity Commission that it succeeded, to a modest extent, in thwarting corruption schemes, laying hands and making records of them before or at the moment of their implementation. Despite the importance of these preventive measures, unfortunately, they are very few compared to looting and robbery of public money and the extension to all economic service activities. As for development projects, they are scarce and most of them have been reluctant, as the hands of corruption have continued to gnaw at them.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes, through field follow-ups and documentary reports received from human rights sources related to the courts, that the number of corruption cases resolved by these courts during the year 2021 is not originally commensurate with the size of the cases in which preliminary investigations were conducted, and in the added sense that there is a lack of resolution in the cases that are supposed to be resolved by the Commission Integrity and has deposited it to the judiciary for legal action.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has information indicating that the process of recovering looted funds is still very slow, while this trend should top the list of judicial measures taken. The authorities concerned with this issue should issue periodic comparisons between the looted funds and the recovered funds. Does the value of those recovered funds match the value of the looted funds in the same cases? This is one of the logical questions that the Integrity Commission should answer.

5- The health situation in Iraq and the repercussions of the Corona epidemic

5-1 Health conditions in Iraq

Iraq has been witnessing a deteriorating health reality for decades, unprepared to confront health and environmental crises and the spread of epidemics... including the Corona epidemic (Covid-19)! The reason is the many factors of weakness caused by more than three decades of conflict, regional wars, international sanctions, corruption and social and economic neglect. The continuation of this neglect in this way of deterioration without strategic solutions and promising reform plans from the government for the entire health infrastructure of the country will cast a bad shadow causing the collapse of healthy.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes that the first indications of the deterioration of the health system in Iraq began after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, and continued to deteriorate after the embargo imposed on Iraq after that invasion. This led to a shortage of medicines, medical supplies and vaccines, causing the death of thousands of Iraqis later as a result of all this. The difficulty of obtaining medical supplies was exacerbated by the corruption that prevailed during the “Oil for Food Program”, which began in 1996 and led to a further deterioration



in the nature of the Health system more and more. Moreover, the departure of many doctors and specialists from the country in search of a safe haven and a better life made the situation even worse, as the sanctions were harsh during the 1990s and due to which the previous regime cut the budget of the Ministry of Health (healthcare financing) by up to 90% between 1993 and 2003.

The organization (HHRO) also followed the plans and programs of the Ministry of Health after 2003. The new political system did not improve the reality of the health system in Iraq, but rather led it to further deterioration and failure due to acts of terrorism, killing and liquidation of Iraqi doctors and scientists who are specialists in the field of health and medicine, as well as the spread of corruption in the health sector, which has reached the point of spreading bribery and nepotism and theft of medicines, equipment and medical supplies, which reflected negatively and seriously on the health of patients.

During the years following the change in 2003, with the increase in social and health needs, and the failure of the federal government to keep pace with the pace of population increase in the country; the conditions of the health sector in Iraq have reached very deteriorating levels. The rise in the population of Iraq from 7.28 million in 1960 to 39 million in 2019, was not accompanied by any development and growth in the health sector, according to the "World Bank", as the number of beds in hospitals per capita actually decreased between 1980 and 2017, from 1.9 beds per capita. 1000 Iraqis to 1.3 beds per 1000 only. This is evidence of the failure to establish new hospitals to keep pace with the increase and population growth. Iraq spends less on the health sector than many neighboring countries. The country's annual budget in 2019 amounted to about 133 trillion Iraqi dinars, of which only 6 trillion (4.5%) was spent on health and the environment. According to two statements by the World Health Organization, Iraq spent only \$154 per capita on health services in 2015, compared to \$257 in Jordan and \$366 in Iran.

5.2 Challenges Facing the Health Sector in Iraq:

The health sector in Iraq faces many and many challenges. According to the former head of the Doctors Syndicate, Dr. Abdul Amir Al-Shammari, the health sector suffers from:

- 1- There is a shortage of medical staff working in health centers and hospitals, which is not keeping pace with the population growth.
- 2- Lack of medical supplies and mismanagement of human resources, causes long waiting lists for patients who visit hospitals, so people began to go to private hospitals instead of government ones. There are no guidelines for waste treatment or disposal. The neglect of the health sector for three decades has left a negative impact and daily suffering for the people, especially the poorer classes of the people. The continuing chronic shortage of medical supplies and the poor quality of health services is causing many families who have the financial ability to resort to the private sector of hospitals and medical clinics..
- 3- The lack of private health insurance, exposes the Iraqi citizen to pay about 70% of his health expenses from his own pocket which makes the cost of good quality health care high for most people, and hundreds of Iraqis seek medical care in other countries, such as India, Iran, Jordan Lebanon and Turkey.

5-3 Corona pandemic (Covid-19):



After the emergence and spread of the Corona virus at the beginning of 2020 in the world, arriving in Iraq, the Iraqi government took many measures to prevent the spread of the pandemic in order to reduce the number of infections, including closing schools, public buildings and borders, but these measures and steps were not sufficient to confront a pandemic COVID-19. Therefore, in March 2020, the Iraqi government launched the “crisis cell” for Covid-19 in order to prepare the necessary measures to be implemented to confront the pandemic, and these measures included (comprehensive curfews, closing schools and universities, suspending international air travel and request for financial and security support for the Ministry of Health's purchases of necessary supplies). But despite those efforts, the number of infections increased exponentially across the country in a few months, so the World Health Organization warned of the collapse of the health situation in Iraq due to the presence of a significant shortage of medical equipment for personal protection in Iraq. This exposes frontline workers from the "White Army" to confront the pandemic to the risk of infection, which becomes a major factor in increasing the spread of the virus in Iraq. Despite the rapid response of donors and United Nations agencies to donate personal protective equipment and establish laboratories for Covid-19, these efforts were unable to reduce the number of infected people, as the spread of the pandemic continued significantly because the majority of the population did not follow the guidelines of the World Health Organization and the government crisis cell, adhere to social distancing and wear masks in public places. Even with the comprehensive total ban in order to preserve distance and not spread the pandemic, this procedure was not fully and well-applicable by citizens, especially the most affected groups by this ban such as people in the private sector and daily-paid workers, whose economic conditions, interests were affected. The embargo caused an increase in unemployment in the non-governmental sectors without having payments or financial aid from the government, which increased their economic poverty, while the government continued to pay the salaries of its employees. In Sadr City, which is one of the poorest and densest neighborhoods in Baghdad, the government erected walls of concrete blocks at the entrances to the city to limit and control the movement of about two million Iraqi citizens living in the city, but these efforts failed to control the spread of the pandemic, and those barriers were abandoned.

