

Annual Report 2020

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization

On the Human Rights Situations in Iraq



A live and direct conscience suffices to restore the rights violate



منظمة حمورابي لحقوق الانسان
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Hammurabi Human Rights Organization

بتنفيذ من
منظمة حمورابي لحقوق الانسان
و بدعم شركائها
من المؤسسات الفرنسية



تم إعادة بناء مدرسة قره قوش للبنين بعد ان دمرت من قبل
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Introduction

The human rights situation in Iraq is at the forefront of the ongoing field concerns of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization(HHRO). These concerns come from the principles and objectives for which the organization was established, and in these directions it is most keen to ensure that its monitoring presence of these situations is at the qualitative level that deals with all the occurring phenomena and meets the diagnosis of the political, security, human rights and public service situations. Hence, the human rights reports of the organization witness an escalating line of objective field monitoring. This is precisely what distinguished the organization's report on the human rights situation in Iraq for the period from 1/1/2020 to 6/30/2020, taking into account field monitoring and the type and complexity of the violations that put pressure on Iraqis during that period. This annual report, which is before you now, is the outcome of field monitoring, interviews, information recording, and interviews in order to confirm the facts on which the facts meet, and therefore the follower of the report will find wide field coverage of the cadre of violations that preoccupy the Iraqi public opinion, and this is why the facts came in a variety, as Hammurabi Organization gave precedence The issues that still hit the Iraqi reality more than others. During the year 2020, Hammurabi is also keen, and from the same direction, to keep the footnote of information open to everything that deserves to be added or deleted, and this is in fact the essence of what is required in terms of monitoring violations, as there are no established facts, but rather in constant movement and that is what makes the reports of the Hammurabi organization Human rights have mature diagnoses and have the characteristic of continuous field follow-up. We say this with confidence and we hope that this report will find its realistic response, especially since we have been keen to present new conclusions from the facts and information received, and this is an important step that helps stakeholders who are keen on reform to find useful steps from them. . We say this with confidence and we hope that this report will find its realistic response, especially since we have been keen to present new conclusions from the facts and information received, and this is an important step that helps stakeholders who are keen on reform to find useful steps from them. When Hammurabi is concerned with focusing on the most vulnerable and targeted components, we will highlight the situations that have been monitored regarding the various religious minorities that have suffered and are still suffering from the ugliness of the crimes represented by war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and other ongoing violations that inflict their existence and property.

1- The Minorities

1-1 The situation of Christians after 2003.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, after 2003, monitored the conditions of Iraqi religious minorities from the human rights, humanitarian, social, economic and cultural aspects "during the 17 years of the new" democratic regime "in Iraq, including the Christian component. The organization indicated the extent of these inhuman conditions of violations and threats against them. From killing, displacement, rape, and looting at the hands of outlaws from the bearers of uncontrolled weapons (militias) and organized crime gangs from al-Qaeda and the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria "ISIS", and from legislation and practices affecting their religious rights that affected them through successive stages of time and with different mechanisms that the organization followed up and documented .

Before going into the situation of Christians in Iraq during the year 2020, we decided to make a quick and brief review of what happened to the situation of Christians in Iraq after 2003 and the horrific violations they were subjected to that led to an imbalance in the qualitative Iraqi societal balance and thus the destruction of the diversity that prevailed. Confirmed points:

The disappearance of their presence in many Iraqi governorates in which they were inhabitantst as quit good number , including Amara, Nasiriyah, Anbar, Diyala and Hilla (Babel). Also the last of those governorates in which the presence of the Christian component disappeared is Salah al-Din Governorate (Tikrit), where the last of the families fled from it this year and went to Hamdaniya district center in The Nineveh Plain.

The Green Church in Tikrit without its believers



it is a close-up view



2- The restriction of the presence of Christians in specific areas in Iraq after 2003 in a number of governorates, including the governorates of the of Iraqi Kurdistan Region, the Nineveh Plain and Baghdad, whereas in the past they were spread in most Iraqi areas from north to south.

3- That the number of the Christian component in Iraq decreased to the aproximatively about of (500,000) five hundred thousand people after their number was more than (1,500,000) one and a half million before 2003, as a result of the continuous targeting that has not stopped until now, but it takes different forms according to the periods. This in itself is a national catastrophe which aim is to eliminate from Iraq its oldest Christian component, and this is an indication of the government's weakness and the inability of its security and administrative apparatus to control and maintain security. It also confirms the conviction in the lack of real vision and serious commitment of the government in order to achieve societal stability and interest in establishing the national identity and achieving societal justice to ensure and enhance the existence and survival of the homeland for all its components.

4- Through the monitoring of the Hammurabi Human Rights organization , it was registred that the Christian victims of terrorism and sectarian violence registered, has reached more than (1100) people since 2003 up to this year, those who were kidnapped and killed by unknown

criminals: some of them were killed by the fire of the American forces, National Guard and Asayish etc.. In 2014, the kidnapping targeted children and adults as we can see in the images below:

Cristine when she was back

one year later- Christine

JAKLINE



-It includes Survivor Christine, the 6 years old survivor who was kidnapped at the age of 3. She stayed in capture of the Islamic state for 3 years and the age of 6 years old, she was brought back to her family. Moreover, during all her capture years Hammurabi made her become a hero of defence campaigns in its reports by continuing to follow up on her case. In fact we met her again a year after her return, and noticed her readjustment with her parents.

Survivor Jakline, who spent three years in captivity between Mosul and several Syrian villages at the hands of ISIS terrorist gangs, Jakline survived after being sold, bought, tortured and being used as a sexual slave.

Security and administrative matters in controlling and maintaining security, as well as confirming the conviction in the lack of real vision and serious commitment of the government in order to achieve societal stability and interest in consolidating the national identity and achieving societal justice to sow peace and enhance the existence and survival of the homeland for all its components.

5- While monitoring the organization Hammurabi has recorded some of the Christian cases of Christian victims see annual reports respectively at: www.hhro.org

- after spending three years in captivity between Mosul and many Syrian villages in the hands of ISIS terrorist criminals, Jakline who survived after suffering repeated crimes in diverse human trafficking as sexual slavery and torture, we were able to welcome him and document her case. The governorate of Nineveh, the capital Baghdad, were the areas most targeted by these attacks.

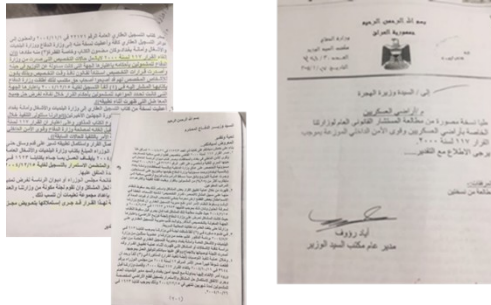
-They were kidnapped and brutally killed in Mosul, Archbishop (Mar Faraj Rahho) in March 2008, along with Priest Ragheed, Father Paulus and so on, including the bombings that affected a number of their churches, including the massacre at Our Lady of Deliverance Church - Bagbaghdad, in which dozens of worshipers plus two priest Fr. Thair and Fr. Wassim were killed and wounded on the October 31 of 2010, when extremists criminals stormed it and killed themselves explode inside, while it was crowded with dozens of worshipers ..

- The continuous targeting of their livelihoods, their shops, their social clubs, their homes and their residential properties through the illegal seizure, closure and bombing of shops selling alcoholic beverages in Basra and Baghdad, kidnapping and extortion of their workers and employees in all of this since (2003 until today).

6- The desecration, destruction and burning of more than 130 churches and monasteries in Nineveh Governorate and the plundering of their valuables and manuscripts that live up to the first centuries of the Gregorian calendar and which are considered national treasures and wealth of Iraq by the "ISIS" gangs after the fall of the governorate in the hands of those gangs in June 2014, and those churches and monasteries are still destroyed To this day, it suffers from the lack of government interest in it after the liberation of the city in 2017.

7- Continuing the demographic change approach after 2003, by maintaining the package of decisions that were issued during the previous regime and the instructions regarding the distribution of residential lands for the military and public and private sector employees in force until today based on the canceled decision 117 of 2000,

with circumvention of the cancellation, it was reinstated even if it is one of the decisions of the dissolved Revolutionary Command Council of previous regime but in 2004 it was canceled without any amendment possibility for the protection of the peculiarities of minority areas, including Christian areas in the Nineveh Plain, as the criterion for relying on "birthplace" was and still poses an imminent threat to the completion of the demographic change policy for their regions.