The return of social manifestations such as “consolation councils and religious rites of the fortieth visit, establishing liturgies and public parties in halls and social clubs and the resumption of people’s practice of social customs of shaking hands, hugging and kissing,” which is considered an underestimation in the implementation of preventive measures and in violation of the instructions of the World Health Organization and decisions of the crisis cell. This led to a significant increase in the number of infected cases and put pressure on health institutions and on specialized doctors and medical staff. The internist is often forced to examine more than 100 patients per day, causing doctors to exhaustion, severe fatigue and exposure to infection. Hundreds of these cadres left the service due to injury or death which also frustrates patients because it is impossible to give enough time to every patient and infected. In addition, the Iraqi government's measures taken to isolate the infected at the beginning of the pandemic had a heavy impact and helped stigmatize the infected. The security measures taken were arresting the infected and bringing them to hospitals created the impression that they were criminalized. Patients who tested positive for the pandemic were isolated in medical facilities that lacked many basic medical supplies, and during the early days of the epidemic, men and women were isolated together awaiting the results of the tests, and this exacerbated the feeling of stigma and shame, which led many patients to avoid quarantine denying their infection and concealing symptoms to avoid detention because many conservative Iraqi families refuse to keep wives and daughters away from home.

5-4 Iraq’s position on the Corona pandemic vaccines (Covid-19):



Iraq received the first batch of Corona vaccine (covid-19) on March 25/2021, and the batch consisted of 336,000 doses of AstraZeneca vaccine through the Kovacs initiative, after which a number of batches arrived through the Kovacs facility of vaccines (Sinopharma, AstraZeneca and Pfizer), where in the same month, (50,000) doses of the Chinese Sinopharma vaccine arrived in Iraq, and on September 12, 2021 Iraq received another (100,800) dose of AstraZeneca as the first package donated by the Italian government to Iraq, with a contract for another 16 million doses of AstraZeneca to arrive sequentially through the Kovacs facility. The director of the General Company for Drug Marketing, "Ali Hassan Al-Baldawi, revealed that " a contract was made with Pfizer to provide (12) million doses and supply (750,000) doses of Sinopharm, and another (500,000) that were introduced later, covering 20% of Iraq's population of (40) million people before the end of 2021. The US Embassy announced on 5/9/2021 the arrival of (500,000) doses of the Pfizer vaccine donated by Washington through the Kovacs initiative. Today, the three vaccines are the licensed ones that the Iraqi Ministry of Health is obliged to provide, which are Pfizer, AstraZeneca, and Sinopharm, and they are all safe and licensed." The World Health Organization has stated that all of these vaccines are 90% effective.

After Iraq entered the third wave after mid-2021, which was described by the Iraqi Ministry of Health through the media spokesperson, Dr. Saif Al-Badr, that "all critical cases wards are now completely filled" and described the situation as dangerous and threatening the health system in the entire country, the Iraqi Ministry of Health announced in 25/12/2021 the arrival of more than one million doses of the Pfizer vaccine, which was received by the General Company for Medical Supplies of the Ministry of Health through Baghdad International Airport and distributed through the refrigerator fleet designated for transportation to all governorates of Iraq and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The ministry also announced that Iraqi health institutions cannot receive 1,000 cases per day, given that 10% of daily infected cases are hospitalized," which could threaten by new disasters in addition to the two fire incidents at Ibn Al-Khatib Hospital on April 24/2021 and Al-Hussein Hospital for Isolation in Nasiriyah on July 12/2021, where more than (170) people were killed and more than (200) patients were burned variously, according to the reports of the Ministry of Health. The phenomenon of burning hospitals must be investigated and the negligent held accountable, otherwise Iraq will witness other cases and more victims in the coming years.

Because of the scarcity of vaccines arriving in Iraq through the Kovacs facility, and the non-compliance with preventive standards by religious, social and governmental institutions, the number of infections increased dramatically and began to pose a threat to the collapse of the health system in Iraq. This forced the Iraqi Ministry of Health to take a series of technical measures to limit the spread and decrease the number of infected people by extending the date for giving the second dose for a period of three months instead of 28 days. The Ministry of Health sent messages to the vaccinators on their phones, informing them to postpone the date of the second dose in order to exploit the largest possible number of doses to vaccinate the citizens. The average number of infections reached about (13,000) cases at the end of July and the average death rate reached to (60) cases. Iraq ranked 22 out of 222 countries according to the classification of the world meter website, which specializes in recording the statistics of the Corona pandemic in the world. At the end of 2021, the number of people infected with the pandemic reached (2093, 740), the number of

deaths reached (24,158), the recoveries reached (2064970) and the number of vaccinated people reached (85, 51606) at the end of 2021 which represents 21% of the total population of Iraq of (40) million people. However, only when more than 80% of the population eligible to receive the vaccine is reached, a significant reduction in infection will be achieved.

The epidemiological and vaccination situation until 31/12/2021

The number of laboratory tests	The total number of vaccinated persons	The total number of infected cases	The number of cases of recovery	The total number of deaths
16830481	8551606 (%21)	2,093,740	2,064,970 (%98.6)	241,58

Mechanisms for improving the health system in Iraq:

Improving the health system in Iraq is intrinsically linked to increasing efficiency and fighting corruption, two conditions that the Iraqi government has failed to achieve since 2003. Change is very difficult in Iraq today simply because the forces responsible for the bad conditions are the same ones who benefit from them and the same power-holders. Where investment in the health sector by these parties and authorities is at the expense of the deterioration of the health situation of the citizen to take advantage of the current situation to enrich themselves, and the failure to disclose the reasons for the disruption of the chain of hospitals in the center and south of the country, which was supposed to enter service decades ago. This investment is one of those corruptions that cause the deterioration of the health system in Iraq.

Despite the enormous challenges and crises facing the health system in Iraq, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes that the Iraqi government and the Ministry of Health have the will and determination to improve and revitalize this system by strengthening work on a number of the following axes:

1- Investing in the Iraqi health sector, by increasing the number of hospitals in the country while supporting existing hospitals by modernizing the main medical equipment to meet the needs and numbers of patients and the needs of public health emergencies. Increasing the number of medical personnel in public health facilities and reviewing and evaluating current awareness campaigns in the field of public health to address the gaps in it to improve the control of the spread of the disease.

2- Strengthening legal protection, by fully implementing the Doctors Protection Law, and ensuring transparency, accountability and compensation for patients and their families if they receive inadequate or improper care that leads to serious injury or death.

3- Better training and support of medical personnel, through conducting comprehensive training on the ethics of medical professions of all types, and providing sufficient resources to implement

this training through non-governmental organizations or the Physicians and Health Professions Syndicate, with priority given to training and resources in the health care administration.

4- Building a media strategy to combat misinformation and reduce the general aversion of citizens to the health system.

6- Violations caused by the Turkish and Iranian border bombing:

The Turkish military operations against the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) fighters in 2021 in the Dohuk governorate of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq from its launch in 2020 until the end of 2021 within the so-called Operation Claw (Eagle) caused the evacuation of tens of villages of their residents and owners of Christians and Kurds and bulldozing and destruction tens of orchards in these villages located in the districts of Zakho and Amadiya and in the two districts of "Kani Massi" and "Batova". Hundreds of Christian and Kurdish families were displaced from the villages of Zakho and Barwari Bala (Sharanch, Dashtitag, Jalak, Jaqli, Tashish, Harur, Ain Toni (Kani Massi), Dori, Banki Al-Olaya and others) within the districts of Zakho and Amadiya. As well as hundreds of farms were damaged, in addition to the destruction of tens of homes and civilian cars for the residents of these villages and the complete displacement of the people of these villages, besides the fear, psychological factors and trauma left by these operations and the increase in the possibilities of migration abroad, especially among minority residents such as the Assyrian Christians and the Armenians.

It is noteworthy that Turkey has had its forces present in (9) points and locations in the Amadiya district since the eighties of the last century and during the years 2020 and 2021 it carried out more than one military campaign inside Iraqi territory in the Dohuk governorate under the pretext of pursuing PKK forces present in several areas in northern Iraq, including Kara and Mitten mountains chain.

On January 17, 2021, Turkey launched the "Claw of the Tiger" operation in the "Haftanin" area in northern Iraq, against the Kurdistan Workers' Party, and this is the second operation in northern Iraq after the "Eagle Claw", which was launched on June 15, 2020.

On April 23, 2021, Turkey led a four-day military campaign on the Kara mountain chain. Turkish forces launched a ground and air attack on the areas of "Matina" and "Afshin-Basyan", affiliated to Dohuk Governorate in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, in a new military operation that Turkish President. Recep Tayyip Erdogan called "peration Lightning Claw – Thunderbolt."

In the aforementioned "Claw of the Tiger" operation, the Turkish government managed to strengthen its military presence in 24 new points in Zakho and Heftanin, and in the June operations it was present in 3 additional sites, This brings the size of the Turkish presence in the region to being concentrated in 36 locations, in addition to owning 6 military bases in Amadiyah, Zakho and Bashiqa.

In an interview with Al Mada, a member of the Parliamentary Security and Defense Committee, Representative "Abbas Sarout," said that "Turkey's justifications regarding these incursions into Iraqi territory are a threat to its security by the forces of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK),



describing that “this is a clear violation of Iraq’s sovereignty, and it is evidence that shows the level of government weakness that Iraq suffers from due to its lack of combat equipment, which is not at the level required to respond.” During the participation of the Iraqi Minister of Defense in the Al-Rafidain Forum for Dialogue held in Baghdad in August 2021 and his talk about the sovereignty of Iraq, the minister justified the Turkish interventions, saying that “Turkish violations of Iraq’s sovereignty have justifications, and that the Turkish army is fighting the Kurdistan Workers’ Party, which is located in the badlands of the Kurdistan region, northern Iraq.” Attributing that all the problems began after the US forces entered Iraq to overthrow the former regime, adding that the country is linked to international laws, treaties and charters. Referring to the issue of the Turkish incursion into Iraq’s borders, describing them as different, indicating that the Iraqi government is in the process of establishing a joint Iraqi-Turkish center to manage military operations. He also clarified “the existence of joint coordination between Iraq and Turkey, but not with all incidents and operations,” calling not to link joint coordination and Turkish behavior with the sovereignty of the country.

The Turkish Air Force bombed areas and villages in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, which led to the destruction of water springs, farms, orchards and animal husbandry facilities, as well as the displacement of hundreds of Christian families who lived in the villages of Berwari Bala, Zakho and others.

A Turkish air bombardment on 4/24/2021 targeted a water spring that irrigated the lands of Hesi village and Merkja village, destroying tens of orchards and vineyards in the two villages. Hammurabi Human Rights Organization also monitored the bombing carried out by the Turkish forces on May 10, 2021, which led to the displacement of hundreds of families in the villages of Barwari Bala, including the villages of Jalak, Jagla, Kista, Haror, Tachis, Ain Novi (Kani Massi), Dori and others. The displaced Assyrians and Kurds took refuge in the center of Zakho town, Dohuk and other areas that are safer. The farmers were forced to move their livestock and animals away from the areas of danger.

7- Parliamentary elections, repercussions

Elections are one of the most important democratic means in the peaceful transfer of power that expresses the will of the people. It is one of the most prominent demands of the popular protests rejecting the performance of the political system, calling for curbing the spread of corruption and nepotism, addressing the loss of essential basic services and stopping the policy of subordination and submission to the dictates of regional states and their armed militias, which have become a major and blatant interference in the internal affairs of the country. In addition to the spread of unemployment, the deterioration of the living reality, the decline in the income of the simple citizen and the significant increase in prices as a result of the recent financial policies followed by the government, taxes were imposed on the salaries of employees and retirees and the ration card was withheld for those who receive a monthly salary of one and a half million dinars while maintaining the dollar exchange rate of 1446 dinars per a dollar, besides the absence of government appointments for this year, in contrast, there are no taxes on the salaries of members of Parliament what could explode the situation in an unprecedentedly dangerous.



Iraq has completed its preparations for the fifth legislative elections, which took place on the scheduled date on October 10. They came in response to the popular protests that the country witnessed in 2019, in light of a complex political, security and administrative environment, linked to securing the electoral environment, convincing the Iraqi voter of the need for political participation, the exacerbation of the political conflict between blocs and parties, the expansion of the effects of external interference, the increase in the activity of terrorist organizations and the lack of government control over the militia's weapons, as well as the high frequency of assassinations against activists and media professionals and the difficulty of enforcing and applying the law against the perpetrators of crimes from politicians and militiamen. Activists circulated a leaked video of a member of The Popular Mobilization Forces objecting to a group of his fellows killing a group of handcuffed people wearing Arab uniforms.