-In addition, disrupting and stopping administrative developments in their areas posed a threat to their survival and stability due to the construction of dozens of complexes. Random residential housing on agricultural lands surrounding their towns and villages, in addition to recently giving (3) three licenses for the construction of investment housing complexes within the boundaries of their cities and towns in the Nineveh Plain, and this changed the demographics of many of those areas, the districts of Hamdaniya (Qaraqosh), Telkef, and the center of Bartella district, Shawahid. On those policies, as thousands of acres of agricultural land belonging to this component were extinguished and housing plots were distributed to other national and religious components from inside and outside their administrative units, including civil and military employees, and this is what made the Christian majority in these cities and towns become a minority and subject to intellectual, social, cultural and behavioral influences. I caused her to leave.

Returning to the recent violations, which are an extension of previous policies, we will list the most prominent things that have been monitored:

- Legal violations of the rights of non-Muslim minorities continue to exist in many of the laws enacted after 2003, and these legislations constitute a violation of the religious freedoms guaranteed by the Iraqi constitution in many of its articles, including Article (2), which states (This constitution guarantees all religious rights for all individuals in freedom Religious belief and practice such as Christians, Yazidis, and Sabeian-Mandaeans), and among these laws is Law No. 3 of 2016 called the "Unified National Card Law", Article 26 / Paragraph Two, which requires the conversion of the religion of minor children to Islam if one of the parents becomes Muslim. The change of religion of one of the parents is also reflected in the conditions of the children, not only by changing their religion, but also in the issue of custody, inheritance, marriage, divorce and others.

In this regard, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization followed the decision of the Kurdistan Region Court of Cassation - Civil Status Authority No. 1184 - Civil Status Authority 2019 on 12/23-2019, when the court considered the decision of the Personal Status Court in Simil to reject the claim of the plaintiff who converted to Islam. For the recovery and custody of his child from the defendant's mother is incorrect and contrary to the Sharia and the law, because it is not required that the incubator be faithful to the upbringing and life of the insured, relying on Article (57-2) of the amended Personal Status Law, which assumes insecurity in terms of religion in relation to the defendant mother who remained on her religion Christianity due to the fact that the child is still a minor and the children who are minors in religion follow the parents who have embraced the Islamic religion, and Article (21-3) of the law on civil status stipulates that the child follows the best of parents in the religion justifying this dependence on minor interest in terms of inheritance, although it does not require the federation of nursery religion. But if religion has become a danger for the right interest and fears his stay with his mother who remained on his Christian religion, then in this case, the child is torn from his nursery avoiding his exposure to the religious influences of his nursery and damage caused by ignoring the teachings of his religion for which he became a follower when he was a minor. The Court of Cassation considered that the Simil Court had issued its judgment contrary to Sharia and law, and therefore it was overturned. Taking custody of the mother is a flagrant violation and discrimination, just because the father has converted to Islam. Thus, the court overrides the entirety of the Iraqi laws that give the mother the right to custody, to grant it to the father just because he declared his conversion to Islam. The basis of religion, race, gender, or anything else.

Three years have passed since the return of thousands of Christian families to their destroyed towns, villages, homes and properties that were rehabilitated by international, national, religious and civil organizations without any imprint or compensation for them by the Iraqi government for material damage to their properties that were destroyed, burned, and stolen by ISIS in Mosul and the Nineveh Plain so far, despite completing the legal procedures. While the compensation that was offered to them does not represent any capacity to address their conditions due to its lack and because it was originally spent to support some food needs in the refugee camps

1-1-1 The file of transgressions on the role and property of Christians

This file is old, new and continuous, and our organization has been following it through its annual and private reports, and has submitted appeals and memoranda to the official authorities to deal with it, and because most of the properties that were seized despite the fact that their usurpers are those with influence that possesses power and weapons, so the state stands helpless in the situation Instant solutions for it. Because of the weakness of the state's law enforcement mechanisms against usurpers. Recently, Muqtada al-Sadr set out to form a special committee that includes known cadres in the Sadr movement to follow up on dealing with this file. This year, some Iraqi media showed a film about the attempted assassination of a lawyer, the reason is that he defended the properties of Christians.

The Hammurabi Organization also received documented information on the merits of a case that the Karrada Court is looking into and that concerns the fraudulent sale of the property of

Christian immigrants to abroad carried out by a gang experienced in fraud, fraud and forgery to rape a number of properties (residential homes), and it is expected that judgments will be issued after all the evidence is available. Which condemns the members of this gang. It is certain that our organization will publish the results of the court ruling that will be issued by the Karrada court at a later time, and the Hammurabi organization is closely following the case of the house of Mr. Fadi and Michel, which was seized in Karrada Maryam under the pretext of selling them the house that usurped the property, and their case is still in force today, under the courts in Baghdad.

Our sources refer to other cases, including the case of a Christian woman who lives (Al-Amara) in Maysan Governorate, where her property was seized in the Karrada District, 52nd Street, after she rented it to someone, and after a while this person claimed that he is the owner of the property and refuses to give up or pay an allowance for rent, and then to the rapist. For this property.

- In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, the negative discrimination of religious minorities is a flagrant violation of Law No. (5) of 2015 "The Law on the Rights of the Components" in the region. In terms of contradictions, many of the decisions issued regarding land violations are evident in the litigation based on the upper (89) Hezanky districts and the lower Hezanky district (90) belonging to the upper and lower Zuli village and distributed to (117) Christian peasants between each of the Duhok Appeals Court in its discriminatory capacity. By its decision No. / 28 / T p / 2020 on 11/2/2020 and between the Kurdistan Region Court of Cassation in its decision No. 252 Civil Appeal Authority on 9/1/2020 regarding the issue of transgression on those segments according to the applicant for correction, which is (Euro Coriel Fifth) His attorney (Binyamin Nissan Yaqo) and the transgressor (Abd al-Hadi Rasho Mahmoud) constitute a challenge to the Christian presence in the Nahla district of Aqrah district because of this negative discrimination towards the Christian religion from the people of the Kurdistan region ... etc.

1-1-2 The situation of Christians in Mosul after 2003.

- Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights monitored the extent of violations against the cemetery of Christian sects in the "Wadi Okab" area in Mosul after the city fell to ISIS terrorist Terrorists. Four years after the liberation of the city from the clutches of ISIS, the cemetery is still in a deplorable state of failure. Governmental and humanitarian concern. As the coffins were stolen, the graves were destroyed and many of them were removed, the remains of the dead were kept exposed to stray animals, the tampering of the shepherds and the stealing of building materials, all this is considered by the Hammurabi Organization as a flagrant violation of the sanctity of the dead and the dignity of Christians.

Nineveh is distinguished by its unique ethnic, religious, ethnic, linguistic, cultural and civilizational diversity, as it represents a miniature Iraq with this diversity.

After 2003 and until today, all components of the governorate and its regions in general suffer from neglect, neglect, marginalization, and lack of support, especially the minority areas in the Nineveh Plains and Sinjar. There are three reasons.

First: the general marginalization of the governorate by the federal government.

The second: their marginalization at the hands of the local government in Nineveh after 2003 and the resulting corruption

The third: racial, ethnic and religious targeting.



The various churches of Mosul are still under ISIS destruction

-1-1 The Christians in Mosul before 2003 lived in relative peace and harmony with the rest of the components of the city of Arabs, Kurds, Turkmen and Shabak, distributed in the neighbourhoods (Al-Arabi, Al-Mohandessin, Al-Majmoua, Nirgal, Al-Shurta, Al-Bakr, Al-Nur) of the modern neighbourhoods on the left side of Mosul. In addition to their historical presence in the old neighbourhoods of (Al-Sa'a, Al-Midan, Al-Farouq, Al-Khazraj, Al-Jawsouk, Al-Tayaran, and Al-Dawasa) neighbourhoods, which were subjected to complete destruction after the city was liberated from ISIS. The Christians in the city centre have more than (50) places of worship, including churches, homes and institutions for serving orphans, ancient and modern monasteries, including the archaeological ones. Some of these churches date back to the first centuries of AD with a number of cemeteries that spread in the city and inside its churches, and the children of the Christian component formed an economic nerve. Influential in the economic reality of the governorate, as it enabled them to have many professional skills such as crafting, blacksmithing, and carpentry, in addition to the governmental tasks that they occupied in all scientific, intellectual, economic and technical specializations, and even before the occupation of Mosul from ISIS, the number of Christians living in the center of Mosul increased to more than (20000) Twenty thousand people, these, in addition to the rest of the Christians in the Nineveh Plain, which numbered about (150,000) one hundred and fifty thousand people, formed a national fabric and a specific economic, artistic and cultural nerve, in addition to the rest of the components of the Yezidis, Arabs, Kurds, Shabak, Turkmen and Kakis.

The organization monitored the situation of Christians in Nineveh governorate and monitored the extent of the violations they were subjected to after 2003, as it seems clear that this component was subjected to the most brutal barbaric attack of ethnic and religious targeting by Al-Qaeda, ISIS and others. Including the captivity of their daughters and women, including the child Christine and the young Jacqueline

1- The violations prolonged their existence, property, churches, monasteries, and all their cultural and social centres, in addition to their government job.. Also as this terrorist organization targeted individuals, groups, and religious, cultural and social institutions in a barbaric terrorist campaign that continued until 2014, so the kidnapping and killing of dozens of individuals on the identity of these organized groups Hundreds were killed from 2003 until 2014, in the fall of police stations in the hands of al-Qaeda in 2004, dozens of the Christians component were kidnapped and killed, including the kidnapping of Archbishop Gerges, the

priest Musa, and his release with a ransom, and the kidnapping and killing of the young Laith Hekmat Khader Asho and others. The father was also kidnapped and killed. Paul Iskandar was killed by al-Qaeda in 2006, so that the series continues in the killing of men of the Christian faith in the killing of Father Ragheed Kenny and three deacons in front of the Church of Umm al-Nur in the Nur neighbourhood of Mosul on 3/6/2007.

2- Hammurabi followed the file of changing the restrictions on the property of Christians from residential homes and real estate who left the town of Mosul and deserted it before 2003, as it appeared that there are tens of properties according to the investigations and complaints submitted by their owners that there is a change to the records of those properties in the real estate records for the account of influential terrorist groups, "allegations in absentia, claiming The property "was sold to the account of other people in order to empty the district center from them." Al-Qaeda, which was controlling the city of Mosul, succeeded to some extent in that, in the absence of any government deterrence, and Mosul witnessed the killing of two directors of the Real Estate Registration Department in the left coast (appropriation office of al-Zuhur) at the hands of these terrorist and outlaw groups, and they are both (Darwaz Nazir) at the end of 2006, and after that Mrs. (Khawla Al-Sabawi) in February / 2010, who had a prominent and essential role in limiting the role of these groups because they did, documenting all the files and sending them to Baghdad, according to the statements of Judge Hassan Muhammad, who worked for many years In the Mosul Criminal Court, a member and president, as well as a deputy to the former governor, Atheel al-Nujaifi, who praises the importance of the role played by the Director of Real Estate Registration (Khawla al-Sabawi) by copying the ownership records and sending them to Baghdad and continued: "Thanks to this brave lady we can at least verify the identity of the original owner of the property. , Especially since many in the areas of displacement in the Kurdistan region of Iraq or elsewhere keep copies of their real estate documents with them wherever they go. But he did not refer to the records that were tampered with and stolen before the copying process was carried out by those influential groups.

The Hammurabi organization, through its follow-up to the recent events of arrests among the directors of the Real Estate Registration Department in Al-Zuhoor and the decisions to close the department by the administrative authorities, is an extension of the corruption represented by the continued pressure of these influential groups on the directors of this department to compel them to transfer ownership of public and private real estate in this department The former director of the Real Estate Registration Department (Farhan Taha Hussein) was arrested on March 26, 2019 by the National Security Agency after his name was included in the fact-finding committee set up by the Iraqi parliament to investigate the series of armed attacks, bombings, kidnappings and corruption that took place in the city of Mosul, after it was retaken, from the control of the Islamic State ("ISIS") 2017, to be sentenced to 5 years imprisonment after being interrogated and confessing to the crimes of changing and transferring ownership of hundreds of real estate to the account of influential political and security bodies, and the arrest of the current director of the department, Mr. (Muhammad Al-Araji) on November 14, 2019 With two dealers who are involved in corruption and fraud, the other is a matter of concern for all the people of Nineveh, and the children of the Christian component in particular. A committee was formed from the Ministry of the Interior and Defence, the intelligence services and other security agencies, and in coordination with the churches, to deal with a number of

issues in the recovery of these properties to their owners. Their owners are outside Iraq or are afraid to file a lawsuit to take them back.

3- The years between 2003 and 2014 were marked by a serious decrease in the number of Christians in the centre of Nineveh Governorate (Mosul), and their situation threatens the demise of their presence due to the violations they were subjected to at the hands of al-Qaeda during that period, at a time when their numbers reached (5000) families. They live in the city, their number became in 2014 (1000) families only, and after the fall of the city at the hands of gangs in 2014, their presence was eliminated, but after its liberation in 2017, it has only (10) families and up to 40 individuals.

The violence that swept through the entire Nineveh Governorate led to a significant decrease in their numbers, as their numbers were raised over (35,000) thirty-five thousand families before 2003, to decrease to the limits of (16,000) sixteen thousand families after the liberation of the province from ISIS gangs in 2017, meaning that The Christian component lost up to (19,000) nineteen thousand families during (17) years of the age of change. In our report, we mention the demographic distribution of Christians in Nineveh before the entry of ISIS in 2014 and what it is now:

The N of Christians inhabitants in 2020	The Christian N of inhabitants 2014	The inhabitants N of Christians 2003	The city
70 persons	1000 people	5000 families	Mosul
23,000 persons	54,000 d people	37,000 people	AlHamdany a
4000 person	11,000 person	13,000 person	Bartella
350 families	820 families	500 Family	Karmilis
60 families	1300 Families	3000 Tfamilies	Telkief
800 families	1450 Families	1100 families	Teosqof
190 one families	1100 families	750 f families	Batnaya

-Thus, the first step to emptying Mosul from them(Christians) was achieved by al-Qaeda, so that the terrorist organization ISIS would complete the evacuation of the city down to zero Christian presence after its occupation of Mosul in June 2014, while entire international community was observing that. Thus, Mosul (Nineveh), the capital of the Assyrian civilization, has been evacuated and emptied of this original component that was the source of its growth, wealth, pride, development and civilization after the security forces failed in defending the city to leave its sons from the Christians, Yazidis and the rest of the other components subject to genocide and ethnic cleansing at the hands of those gangs ISIS terrorist.

Christians and other minorities in Mosul after displacement and opportunities for return

The Christians, along with the rest of the minorities and other components, have suffered after their forced displacement from their areas to the governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and the rest of the cities of Iraq from the government's lack of attention to them, as they were left without the care of the government .



Distribution of winter clothing for returnees
living in camps and structures of unfinished buildings under difficult living and environmental condition

Therefore, during the three years of their displacement, the Christian component lost more than 55% of those who were displaced. All of these emigrated, leaving the homeland in search of a refuge and a new homeland in which to preserve their dignity and the future of their children, after despair and fear and anxiety afflicted them in their hearts.

After the liberation of the Nineveh Plain areas in the Hamdaniya district and the rest of the areas in the Telkaif district, Bashiqa district, and the city centre of Mosul, the Christians received another shock that made them lose their minds with the destruction of their villages and towns by ISIS terrorist gangs.



The devastated Batnaya Christians restore hope and restore homes, schools and the church



The stricken village of

Batnaya



Therefore, those who returned from the Christian component to the Nineveh Plain did not constitute more than 40% of their total numbers. when they were forcibly displaced in 2014, which was more than (120,000) thousand people when they were attacked by ISIS gangs, and 55% of them migrated before the liberation of their areas with the remaining 5 % Of them are stuck in the areas of displacement in the governorates of Iraq Kurdistan Region, as well as in the rest of the governorates in search of a source of livelihood for them because there are no more job opportunities for them in their original areas after their liberation, and that dozens of displaced families who sought refuge in Baghdad live in a camp in Al-Zayouna (Virgin Mary camp). The Ministry of Immigration and Displacement officially closed this camp at the end of this year without the displaced returning, and thus the ministry adds a great burden to them, knowing that the displaced are afraid of returning the situation because it may explode at any

moment in the areas of origin, at any moment. Moreover, closing the camp while the displaced remain from it is considered Indirectly, forcing them to forcibly return, that why this is a violation of human rights too.