After long debates and discussions between the parties and the political blocs, the Iraqi parliament approved the new legislative elections law on December 24, 2019, which included 50 articles, before voting on the controversial articles that led to the Kurdish blocs boycotting the voting session, some Sunni representatives were added to them. The new law differs from its predecessor in terms of approving departments and lists, but it is similar in the general context. The Independent High Electoral Commission in Iraq has intensified its preparations to ensure the integrity of the parliamentary elections, through procedural measures not to falsify the elections and the adoption of the electronic card to prevent a repetition of the scenario of 2018, when the electoral process was subjected to a major shake-up as a result of the widespread fraud. In the latest measures taken, it was decided to authenticate the short-term electronic card holders, using the ten fingerprints, in addition to withdrawing those cards from the voters after the end of the voting process to prevent the use of these cards in the ballot again, a procedure that is taking place for the first time in the country, 20 Arab and foreign countries refused to hold elections for Iraqis on their lands, with the withdrawal of quite a few parties from participating and 107 parties remaining participating in the election marathon, including 18 new parties branched of old parties.

The High Elections Commission approved 44 alliances and 267 parties, and the total number of candidates reached about 3523 candidates, of whom 1002 were presented by the alliances, while the parties presented 1634 candidates, as for the independent candidates, their number reached 887, and among the total number of candidates, the quota for women included less than 25%. Among the total number of candidates, 963 female candidates were registered, and candidates are competing for 329 parliamentary seats, 83 of which are for women and 9 for minorities, namely Christians, Shabak, Sabeans, Yazidis and Faili. In a press statement by the United Nations Representative in Iraq (Jeanine Plasschaert), in which she widely supported the elections, stressed that the October elections will be different and confirmed the presence of more than 130 electoral experts who will be present for monitoring and electoral assistance. She also confirmed to continue supporting women by participating in the elections, and that boycotting the elections is an incorrect process. In addition to emphasizing that Iraq needs deep and radical reforms. The Iraqi political system was engineered and built according to the principle of quotas and the theory of components established by the US occupation and adopted by the 2005 constitution. The traditional political blocs and parties still dominate the political scene from the 2006 elections until today, and the

electoral results have been dropped based on them. The three presidencies were distributed as a partisan and not constitutional custom so that the prime ministership is for Shiite politicians exclusively, and the presidency of the republic is for Kurdish politicians after it was for the Sunnis, which is a ceremonial, compromise position with very limited powers and the presidency of the House of Representatives for Sunni politicians after it was for the Kurds, which is also a limited authority position compared to the executive branch. Returning to the percentage of seats and the context of voting on decisions for the political blocs in the House of Representatives, the Shiite majority has the greatest influence in voting; which makes decision-making within the Council consensual, and serves the major parliamentary bloc.

An inconsistent and turbulent electoral map has emerged in light of the recent amendment to the electoral law, accompanied by clear indications of the horizontal electoral conflict between the blocs of one color, as well as a mixed electoral movement that was not familiar with previous elections before, and managed by the same political blocs, even if they changed their names and alliances. It became clear this is by shifting the compass of alliances horizontally between Kurdish blocs and Shiite and Sunni blocs. An inconsistent and turbulent electoral map has emerged in light of the recent amendment to the electoral law, accompanied by clear indications of the horizontal electoral conflict between the blocs of one color, as well as a mixed electoral movement that was not familiar with previous elections before, and managed by the same political blocs, even if they changed their names and alliances, and it became clear This shifts the compass of alliances horizontally between Kurdish blocs and Shiite and Sunni blocs. The map also showed a path of rapprochement between the candidates of the blocs according to a traditional consensus regarding the distribution of positions, after the end of the electoral process, and it is possible that alliances change after the elections and when entering Parliament, and the leadership stick turns towards the major bloc, compared to the results it achieves.

It was clearly evident that there is no doubt about the reference and intellectual link of many Iraqi parties abroad, not only at the level of goals or emblems but even at the level of implementation and practice. This was reflected in the nature of the political performance of those parties, with their leaders remaining at the top of the party's leadership pyramid or some formal change as a result of the division and fragmentation of some parties. The heads of the parties represent a prominent sign in which the party can often be abbreviated. Some parties are attached to the names of families, regions, sects or ethnicities, in an unequivocal manner. Perhaps the identification between religious and political form, to the extent that some parties have become nothing but political fronts for clergies and financiers, led to the absence of government accountability for violations committed by these parties due to the influence of the turbanmers and their influence in the state and society, which left its mark on the political process. This process has become a focus of attraction between political forces, movements and armed groups on the one hand, and the government on the other.

The absence of governance and institutionalization in the structures of Iraqi parties has contributed to the weakness of party accountability or leadership evaluation. Moreover, the absence of transparency about funding sources and donors, despite the fact that Article (33) of the Political

Parties Law No. 36 of 2015 has limited the sources of party funding to internal subscriptions, donations and internal investments. It stipulated announcing all the party's resources in its newspaper and declaring them before the Office of Financial Supervision in its annual report, which is supposed to be submitted to the House of Representatives, the Ministers and the Parties' Department. The competition between the parties in each election is based on the basis of agreement on the sharing of spoils, and agreement among them on the distribution of senior positions according to party quotas, regardless of electoral performance and victory or loss, under the emblem of a consensual government. To this day, we have not found a real political opposition, as these parties work together under the principle of serving and exchanging interests. In line with that, we are faced with a clear indication of the weakness of the state and the parties together, which is represented in the increasing presence of the clan and the tribe in Iraqi society and in the political and partisan arena, with the establishment of the so-called councils of support, clan support and awakening, during the state's confrontations with militias and terrorist organizations after 2007. To consider is the increase in the presence of clan figures in the structures of the parties, which raise the emblem of strengthening the state and the rule of law, revealing that some party leaders and members are forced to resort to the authority of the tribe when initiating disputes between politicians.

Accordingly, it is clear the role of parties in the collapse of state institutions; Appointment in government departments is no longer dependent on administrative and job experience and specialization, as much as it is related to serving the party, implementing its orders, and fulfilling the wishes of its leader. This prevented the appointment of competencies and the investment of their capabilities in the reconstruction and development of the country, to form a class of opportunistic incompetent employees, with limited education, who failed to manage the positions that were granted to them, and this corruption reflected in the state as a failure and a decline. According to the estimates of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2021; the poverty rate has reached 31% after it was 20% in 2018, and more than 4.5 million Iraqis are below the poverty line, which is equivalent to 11% of the population.

8- The educational and pedagogical reality

- Education in Iraq

In the year 2021, the education and pedagogical sectors in Iraq witnessed a great challenge, in addition to the suffering of these two sectors for many years, from a shortage of buildings and educational cadres, as well as a shortcoming in keeping pace with the scientific developments that the world is witnessing.

In light of the Corona crisis, the crisis of the two sectors deepened after moving towards e-learning and for all stages, and the formation of an operation room to follow up on education, which suffers a real and realistic setback due to the lack of technical skills of the Ministries of Education and Higher Education that enable their cadres to keep pace with this transformation, adding to the deterioration of the electricity network and weaknesses in the Internet system. This led to the failure to achieve the real goal of e-learning due to the educational staff's dependence on their own



efforts to provide scientific platforms and the Internet, amid the almost complete absence of students from attending these platforms due to their lack of e-learning technologies and the weakness or absence of the Internet for a large segment of students.

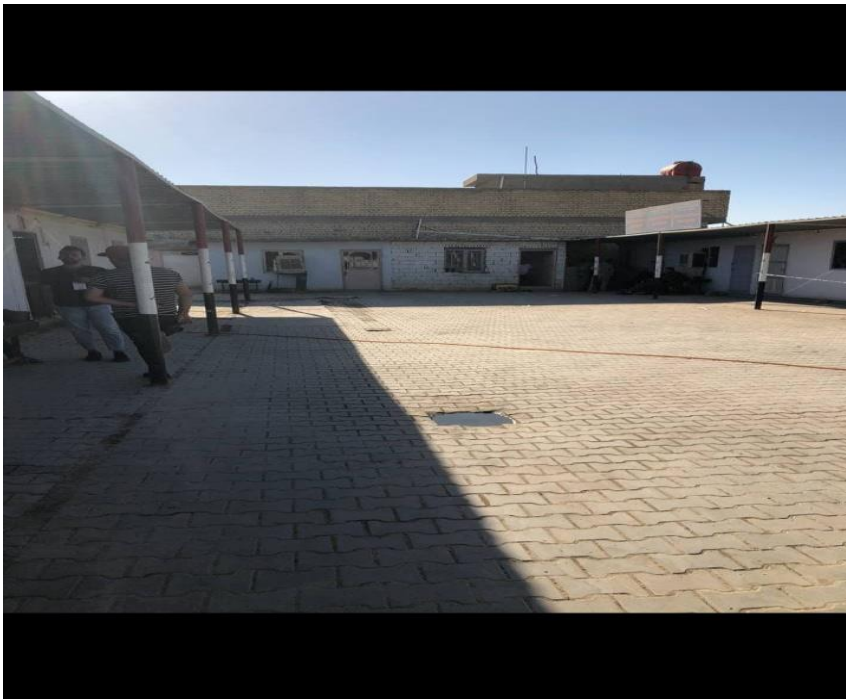
What is equivalent to the weakness of electronic technologies is faced by the continuous confusion in the decisions of the Ministry of Education and the issuance of quick and timely decisions, and then working to cancel those decisions days after their first decisions regarding return to school and the examination mechanism ... etc.

The education crisis did not end at this point, but rather the absence of a real vision for the two ministries under the pretext of the lack of financial allocations in finding or presenting a strategy to confront the increase in the number of students to construct buildings that accommodate that increase. In order to address this crisis, which has escalated in a remarkable way, the Ministries of Education and Higher Education began to move towards privatization in education and opened the door wide to permit hundreds of private schools, which also constitute a complimentary weight to the Iraqi family, and in light of stifling economic conditions that push them to move towards private education due to the lack of the most basic study elements and services in public schools. Not to mention the inaction in following up on those schools, which have become new economic headquarters that drain the family budget. Most of the private schools are licensed to have private institutes that work in the evening and in a remarkable manner without any follow-up from the Ministry of Education on the feasibility of teaching in public and private schools so that the student goes to take similar lessons with the same teaching staff in the institutes in many times. This contradicts what was approved by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Especially Article (26) of the Declaration, which emphasized that "states must make primary education compulsory, and make it available to everyone for free...", while the Iraqi Constitution of 2005 dealt with its articles dealing with education, including Article (34) "First: Education is a basic factor for the progress of society and a right guaranteed by the state, which is mandatory in the primary stage, and the state guarantees the eradication of illiteracy; Second: Free education is a right for all Iraqis at all stages." Where is the implementation of the binding constitution laws, and this corresponds to a crisis for which we have not found realistic solutions, which is, hundreds of children drop out of school and leave for hard work and under the watchful eye of a government officials.

Hammurabi Organization has recorded many of these negatives, and after many appeals received by the organization from parents of students, some members of the organization visited some schools to identify the shortage in school buildings, including those who work in the dual system i.e. more than one school in one building roofed by the (sandwich panel), which lacks the most basic elements of education. An example of this is the visit of the organization's delegation to the (Al-Dusaim) area in eastern Baghdad, and it photographed one of those schools, which is called "a school building" including three schools (Ali Al-Wardi Elementary for Boys - Muammal Al-Sadr - and Al-Shahid Ali Al-Jizani Primary School for Girls) working for three actual hours for each of these schools daily.



Field photos of that school



In addition to that, the Ministry of Education launched the attendance hours for students on 1-11 for the study year (2021-2022). Students faced the failure of the Ministry of Education to prepare the curricula and most parents went to the commercial markets to buy books and stationery. This is what prompted many specialists to accuse the Ministry of Education as corrupt as a result of the control of a group of politicians to print these curricula outside Iraq at high costs, which was confirmed by the Parliamentary Integrity Committee and by a member of the committee, Alia Nassif Jassem, about including the names of book printing companies in the 2021 budget law. This matter happens for the first time in the history of budgets to become law must apply for the benefit of these private companies affiliated with politicians in the government and parliament.

The Ministry of Education had tried to acquit itself of these charges when its spokesperson, Haider Farouk, explained the delay in delivering books due to the impact of the Corona pandemic, the shift between attendance and electronic education and the lack of financial allocations, accusing some school administrations of leaking textbooks to the markets. The question here is where is the Ministry's role in this?!