As for the centre of the city of Mosul, the families and individuals who returned to it after its liberation do not exceed the number of the fingers of the hand, and the majority of them are thinking about liquidating their property and searching for a residence outside or inside Iraq. That makes them feel safer and stable, because the situation in the city of Mosul is still unthinkable for returning to it for many reasons, including political , economic, religious , intellectual, and ideological conflict in the city practised by authorities which control's it. Also the post-2003 events of targeting Christian, Yazidi and Muslim (Shiite) religious minorities in Mosul by al-Qaeda, including the Shabak and Turkmen component, led to their displacement from their many residential neighbourhoods inside Mosul to the areas of the Nineveh Plain after the liquidation of their properties, they also became a source of fear and anxiety. Christians from the second demographic change after thousands of networked families were displaced from those residential neighbourhoods in Mosul to the areas of the Nineveh Plain and lived in residential neighbourhoods within the centre of Bartella sub-district and in random compounds around the city centre of Bartella that have Christian (Syriac) characteristics, and the steps for the transfer of these families to their cards Al-Tamween and its civil records from Mosul to the centre of Bartella sub-district has also become a challenge to the stability and societal peace due to the real demographic change in this town. As the number of the Shabak people in the district center became the majority, many times the number of Christians exceeded the number of Christians, and they began to establish their Hussaini rituals in Christian regions and neighbourhoods. This change has become a barrier that prevents the return and stability of Christians in the Nineveh Plain due to those religious, societal, economic, political and ideological practices that have begun to pose a clear threat and a source of constant and ongoing fear and provocation for Christians, and the ongoing tensions between Baghdad and Erbil over the Nineveh Plain areas before and after 2014 as they are considered areas. The disputed issue is in accordance with Article 140 of the Constitution of the Government of Iraq for the year 2005, regardless of the reality of the Christian presence and the rest of the minorities coexisting in the Nineveh Plain. It is the other of the worrying and threatening factors to stability, especially with the possibility of clash and an armed conflict between the two parties over these areas, thus achieving the emptying of the Nineveh Plain is the other part of the Christian component in Iraq, so the situation of the Nineveh Plain has become a concern for many children of the Christian component who returned to their original areas.

HHRO camera Batinayah is under the mass destructions threatened below" we will be back a day"



What is in Arabic here means : "No mor churches and nor cad Nazarian, we bring you to slaughter and kill "

Since the general conditions still do not indicate the existence of measures that fulfil the purpose of positive change in terms of lifting injustice and injustice in this component to enhance its presence to achieve stability and strengthen the presence, the organization has found that the security and economic conditions in Iraq are still generally in Nineveh governorate, and in particular for Christians in it, tinged with anxiety and tension And political, economic and security instability, and if the situation continues in this way, then it is certainly an expelling and non-reinforcing environment for the stability of religious minorities, including Christians, because of those situations where ISIS threats still exist in some of the actions inherited from ISIS against Christians

1-1-3 Recommendations:

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes that it is crucial to reconsider the legislation that provides for changing the religion of Christian minor children who convert one of the Christian parents to Islam. This relates to Article 26 second of the unified national card.
- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization calls for an end to the phenomenon of rape of Christian property from homes and other real estate, and we appeal to the Supreme Judicial Council to resolve the cases that are still on court tables, as well as to strengthen security measures to implement court decisions.

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization calls for stopping demographic changes in Christian cities, towns and villages in Nineveh Governorate. These rights have been overridden by distributing lands and encouraging the building of homes and the establishment of residential complexes for families without the Christian component at the expense of the rights of this component, as well as stopping the land distribution projects that are from The property of Christians and dividing them into residential lands on the other hand, according to previous unjust decisions that the Saddam regime had issued.
- Supporting and assisting Christians in the restoration and protection of churches, monasteries and institutions that have been severely damaged as a result of armed violence, bombing and destruction committed by ISIS gangs.

Activating previous decisions and recommendations regarding enabling Christians to take over security management in their places of residence, as well as occupying jobs by Christians employees who leave their jobs for retirement

1-2 Yazidis

1-2-1 Situation in Sinjar:

Although about four years have passed since Sinjar was liberated from ISIS, 82% of the residents of Sinjar district (northwest of Mosul) outside it still live in camps and separate areas of Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, and they suffer from the difficulty of returning to them for many reasons, most notably the presence of various conflicts and up to the ninth From October 2020, when the Sinjar agreement was concluded to normalize the situation in it in terms of administration, security and services, and until that period, Sinjar witnessed political and security conflicts between political parties that share control over them and also witness political and security tensions between the federal government and the Kurdistan Regional Government, in addition to the political and security conflict between The federal government and the regional government, and the Popular Mobilization factions took control of the center and south of Sinjar and large areas of the Iraqi-Syrian border strip, after the withdrawal of the Peshmerga forces from it, at a time when they were sharing control over Sinjar, the People's Protection Units - the military wing of the Syrian Kurdish Democratic Union Party (which follows To the PKK) and the Sinjar Protection Units with the Popular Mobilization Forces, all in the north-western part of the city and on Sinjar Mountain, which hosts the Sardashti camp and has more than 2,000 families. Yezidi. "Ayazid Khan" forces are stationed north of Sinjar, and some small units of the Iraqi army are deployed on the outskirts of the city. However, the agreement signed on October 9, 2020 between Baghdad and Erbil to jointly administer Sinjar, specified the necessity for all armed groups to be removed from it, headed by the PKK organizations, and the Popular Mobilization factions "in preparation for the return of the displaced. On November 21, 2020, the Iraqi Ministry of Defence announced the implementation of the "Sinjar" agreement was launched by the spokesperson of the Joint Operations Command, Major General Tahsin al-Khafaji, to the official news agency, stressing that "the agreement includes the presence of federal forces only within the district, and there are no other forces, neither from the Peshmerga nor others, and only the Iraqi flag is raised in it. ".

Pointing out that "the security file inside the judiciary will be after the federal forces, whether from the police or national security, while outside the judiciary, the army will assume the necessary responsibility."

The spokesman also did not provide more details on how to implement the rest of the terms of the agreement, and there was no announcement or comment from the Kurdistan region as a second party to the agreement.

Many Yazidis told the sources of our organization that the agreement came in isolation from involving the Yazidis in determining their fate or participating in the decision-making that determines their conditions and their future in their areas. Others demanded that no administration be taken in the area except with the consent of the people of Sinjar, and the people found that the agreement is not clear regarding the mechanism for forming forces. Police and security forces protecting the security of Sinjar.

1-2-2 Water and electricity in Sinjar

- We met Mr. Farhan Seydou, a displaced Yazidi from Sinjar who has been living for five years in a camp in Dohuk Governorate. Despite the difficulty of life in the camp, he refuses to return to Sinjar.

He says that what is preventing him from returning is the lack of basic services, such as water and electricity, as well as the general view of the city, which is overwhelmed by destruction. He added, "We are afraid of a military clash between the forces of various references and agendas currently in Sinjar." He hopes that "the political and military parties present in Sinjar will settle their accounts away from the Yazidis and the city."

- The Sinjar district administration of Nineveh Governorate took its headquarters from Dohuk after the Hashd factions took control of the judiciary, because those factions installed a new administration for Sinjar affiliated with them, and announced their rejection of its official administration.

So the city is governed by two administrations.

During a congratulatory meeting, the Pope, the new Sheikh, calls on Hammurabi to work on conveying the voice of the Yazidis to all those who do good to help them

1-2-3 dual management

For his part, the people of Sinjar considered the existence of two city administrations as "the most prominent obstacles standing in the way of the return of the displaced."

- Some families of "Mam Rasha" camp in Dohuk say, "The dual administration affects the lives of citizens and burdens them. The Iraqi government should restore stability to Sinjar and establish a joint administration from the Kurdistan region and the federal government to run the city and end the control of armed factions and other irregular forces to ensure that no Yazidis were once again subjected to extermination."
- They call on the Iraqi government to "integrate the Yazidis who fought ISIS with the security forces and hand them over to the security file in Sinjar because the city's residents are the ones who know the most details of their city."

1-2-4 Al-Singari's Fears:

There are fears among the Yazidis about the outbreak of military clashes between the forces in Sinjar, and the explosive devices and explosives that ISIS booby-trapped in the city before fleeing from it constitute another danger threatening the Sinjaris, as most of the destroyed buildings contain large quantities of explosives.