What applies to the Ministry of Education applies to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. The first of these reasons is the changes in receiving the ministerial portfolio, and each Minister of Education carried a vision that contradicts the vision of the previous minister after the decision of the former Minister of Education Qusay Al-Suhail in the government of Adel Abdul-Mahdi to work in the course system and the unit system in universities without having a real vision

and extensive study by those concerned in this field, and then work to cancel this system and authorize the University Council to maintain the new system or return to the old system.

The narrowness and limitation of university buildings and the lack of a real vision for the expansion of the current buildings prompted the ministry to move towards privatization as well. This opened the door wide for investors to open colleges on a large scale in all governorates and in Baghdad in particular, where there are more than (15 private colleges in the capital, Baghdad) and about five public universities only, namely (the University of Baghdad - Al-Mustansiriya University - University of Technology - Iraqi University - Middle Technical University / Al-Nahrain University).

At the same time, higher education in Iraq witnessed a serious decline, which was recorded by global indicators, with Iraqi universities leaving the world rankings according to known standards or appending them at the end of these lists, which means that there is a real crisis in education without finding practical solutions to it. It was met by urging the teaching staff to publish in international journals to raise the credit of Iraqi universities. This step also met an aspect of the corruption of the offices that have become a haven for some to publish without research possessing scientific sobriety and the feasibility of publishing it.

What has been diagnosed by the specialists in our organization, is the loss of a clear vision of the Ministry of Higher Education regarding graduate students, which does not correspond to the labor market on the one hand, and contradicts what is provided to it by the scientific departments with the absorptive capacity for admission to the departments on the other hand. An example of this is the History Department in The College of Education - Al-Mustansiriya University raised its need for modern history to obtain a master's degree was one student, while the expansion came by the ministry to bring the number to (24 students) amid the teachers' complaints about not paying their financial dues for teaching and supervision in relation to graduate studies for more than five years.

This corresponds to the continued dominance of political parties over universities and colleges in light of the continuation of the sectarian division of university and college presidents and assistants and the continuation of many of them in positions outside the context of the law under the title (by proxy) and keeping the door open to them without deciding those positions by Parliament and the government for many years due to political pressures exerted to keep them in their positions.

9- The general security situation, the spread of uncontrolled weapons, clan warfare, assassinations and kidnappings

9-1 The situation in clan areas, conflicts, uncontrolled weapons, treatments

The southern and central governorates and Baghdad took the lead in the number of inter-clan conflicts in 2021. Unofficial statistics stated that (26) armed conflicts took place, while the number of citizens who were killed as victims in these conflicts reached (21) citizens, in addition to many wounded, and this number does not include those who were killed because of conflicts within the same clan. According to judicially documented information, most of the reasons that led to the ignition of disputes between clans do not differ from the reasons in the years prior to 2021, in which basically they are still renewed. This situation means that the effects of civil, religious and social



culture have not been able to change convictions towards the values of tolerance and leniency in an absolute, for the simplest and most trivial reasons disputes flare-up, weapons are resorted to, and the result is casualties

The figure referred to on the number of those conflicts also does not include the conflicts that did not result in deaths, and therefore the total number may exceed fifty conflicts as a minimum.

The governorates of Basra and Maysan witnessed the largest number of these armed conflicts, and the security authorities were forced to impose a temporary curfew in areas that witnessed bloody conflicts.

The entirety of the conflicts that took place during the past year start between individuals and then turn into a conflict between the two clans and what accompanies that of some resorting to their clan elders to extract rights or to complain about an assault happened to them. Then things get complicated and the dispute or quarrel develops into an armed conflict. According to the information, disputes arise over land ownership, looting of women, rape, sodomy, run-over incidents, murder or other accidents. If there are rational minds, these disputes will not aggravate, financial compensation will not be provided and pledges will not be reneged on. Divorce cases constitute an advanced percentage of triggering disputes.

Despite the judicial emphasis on the fact that (the dagga, the gawama and the temporary aattwa) (types of clan attacks) are among the events for which the judicial law was held accountable, the year 2021 was not free from this type of threat with the use of weapons.

It was confirmed from the field information recorded by the police that light and medium firearms were used in most conflicts, and it was said about the use of cannons and drones, but this information was not confirmed and some consider it attempts to undermine the general security reality.

It is learned from field follow-ups carried out by Hammurabi Organization in some areas that witnessed conflicts of this kind that they occurred between clans whose sheikhs are suspicious, that is, those who claim the sheikh and these tend to confirm their presence at the forefront of the general social scene, while other clans dealt with incidents of these types with wisdom and respect for the legal procedures undertaken by the government This is due to the fact that the sheikhs of these clans are wise and pay more attention to the laws in force and the peace of the community.

One of the reasons that lead to the use of weapons in clan disputes is the ease of obtaining and possessing them. This situation in turn led to the use of arms and the spread of its trade, as some guest houses and divans are used as markets to sell this or that piece of weapon. It is encouraged by the presence of uncontrolled weapons in the hands of militias and armed groups affiliated with religious parties, and thus, this cannot be confronted except by implementing restricting arms to the hands of the state. Hammurabi Organization followed this up and found that the measures taken by the state have not resolved the matter so far to implement this approach.



Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes that the conflicts that occur between clans and the accompanying killing, threats, destruction of property and forced displacement can only be addressed through a plan of action in which all Iraqi elites contribute, primarily religious and cultural elites, with standing on the conflict before it escalates.

Spreading the culture of reconciliation, using reason and reminding of the destructive consequences of the aggressor and the victimized clans, would reduce accidents.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has confirmed that the social confrontation in addressing the aforementioned phenomenon is seasonally and dictated by events, while what is required is the existence of action programs that nourish social memory with more commitment to general social peace and the dissemination of a reconciliation culture.

Among the phenomena monitored by Hammurabi Organization is also the weak preventive role of the police in the face of clan conflicts and the lack of speed implementation of legal duties

Hammurabi Organization proposes that meetings, seminars and workshops be held in the year 2022 in the tribal areas, which include civil society organizations, clerics and government representatives to spread a culture of tolerance. Hammurabi Organization also sees the necessity of (infiltrating) the tribal areas by creating civil rights organizations that spread the legal bases to guarantee the rights of individuals and groups in order to enhance confidence that these laws are able to restore rights to their owners.