According to the information of the Sinjar administration, the percentage of destruction in the city amounted to more than 87% due to ISIS's control over it for about 15 months, and although the percentage of its destruction is large, it did not witness any reconstruction during the four years that followed its liberation, as the city is afflicted and lacks services. Churches in Sinjar No traces of Christians have escaped from the oppression and annihilation of the Islamic state against the Yazidis and Christians in Sinjar and its suburbs. Note that there are three Catholic and Orthodox churches in the city of Sinjar. After the liberation of the captives, they left Iraq

During Hammurabi tour in Sinjar, December 2020



The District Commissioner of Sinjar accompanies the delegation of

For his part, the former mayor of Sinjar, Muhamah Khalil, who was recently assigned the position of advisor for Yazidis affairs in the Parliament of the Kurdistan region of Iraq, stressed that "the Iraqi regular military units present in Sinjar are unable to impose the law, so some factions exploit this weakness in controlling the city and imposing The royalties are paid to those who returned to it from among the displaced, and these factions prevent the institutions of the Iraqi state from carrying out their duties in the city, and this impedes the return of the displaced. "

1-2-5 Services and number of returning families:

- After the visit of the Minister of Immigration and Displacement, Mrs. Evana Faeq, accompanied by Deputy Dr. Khaleda Khalil and the Governor of Mosul, and with them a high-ranking delegation, and her interview with the regular administration of Sinjar district and some notables of the region recommended opening an office affiliated with the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement and speeding up the implementation of return procedures for

families wishing to return to Sinjar And he granted it a return grant, similar to the rest of the liberated areas.

In a statement during a joint press conference with the governor of Nineveh, the minister said that the prime minister pays special attention to the "afflicted" Sinjar district for the sake of the return of the remaining displaced persons and the reconstruction of the city and overcoming all difficulties and obstacles that hinder their return.

The delegation concluded that the lack of services, the destruction of the infrastructure, and the political conflict in the region "confused the situation in Sinjar," indicating that about 18% of the city's population (about 96 thousand families) returned to it only on 1/8/2020.

The percentage of families returning to Sinjar in the fall of this year reached 50 families per day, while the level of return decreased to zero at the end of the year.

Sinjar is one of the disputed areas between Erbil and Baghdad. The Iraqi constitution defines the treatment of these areas' conditions within the framework of Article 140 of it, which stipulates that the problem of these areas should be resolved through three stages: normalization, then the census, and then a referendum to determine what their residents want. However, differences between the two governments prevented the implementation of this article, so it remains part of the outstanding problems

1-2-6 camps:

The remainder of the Yazidi camps in the Kurdistan region is still a lot, and it has already been mentioned that they were prepared in this report within the axis of the conditions of displaced persons and refugees, and the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement did not reach the closure of any camp according to the announced government program, knowing that the number of returnees increased in the fall of this year And largely from the various camps in Dohuk, Zakho and its outskirts, Aqrah and Al-Sheikhan, for example, during this year (360) families returned to Sinjar from Khanak camp in Dohuk out of (2707) families, and also (136) families returned from Dawudiyah camp out of (512)) A Yazidi family in the camp.



Sharia complex – Dohuk

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored, at the end of this year, trends of opposite migration for families who returned to Sinjar, and there are more than (270) families seeking to flee from Sinjar and return to refugee camps again, but government agencies affiliated with the federal government prevent them from doing so. In the event, these indicators are based on fear of The possibility of Sinjar being subjected to Turkish military operations according to statements issued by the Turkish government agencies under the pretext of the presence of Turkish Kurdish fighters from the Turkish Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) using Sinjar as their base.

Iraq also witnessed, towards the end of 2020, the announcement of an agreement between the federal government and the regional government regarding the administration of the Sinjar district, which is known for its Yazidi privacy, and the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization conducted a field examination of the terms of the agreement through the views of the Yazidi elites, which concluded that the agreement is ambiguous in its normalization and usefulness. To be a procedural vessel that serves the entire Yazidi rights and to achieve the required compensation for the ordeal that struck this component due to terrorism and containment policies.

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differences between the two governments prevented the implementation of this article, so it remains part of the outstanding problems

1-2-7 Recommendations:

- Strengthening the components of survival in the cities, towns and villages of the Yazidi component, by establishing continuous operational mechanisms in the security aspect, municipal services, job opportunities and their own religious institutions (temples).
- Putting an end to the special administrative confusion in the Sinjar district, where there is still a qaimaqam in charge of administrative affairs representing the Kurdistan Regional Government, and there is another mayor representing the federal government, the situation that created a rift in the administrative directives and made this district one of the disputed areas contrary to the rights of the Yazidis who aspire to a national administration that serves Their cases.

Persistence and acceleration of attention to the file of the disappeared, prisoners and kidnapped Yazidis whose fate is not known yet, as this file is still open and the number of victims in this regard is estimated to be more than (2,500) kidnappers and missing persons whose fate is not known yet.

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization calls on the federal government and the regional government to work to consult the Yazidi component in the procedures and regulations for their work that are specific to the Yazidi regions, to stop the above measures, and to adopt and activate participatory procedures in this regard.
- The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored ambiguity, misunderstanding and conflicting interpretations regarding the agreement concluded between the federal government and the regional government for the administration of Sinjar district, and the organization also received diagnoses in this regard from Yazidi personalities and elites. Therefore, we demand directives for the Yazidi public opinion to ensure the rights and aspirations of the Yazidis and not leave Things are vague as they are now.

2- Refugees and displaced persons

2-1 Refugees

By the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020, Syrian refugees entered and had exceeded (19) thousand after the military operation carried out by the Turkish military forces called (Peace Spring) in the regions of north-eastern Syria, including children, women and the elderly, and children and women constitute about 75% Of all these refugees, according to what was recorded by the High Commissioner for Refugees in the Kurdistan region¹.

Most of the statistics monitored by the Hammurabi Organization, including the numbers it obtained from the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement, indicate that Iraq is home to at least 300,000 refugees, including Palestinians, Sudanese, Iranian and Turks of Kurdish and Ahwazi origins, but the Syrian refugees constitute the largest number, Their numbers have reached more than (250) thousand refugees due to the war, violence and armed conflicts in Syria that have erupted since 2011. Most of the refugees resided in the Kurdistan region of Iraq,

¹ - The Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq: the number of Syrian refugees has exceeded (19) thousand. Available at: <http://enabbaladi.net>, entry date May 15, 2020.

and they account for 97% of the number of Syrians in Iraq. And 38% of them live in camps distributed in four Iraqi governorates, namely Anbar, Arbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah, and that 62% of the Syrian refugees were allowed by the Iraqi authorities after they obtained temporary residency and the required security approvals, to live in urban and rural places, and the right to work, education and access Health Services .

Despite the good welcome that the Syrian refugees receive from Iraqi society, their conditions are not without difficulties and problems, as they face many challenges daily in work, health, education and services. Most of these challenges are related to the nature of the Iraqi legal environment, which lacks laws regulating the conditions of refugees and displaced persons in terms of practical Receive them, protect them, and integrate them.

Iraq, despite its possession of Political Asylum Law No. 51 of 1971, which was issued by the previous regime, but it is a limited law, designed in a form consistent with the policies and approach of the previous regime for the protection of refugees opposed to neighboring countries, and does not meet the humanitarian approach and protection that all categories of refugees must receive. Whereas, the Iraqi government has not yet enacted a refugee law with a comprehensive framework that guarantees the protection of all categories of refugees and asylum seekers and regulates their residency and their rights to access work, health, education and integration, including the right to citizenship and naturalization. Indeed, the Iraqi parliament has not enacted the draft law that the Ministry of Immigration and Migration for refugees sent, and it was drafted in cooperation with the Permanent Committee for Refugees of the Ministry of Interior, in a manner that is largely consistent with international standards. The strangest thing is that Iraq has not ratified the United Nations 1951 Geneva Convention on the protection of refugees, so the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization urges the Iraqi authorities to quickly join it in order to provide adequate protection for refugees in Iraq of all classes and genders.