This violent phenomenon is what characterizes social life in the countryside. It must be admitted that there are no continuous development programs there that lift women out of unemployment that dominates the tribal society

Unemployment and the deterioration of the general economic situation is the main reason for the exacerbation of clan problems that have hit this society since the change in 2003. Successive governments bear the responsibility for this without exception. If some projects were implemented in a number of clan areas, financial corruption and political, regional and sectarian favoritism spoiled them. So, there must be economic plans to develop agriculture, and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources must leave the weak measures towards developing encouraging agricultural policies that pull thousands of rural citizens from the monster of unemployment and also strive to establish cooperative agricultural projects in the spirit of partnership and solidarity.

Monday, November 22, 2021, higher education in Sulaymaniyah witnessed many negative phenomena, especially the lack of attention to the rights of students, leading to the start of demonstrations, which came in protest against the non-disbursement of financial allocations to students. They remained cut off since 2015, despite the fact that a large percentage of the students are from limited-income families and poor classes. The remarkable negative development here is that the security forces in the governorate used tear gas and live ammunition to break up these demonstrations and sit-ins. Their economic rights must be taken into account, which forced the regional government to pay those allocations.

10- Extremism and the dangers threatening Iraq

10.1 The phenomenon of extremism and the dangers that threatened Iraq in 2021

In the year 2021, Iraq witnessed the same manifestations of the previous years that followed in 2003 in terms of:

- * The continuation of sectarian, sectarian and ethnic tendencies and their manifestation in the processes of demographic change, displacement and displacement, and political quotas
- * Extremism, violent religious and sectarian extremism, and terrorism in Iraqi society as a result of the ruling after 2003
- * The militarization of society and the escalation of the phenomenon of uncontrolled arms and armed factions outside the control of the state
- * The multiplicity of protest movements in southern and central Iraq for reasons related to the absence of job opportunities, unemployment and the absence of basic services
- * The spread of the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption and its transformation into a culture whose influence has grown in many aspects of the state's administrative apparatus.
- * The return of societal and clan tensions to the manifestation of armed violence in some areas of Iraq
- * Environmental and agricultural deterioration, declining water resources and the historical lack of investment in the infrastructure.

All of these stimuli, and perhaps others, provided a great opportunity for the lack of security and stability, and even motives for conflict and a threat to civil peace in Iraq.

There are physical examples of what was mentioned, including, but not limited to, in May of 2021, a violent clan conflict erupted in Sadr City (formerly Al-Thawra) between two clans, which left a number of dead and injured. The city of Nasiriyah (the center) also witnessed a clan conflict that claimed the lives of a number of people, and such disputes were renewed as well in Basra, Wasit and Maysan.

There is also forced displacement, after a series of extremist assassinations that took place in 2020 and extended until the end of 2021, a large wave of migration has begun for Iraqis mired in despair, who decided to uproot their roots from Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah, Amarah, Baghdad, Kut, Samawah, Karbala and Najaf, and replant themselves in the mountains of Belarus and Lithuania, Kurdistan, Istanbul and Beirut.

For example, there is also displacement and demographic change as a result of the Turkish bombing of northern Iraq on May 24, 2021.



Pope (Francis) spread a spirit of hope and brotherhood, and condemned (ISIS), as well as all forms of religious extremism and urged Iraqis of all faiths to work together for a brighter future during his historic visit to Iraq in March of the year 2021, which lasted for three days.

In the year 2021, manifestations of religious extremism appeared when some clergymen attacked concerts on 24/12/2021, which led some to consider Baghdad as a civilian city. There were similar attacks to prevent the establishment of the Marbad festival in Babylon, whose program often includes various musical and folkloric shows.

The year 2021 also witnessed the militarization of society and the phenomenon of uncontrolled weapons and armed factions outside the framework of the state and the best example of that is the attack by drones on the house of the Iraqi Prime Minister (Mustafa Al-Kazemi) on 7/11/2021.

In the middle of 2021, political assassinations returned to the fore and before the Iraqi elections were held, for example, the assassination of Hisham al-Mashhadani on May 22, 2021, a member of the Azm Alliance, as well as the assassination of employees working in the branches of the Electoral Commission.

Financial and administrative corruption continued in the year 2021 to form one of the mainstays of the problems that Iraq has been suffering from over the past two decades, as corruption caused the waste of billions of dollars that were supposed to form the backbone of the Iraqi economy, while, according to observers, tens of billions annually go to corrupt, party executives and armed militias. Many obstacles stand in the way of the possibility of ending the phenomenon of corruption in the country, perhaps the most prominent of which is the benefit of prominent political leaders and armed groups from this great financial activity, as well as the absence of a control mechanism and the continuation of the quota system that was established according to the political system in Iraq after 2003.

As for our society, violence has a share in it. The official authorities concerned with following-up violence against women recorded about 14 thousand cases of violence during the year 2021, and Iraq still does not have a law on domestic violence, as it relies on legal articles that allow the husband and father to discipline children or wives.

The children of Iraq were also not spared from domestic violence and torture. UNICEF estimated that in January 2021 only, at least one child died, while more than 10 children were injured in cases of extreme violence against children. As long as the talk is about violence against children in the year 2021, it must be mentioned that on July 19, 2021, at least 15 children were killed after a bomb exploded in the (Al-Wahailat) market in northeastern Baghdad.

In addition to the above, there are still sleeper cells of the terrorist organization ISIS, and evidence of this is the slaughter of Colonel Yasser Al-Jourani days after he was kidnapped during a hunting trip in the Hamrin Mountains in December of the year 2021.

What have been mentioned are selected models and different forms of extremism in Iraq in 2021, and not all incidents have been mentioned

11- Monitoring public affairs:

Hammurabi followed up the issue of encroachment on public property, especially streets and public squares, and the government's attempts to address this led to the attack on many officials, such as the director of Karbala Municipality, Eng. Abeer Salim, was killed, while he was supervising a campaign to remove abuses on public streets. It has been found that corruption, lax accountability, clan decisions and other reasons are what push some to facilitate murder and commit crimes in public.

As a result of (The start of the series of explosions before the elections), the Prime Minister issued orders to make major changes among the leaders of the security services. The Secretary-General of the United Nations strongly condemned the double bombing that targeted civilians in Baghdad.

- In January 2021, a notice was issued to the honorable citizens from the Real Estate Registration Department in Nineveh Governorate, based on the directives of the investigative judicial authority for checking cases of forgery in the real estate registration records in the Nineveh Governorate resulted in the decision to stop the work of all housing cooperative societies in the Nineveh Governorate due to the presence of fraud cases in its lands. The citizen who deals with these associations is in violation of the law. The notice included a request for citizens in Nineveh Governorate to go to the headquarters of the investigative judicial authority above in Telkeef to submit their complaint or report any case of forgery related to real estate.

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization received with a strong positive, the government's decision to exempt the citizens of 26 countries from entry visas to Iraq, starting from March 15, 2021, especially as it will open prospects for cooperation between Iraqi civil society organizations and their partners from international organizations and personalities working in the humanitarian field and scientific research and others. This will also support investment and work in Iraq, as well as encourage opportunities for the development of tourism and thus support the Iraqi economy. The new resolution includes businessmen, companies and organizations from permanent members of the Security Council, European Union countries, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland to enter Iraq through air, land and sea ports

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored annually the delay in approving the federal budget, without regard to the needs of citizens and the delay in passing many of their requests and pending them until the approval of the budget, which affects the lives of citizens and their way of living. Citizens who are eligible for social welfare, including divorcees, widows, and the disabled, reported that their care transactions have been suspended for several months and some for years, under the pretext of approving the budget, so the issue of approving the budget has become the easiest pretext of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs to evade paying the benefits of social welfare seekers, most of whom are from marginalized groups.

- Citizenship (R.G) stated that she has been waiting for approval of her request for social care for more than two years, despite the multiple reviews, and that the ministry apologizes for not responding on the pretext of not approving the budget. In the same context, there are a number of



citizens with special needs, who complain about the lack of attention and delay in their files, some of which have been waiting for more than 3 years without any measures being taken, and their sufferings are marginalized. For example, but not limited to, the citizenship (E.M.Sh.) who submitted an application dated 11/3/2019 through the registration form for the inclusion of people with special needs and is still waiting in vain.

- The sons of Babylon felt very embarrassed because of the crime committed by one of its residents by killing and wounding eight members of his family as a result of a dispute over a palm tree that one of them wanted to be from his share during the division of an orchard among the family's brothers. His brothers only objected to his request, which prompted him to hurry to his house and return to them carrying his rifle and began shooting at them, wounding and killing eight people from the family in response to their objection. The dispute could have been resolved amicably, but he decided to solve it with bullets. The police arrested the offender an hour after the crime took place and referred him to the judiciary. However, this security measure did not answer the confusing question, how can a simple dispute between family members cause them what happened?

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization looks positively and with more attention to the "Dari" project launched by Prime Minister Mustafa Al-Kazemi, which is supposed to distribute (5) thousand plots of land to Iraqi citizens according to controls that take into consideration the priority of the poor social strata, and those with limited income who have not have adequate housing. Hammurabi Organization believes that one of the most important conditions for the success of this project.

1- That justice in distribution governs this procedure away from any suspicions of corruption based on nepotism, bribery and entourage, as well as there should be punitive measures against those who unjustly get this opportunity so that corruption does not extend to it as it extended to the salaries of social care.

2- A project of this kind requires that it be accompanied by logistical preparations in building loans, preparing the infrastructure of complete municipal services, and in a civilized engineering approach so that it does not turn into slums that would be a burden on Iraqi cities.

3- Ensure critical timings for completion to solve the housing crisis, even partially, that most Iraqi governorates suffer from.

4- Taking into account the preservation of the environment from any pollution caused by the implementation of this housing relief project (taking into account environmental sanitation).

11.1 The visit of His Holiness the Pope to Iraq, the positive effects

Hammurabi Organization followed with interest the visit of His Holiness Pope Francis to Iraq on March 5-8, 2021, and considered it a successful faith visit with distinction:

-Baghdad / March 5, where a reception was organized for His Holiness at Baghdad International Airport, and then the reception. Many political figures participated in the two activities, headed by His Excellency the President of the Republic, Barham Salih, Prime Minister Mustafa Al-Kazemi,



Speaker of Parliament Muhammad Al-Halbousi, as well as a wide group of government and Parliament political figures, clerics, and notables from Iraqi society.

- March 6, visiting the city of Najaf and met there official reception ceremonies, then visit the religious authority, Mr. Ali Al-Sistani, and a statement was issued regarding the meeting, which reflected the historical and national faith value in promoting interfaith dialogue.

- A visit to the city of Nasiriyah, where a wide reception was organized for His Holiness, and then went to the historical city of Ur, where the father of the prophets Abraham was born. The celebration was held in the house where he was born and raised. The occasion witnessed a mass, dialogue and meetings with many religious figures, and then he returned to Baghdad. His Holiness held a ceremonial mass in the Chaldean St. Joseph Cathedral. He made an inspection visit to the Church of Our Lady of Salvation (Saidat Al-Najat), where he prayed for the souls of its martyrs, as it had been subjected to a terrorist act in 2010 that killed 43 Christian believers after they were taken hostage in the same church.

-7/ March visit to Erbil, where a large reception was organized for him in which the President of the Kurdistan Region, Mr. Nechirvan Barzani, and the Prime Minister of the Region, Masrour Barzani participated, and then His Holiness held the Divine Liturgy in Franso Hariri Stadium. His Holiness also visited Mosul and prayed there for the victims of the war, and briefed on the field about the effects of the destruction caused by the ISIS terrorists in that ancient city and their destruction of historic churches and important Christian and Islamic monuments that carry a deep cultural heritage.

Faith value of the visit:

- The visit was truly a missionary visit that carried many values, considerations and principles that would enhance safety in Iraq and support the parameters of dialogue, communication and solidarity among religions in Iraq.

-The speeches and messages addressed by His Holiness carried directions to consolidate peace, defeat darkness, spread hope and heal wounds.

-The visit was a great and wide testimony from all the Iraqi components of the message that His Holiness carries for Iraq.

-It is the widest positive event witnessed by Iraq in receiving a visitor to Mesopotamia for a long time.

-Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes that the visit, with its characterized goals, requires a close follow-up to the results of the visit and the use of its contents in programs and meetings that take the messages of His Holiness as a platform to work for the stability of Iraq and achieve civil peace and true reconciliation among its sons. What is required is the creation of a committee to follow up on the results and develop programs for their contents.



Hammurabi's camera





Devastation remain in the churches of Mosul and the villages of Nineveh and Sinjar

From the publications of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization

June 2022