Through the Hammurabi Organization's follow-up on the conditions of refugees, and continuous communication with them, it was found that the difficulties and problems of the refugees during this year increased after the outbreak of the Corona pandemic, the general closure, the restriction of movement and social distancing, and the reflection of this on the deteriorating economic situation of Iraq, as their situation worsened, and their suffering multiplied in terms Getting to work after restaurants, cafes, hair salons and community centers were closed, especially since most of the Syrian refugees used to work in them, in addition to the difficulties the refugees faced in terms of education, health and the services provided to them in the refugee camps.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization before the outbreak of the Corona pandemic, conducted interviews and communicated with Syrian refugees through field interviews for (30) Syrian refugees that included women and men of different ages, religions and cultures in Dohuk, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, who expressed their impressions, experiences and suffering, in terms of access to work and education Health, psychosocial services, participation, training, opportunities for adaptation, reception and integration. Hammurabi also conducted a series of meetings and contacts with decision-makers, activists and those concerned with refugee affairs from local and international organizations, and set up workshops, meetings, discussion panels and round tables to know their conditions, and prepared five special reports within The Respond project, which is located within the European Horizon program, it covered the Iraqi

legal structure to regulate their conditions, manage borders in front of waves of refugees, the process of receiving them, the frameworks for their protection, and Iraq's policies in the process of their integration.

In light of these meetings and events, refugees and asylum seekers expressed their experiences, impressions, and perceptions of their conditions and future in terms of their reception, integration, and the opportunities available to them in accessing work, education, health, public participation and others.

Most of the refugees agree that they received a good welcome from the Iraqis during their entry into Iraq, and that the people, whether in Ramadi or the Kurdistan region of Iraq, received them cordially and provided them with assistance, and at the border crossings, they also did not encounter any obstacles or abuse, whether from the Iraqi security services within the ports of Nineveh and Ramadi or other elements. The Kurdish Peshmerga in the Kurdistan region of Iraq No, but the security services and the Peshmerga were sympathetic and responsive to their needs, especially since most of them arrived exhausted at the borders from walking on foot and passing in rough and difficult roads. However, most of the refugees assert that the nature of the dealings and generosity they received from the Iraqis changed over time, especially after 2014, when ISIS invaded Nineveh, Ramadi, Salah al-Din and areas of Kirkuk and Diyala and its control over a third of the area of Iraq, and the resulting mass displacement of more than a million people to a region. Iraqi Kurdistan, which caused confusion on the region's economy, reduced the interest of the people in the Syrian refugees, and focused more attention on the displaced Iraqis. The competition for job opportunities between Syrian refugees and displaced Iraqis intensified in light of a clear increase in the unemployed among the displaced. The increase in the number of Syrian refugees to Iraq greatly contributed to the decrease in interest in them compared to the first waves that arrived in Iraq.

The Syrian refugee (PMF) says, "The increase in the number of immigrants and the emergence of problems made the local population look at us as if we were taking possession of their lands and affecting their work, and this caused annoyance among the local people of the region about the large number of Syrians."

The refugee (RHH) who met the Hammurabi organization in Sulaymaniyah expresses her feeling, saying, "I feel that the people here do not like us very much, when we see the doctors that the local people in the doctor's review clinic tell us why you do not return to Syria since the situation has improved, so we feel that they do not." Love us

While local officials affirm that the Syrian presence in the Kurdistan region of Iraq has contributed to the development and development of the region, so Mr. Nawzad Hadi Mawloud, Governor of Erbil says, "The Syrian refugees are qualified persons who have worked in various fields in Syria, and they have added value to our skills and have come with good cultures and ideas that enriched the region in ways. "There are many, and this was considered a positive thing. It is true that there is competition, but there was no resistance from the local population towards the refugees."

The Syrian refugees and asylum seekers face many challenges and problems that transform their ability to integrate into Iraqi society, some of them are related to culture, traditions and customs, and others are related to discrimination and exploitation that they are often exposed to. One of the things that emerged that was not expected to be a hindrance to integration is

the issue of the language, as it was found that Syrian refugees of Kurdish origins faced difficulties in interacting with the host societies, even if they were Kurdish, due to the difference in Kurdish dialects, and there is no doubt that the language issue is essential. In enabling asylum seekers and refugees to access work, live with the community, education and others.

Some refugees have been ruled by the situation to reside in an area whose language he does not know, or that the dialect of the population differs from his own, and this affects him in accessing work, education, etc.

The refugee (EMH) who resides in Sulaymaniyah, who is a person in the age of sixties, says, "I am a Syrian of Kurdish origins. I have difficulty understanding the Iraqi Kurdish dialect, especially the Sorani dialect spoken by the Kurds in Sulaymaniyah."

Another refugee (ASHA) attributes the difficulty of integration to the lack of mixing with neighbours and community members "because relations are few due to different customs and temperaments and sometimes discrimination."

Among the other challenges that refugees face in accessing the labour market or education, in addition to the issue of language previously mentioned, is the issue of educational certificates and their recognition, especially when wanting to enter official business, as the issue of certificates is not only important to get to work, but also to continue education. It is required in Iraq for professional work.

Syrians suffer from great difficulties in obtaining work, and most of the refugees work in jobs that are not commensurate with their skills or specialties.

As a Syrian refugee (HFK) interviewed by the Hammurabi organization in Erbil says, "The most difficult difficulties that befell me is not getting a job, as I have eleven months without work. The most important requirements for integration are having a job where I can provide education for my children, and because of the difficulty of financial income I worked in Markets, and it does not correspond to my profession, my education, nor my language and I used to manage it, then I left work and then spent two and a half months looking for a job until I got it by Iraqis. By chance, I worked without my profession and the work was inconsistent with my education, but I worked under a state of necessity "and describes the refugee (RLM), the last work that I did, "I work in Kurdistan, and I have worked in various professions (as a blacksmith, arming, mason, washing cars, working in a refreshment factory) and currently I work as a waiter (a witter) in a hotel and at the beginning of my work in the hotel for a month, my wages were very little I had to. "

Some refugees revealed that they were subjected to discrimination on the basis of nationality and were exploited in wages, meaning that they received less wages than the members of the host communities, or sometimes the employer avoided paying their work dues, and the discrimination may be due to lack of knowledge of the prevailing language.

The refugee OMK states that "his work reaches 12 hours a day, compared to only 400 dollars a month," and this is a small amount compared to the wages that Iraqi workers receive in the Kurdistan region of Iraq. Meanwhile, the refugee RKA complained, saying, "I faced some difficulties in working with a Turkish contractor as he did not give me my full wages, and he left for Turkey and owed me 500 dollars."

The refugee HFK, who is a Syrian Christian, is complaining about his condition, because he does not know the prevailing language in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, as he says, "I have problems finding a job, and he is not preferred at work because he does not speak Kurdish."

As for education, which is one of the basic requirements for integration, especially for children, due to the mixing between them and the children of the local population or other refugee children, the results of the field interviews showed a great weakness in terms of interest in education, although most of the Syrian Kurdish refugees did not face problems in educating their children from In terms of language, especially young children within the age of the primary stage, because education in government schools is in the Kurdish language for all stages of study, primary, secondary, and so on. However, some, especially non-Kurdish Syrian refugees (Arabs or Christian Assyrians), expressed their dissatisfaction with the lack of government schools in the Arabic language, as education is only in the Kurdish language. Education in the Arabic language is limited to private education and private schools only, and this burdens parents with greater expenses for the education of their children, and led to the deprivation of others from education due to the economic burden on refugee families. Many also face the problem of registering their children in Iraqi schools because of the difficulty in obtaining academic certificates from previous schools in the mother country (home land).

In light of the foregoing, a number of refugees express their suffering and experiences in the field of education

AFSH, a Syrian refugee who is Christian, says, "I am worried about my children in education because we do not know the Kurdish language, our language is Arabic, and studies in Erbil are in the Kurdish language, and Iraqi government schools that teach in Arabic do not accept Syrian students."

The schools affiliated with the federal government in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, which opened after 2014, due to the increase in the number of Arabs displaced to the Iraqi Kurdistan region from the governorates of Nineveh, Kirkuk, Ramadi and Salah al-Din, accept children in primary education only, while intermediate and secondary education depends on the condition of bringing school documents from The mother country before they fled, and that their legal position is sound in terms of residency and the availability of the necessary security clearances recognized in Baghdad. Or students may take specific placement tests.

The Syrian refugee HFK says, "Because of the difficulty in finding a job, I went through financial hardship. This made my children prevented from studying. My 20-year-old son lost three years of schooling, and my daughter, who was 12, had two years of schooling."

The OMK refugee says, "I am unable to pay \$ 3,000 to educate my son, who is 5 years old, to learn in private schools. The most expensive thing is in Erbil, transportation, transportation and education. I want to go to a country whose language I can understand, and here is the Kurdish language, and I do not know it." There are no Arab schools in Erbil.

"My children cannot go to school due to the lack of documents from Syria, because I had to bring them before I left the country," said the SHMB refugee.

2-1-1 Housing and Spatial Integration:

Urgent housing priority:

It is known that housing has a direct effect on the individual's psychological and social condition, due to the direct link between the place and the human life and the influence of the spatial environment in the treatment, behaviour and interaction with the surrounding people, especially since the place of residence and living has a great impact on building and defining social relations and thus on the level of integration into society. The field work and meetings that the Hammurabi organization has achieved at the level of decision-makers, as well as with organizations working with refugees, shows that there is relative freedom in the Iraqi Kurdistan region to choose asylum seekers or refugees their place of residence and residence after their legal position and obtaining residency is safe, as for the rest of Iraq. The other is that determining the place of residence is applied according to some provisions of the political asylum law in force 51 of 1971, as it requires the approval of the Minister of the Interior, and that changing the residence requires the Ministry of the Interior to be informed, and housing outside the camps requires a guarantee from known Iraqis and also requires security checks, and that this issue Associated with the Ministry of Interior in Baghdad and its organization of residency for asylum seekers and refugees. In general, the asylum seeker does not have the freedom to choose his place of residence at the beginning of his entry into Iraq, and he is required to be placed in the refugee reception center until the necessary checks and legal conditions are completed, but after obtaining the necessary approvals according to the law, he is free to live in Iraq according to his desire.

In this context, many refugees have lived for long periods in camps and that the issue of housing was one of their urgent priorities. The Syrian refugee AFSH, who lives in a residential complex in the center of Erbil, says, "The difficulty in the beginning was in housing, but after its availability it was for us. It is a wonderful gift, and furnishing the housing was occupying my mind, and the owner of the housing that provided us is a free Christian donor, and the neighbours are more than wonderful in the camp (housing), and I am comfortable in this housing complex, and we do not pay rent except for water and electricity, at first the feeling of the place was strange, but Later it was relieved, and currently I would not like to move to another place in Erbil. "

2-1-2 Resettlement in the third country:

Syrian refugees expressed that they preferred to find housing outside the camps, with relatives or alone, and some were not satisfied with their place of residence in the camps, rather their difficult living conditions did not allow them to rent houses in urban areas outside the camps because they were unable to secure the rent allowance. Most of the Syrian refugees consider Iraq a temporary shelter for them, awaiting resettlement in a third country if they had the opportunity to move to Europe or America and Australia, especially those who settled the issue of not returning to Syria or lost hope for the return of stability to Syria.

Syria

Hammurabi, with the support and partnership of Christian Solidarity International, is providing relief to Syrian refugees in Dohuk-Kurdistan Region For Syrian refugees



The AFA refugee who lives in Dohuk says, "I used to live in my cousin's house, which is small and not enough for him, but now a few days ago I rented in Dohuk, and our relationship with the camp continues and we rented the apartment with the approval of the Asayish (the security service in the Kurdistan region of Iraq), I was in urgent need of housing, Because I lived with a group (family) whose condition was not economically good. "

ASHA refugee describes changing his place of multiple residence, "I lived for a while in my uncle's house and then in the workplace, and currently I live in a rental home for me and my family."

Mrs. SHRO, who lives in a camp in Dohuk, expresses her dissatisfaction with her place of residence, but she is forced to accept it, saying, "We do not feel comfortable and safe continuously in the camp, as it is like a prisoner, and there has been a murder incident in which one killed its owner, so I prefer moving to a camp." Else, I like to live in a big city, I prefer to live in Erbil, and if I have the opportunity to move to another place, I will move.

The Syrian refugee EMS confirms his desire to be resettled in another country, "If I have the opportunity to emigrate to any third country, I will not delay admission for the sake of the future of my children." And the refugee RKA says, "I prefer to go to any European country if I have the opportunity" and add another Syrian refugee "and if I had the opportunity with my family to emigrate to a third country, so there is no objection to that. "

2-1-3 Adaptation and Integration:

With all this, some other Syrians express their adaptation and sense of reassurance with the region and their place of residence, and they praised the cooperation of the members of the host community with them and obtained their support.

As the Syrian refugee ABA residing in Dohuk says, "The rent of the house is now appropriate. The house I live in here includes my father, my mother and my brothers all on one floor, and my wife and I are on a second floor. We feel safe and thank God my wife and my family feel reassured, we are condemned to stay here, and I do not prefer to live in Another city, because my job makes me settle here. "

Mrs. LYA, a resident of Domiz camp in Dohuk, added, "I live in the camp and my contacts are with my neighbours and the people who live in the camp, I feel safe, in the camp I go to visit

others, but I have visits for Iraqis outside the camp. I want to stay in my current place (Domiz camp), the good things. In my place of residence is that everything is close, such as schools, markets, hospitals, and there is a clinic also in the camp. As for the bad things, there is no hospital in the camp, the roads are not paved, as there are no playgrounds in the camp.

Despite all this, as some still hope to return to the motherland due to the difficulty of integrating with the current situation, but the continuing difficult security conditions in Syria in addition to the spread of violence and fighting between many factions on the one hand and the Syrian army and security forces on the other hand has transformed Without returning to their home country.

"The integration was difficult in the beginning, then things became easy with the passage of time, and if the situation in Syria improved, we will return," says Ms. SHRO.

With regard to social and health care, the policies followed in Iraq do not include the Syrian asylum seekers' rights to the services of the social protection network. Refugees registered with the Permanent Committee for Refugees (PCMOI) can access the care program provided by the Iraqi state through their inclusion in the social protection network that it runs The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs MOLSA, as well as they can access government health services, says Mr. Sadiq Al-Bahadli, director of the civil society organizations department at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Hammurabi met with him, "that about 200 Palestinian families are covered by the services of the social welfare network and that the Syrians are not covered by them." There are international organizations assisting Iraq, especially for Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan region of Iraq in the field of health, as a representative of one of these concerned international organizations met by Hammurabi Organization expresses, "We are working with the Health Department in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in order to integrate Syrian refugees and other nationalities into the health system. She added, "Asylum seekers do not have the same opportunities as refugees to access services. Palestinians, for example, face new challenges that emerged with the approval of the residency law of 2017, as things have changed in terms of access to services, including education and health services."

As for activities and mental health services, a number of international organizations have been involved in this aspect, headed by the UNHCR and other organizations such as MSF (Doctors Without Borders) that have provided mental health services and PUI relief. Hammurabi noted that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provides support to the DOH (Health Department), local organizations, and civil society organizations to provide psychosocial support and mental health services, and with this there is a void at the level of Iraq in the field of providing mental health services to marginalized groups, not only for refugees and students. Asylum but also includes providing such services to survivors of ISIS crimes. The shortage in providing mental health services is not only bad towards refugee and asylum-seeking children, but also includes all Iraqi disabled children in this field. They face problems in education, especially in psychosocial rehabilitation facilities and education programs, and we believe that this is a challenge for the Iraqi government and the Kurdistan Regional Government. Iraq and the humanitarian community on how to work together in providing mental health in particular to the population who have suffered torture. Many asylum seekers are Syrians and during their journey and fleeing their country in search of safety due to the ongoing conflict and the continuation of armed conflicts, affected psychologically and physically, and the difficulties they

faced were reflected. While trying to flee and cross the borders and the hardships of the bad weather and the lack of food and water on their health, social and psychological reality.

MYA refugee says, "My asylum in Iraq has affected me physically, as I am sick until now, and because of these difficult conditions that I have lived, I have also been psychologically greatly affected and have episodes of depression, so I resort to my neighbours to alleviate that. Living in Iraq constitutes psychological pressures on me. Social life leads to psychological pressure on me because I have children and there is no work for my husband. These circumstances constitute a great pressure on me when I find my children without schools and I cannot meet their demands.

Refugee KJK says, "My uncle and my aunt were in Iraq seven months before me, and they died here due to their psychological condition and pathological injuries. My uncle was 45 years old, and my aunt also died here due to a stroke."

Kidnapping, rape and others as a result of ISIS violence, and Hammurabi believes that there is a deficiency in the provision of such services at the official government level.

2-1-4 Difficulties and Trauma:

Participation, citizenship and naturalization:

As for participation in public life and citizenship, most of the Syrians who fled to Iraq sought refuge for safety and to avoid the atmosphere of fighting and conflicts that are taking place in the motherland, so most of them do not have political participation in their country.

As for the exercise of citizenship, according to the enforceable Political Refugee Law No. 51 of 1971, people who have been registered for more than 10 years as asylum seekers have the right to apply for citizenship on the condition that they have not left Iraq during all that period, except with the approval of the Minister of Interior, but at the level Actually, there is a difficulty in obtaining citizenship, and former refugees are like Palestinians, despite the existence of previous decisions of the dissolved Revolutionary Command Council, which had the force of law, which included them with privileges similar to Iraqis, such as education, health, work and employment, but nationality was prohibited for them for political reasons, most of which are related to the decisions of the Arab League .

Palestinian refugees: In addition to the seizure of the rights of Palestinian refugees that they enjoyed before 2003, which was represented by their equality with the Iraqis in all respects, with the exception of granting them citizenship, but this disappeared after the issuance of the Foreigners' Residence Law No. 76 of 2017 and their inclusion in this law.

In the first half of this year, they felt that they were severely beaten after the United Nations Representation and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Iraq issued new instructions to cut off the limited care of Palestinian refugees, which caused the deepening of their human suffering in this troubled country. Rent allowance for (300) Palestinian families in Baghdad, most of whom are sick, elderly, children, and widows threatened with displacement. These families were displaced from their homes after 2003 because of their identities, which forced them to live on Haifa Street in tents for two years, after which the UNHCR in Iraq took care of their housing in buildings and pays the rent allowance for them. They are also denied social welfare salaries that do not exceed (42) dollars per month.

Some of them became deprived of work because of their nationality², and what happened to the displaced and other refugees as a result of the Corona pandemic in Iraq, the Palestinians also became infected in Iraq.

Recommendations and proposals:

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization calls on the government and other state institutions to: Work on developing a clear legal system for refugee protection and laying down integrated and coherent policies in regulating their conditions, through the following:

Legislating a comprehensive refugee law that organizes their conditions and includes all categories of refugees, whether they are political refugees or refugees for economic or humanitarian reasons in search of safety or otherwise

Ratify the Geneva International Refugee Convention of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol

Establishing policies dealing with refugees that are consistent with Iraq's international obligations guaranteed by declarations, instruments and international conventions on human rights, which Iraq has ratified.

Work to provide the infrastructure for receiving refugees and to reinforce the requirements for their integration into Iraqi society in terms of housing, education, physical and psychological health, the issue of participation, belonging, citizenship and naturalization.

Work to provide job opportunities for refugees and displaced persons, and pay attention to their health care, protect them, provide them with education, and overcome the obstacles that prevent refugees from obtaining adequate education. As well as providing refugees with adequate housing and shelter in a way that secures them a decent life.

At the regional and international level, the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization urges the relevant regional and international organizations to help Iraq provide the necessary needs for a better life for refugees, and to enhance experiences and assistance to help refugees and manage their affairs, as well as help Iraq to speed up the legislation of asylum law in line with humanitarian standards.

2-2 Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Although more than two years have passed in the elimination of the terrorist organization ISIS and Iraq regained all of the lands that this organization occupied in the summer of 2014 and caused the displacement of millions of people, after it controlled a third of the area of Iraq, there are still 1.2 million Iraqis residing in camps It is spread throughout the country, especially in the governorates of Nineveh, Dohuk and Erbil, and these displaced people are still struggling to return to their areas that were destroyed by its occupation by ISIS and then by the war launched against it.

The displaced Iraqis suffer from complexed problems in addition to the inability of many of them to return to their homes after the liberation of their areas, for security, economic or military reasons, and these problems have been added to their problems, a pandemic problem (Corona), and some of them were infected with this virus, and 14 cases were recorded in A camp in Dohuk, and as a result the camp was closed and the injured and those touched were quarantined, and one injury was also recorded in one of the Nineveh camps. The Ministry of Immigration and Displacement, which works in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the

² -The actions of the Baghdad government and the United Nations exacerbate the suffering of the Palestinians of Iraq. Available at: <http://alquds.co.uk/> Accessed May 15, 2020.

Ministry of Defence, confirms that it is fumigating and sterilizing the camps, and that the situation is under control. However, the Hammurabi organization witnessed a complete closure and restriction of the movement of residents in many camps in Dohok, - Erbil and Nineveh, especially in the six months that followed the start of the outbreak in March 2020, and that the problem may worsen in light of these displaced people mostly living in overcrowded tents next to each other and lacking the health facilities.

What added to the complication of the problems of the displaced and made them complex, as previously indicated, is the coincidence of this epidemic (krona) with the deterioration of the economic situation in Iraq, which relies on the rentier economy based on oil and its revenues, and this deterioration was coupled with the significant decline in oil prices, and the subsequent decline in the price of the dinar. The Iraqi government reached 1.465 against the US dollar, which has negatively affected the lives of Iraqi citizens in general, and the displaced in particular, as there has become a scarcity in the supply of medicines provided to the displaced in their camps, especially since there are elderly displaced persons suffering from chronic diseases. For example, Badr al-Din Najm al-Din, director of the Baharka camp in Erbil, holds the federal government in Baghdad responsible for not providing the basic necessities for the survival of the displaced and for the deterioration of the conditions of the displaced in the camp.

Also, this pandemic, accompanied by the deteriorating economic conditions in Iraq, has affected the employment of the displaced. If there were job opportunities with daily wages for some of them, then these opportunities almost disappeared. As Shaher Rasho, one of the displaced persons in Sinjar in the (Dera Bun) camp, near Zakho, says: "The current period is the most difficult in the years of displacement that he and others live in the camp." In his speech, Mr. Rasho also attributed that to the ban imposed on the camp due to (Corona), which prevents him from earning through some work for daily wages.

The Corona pandemic was not satisfied with its negative repercussions on the economic and health status of the displaced only, but there was a negative and bad impact on education at all levels on the displaced, as measures were taken to not mix and stop studying at all its primary, intermediate and secondary stages, and e-learning was satisfied for university students And postgraduate studies, which requires requirements that are basically missing camp management.

Rather, there was a problem that preceded the Corona pandemic regarding education for the displaced and refugees, as a United Nations report in February of this year revealed that many children in Iraq are still unable to receive education despite the end of the war, and these children cannot even that The history of obtaining the civil documents necessary for their enrollment in government schools. Many of those polled stated that they cannot move freely inside and outside the camps for internal displacement, due to the restrictions imposed on their movement, which prevents them from practicing daily activities such as going to schools outside the camps, and all this is a violation of the rights of the displaced³.

The high temperature in Iraq had another reason for violating the rights of the displaced, as informed sources stated that on 12 June 2020, a number of displaced persons suffocated due to the outbreak of a fire in one of the camps in Nineveh Governorate, as a member of the Human

³ -- The United Nations: Children in displacement camps are unable to receive an education. Available at: <https://yagein.net> entry date May 20, 2020.

Rights Commission explained in Iraq, Fadel Al-Azzawi, said, "A fire broke out in the vast areas of weeds and jungles surrounding the Khazir camp for displaced people in Nineveh Governorate." As Mr. Al-Azzawi said, the rising smoke resulted in "some cases of suffocation for the displaced, who were transferred to the health center for treatment." He also mentioned the need to "end their human suffering."⁴

Previously, a 4-year-old child (boy) and an 18-year-old girl died in a fire in the tourist city camp in Anbar Governorate, on January 31, 2020, noting that there are more than half a million displaced Nineveh residents who are still in displacement stations. The (Khazir) camp is one of the largest displacement camps in Iraq⁵.

Although the policies of the Al-Kazemi government are directed towards ending the file of the displaced and working on the return of Iraqis to their original homes or integration into their new areas and getting rid of the camps, the camps cannot disappear without the support of the components of return or integration, and the search for sustainable solutions.

In this context, Ali Abbas Jahakir, spokesperson for the Iraqi Ministry of Immigration and Displacement, affirms, "The number of IDP camps in Iraq currently stands at (86) camps, after the number was (184) and embraces about (68) thousand displaced persons distributed in a varying manner between (40) and (4000 families in each of those camps established in each of the Kurdistan region, Nineveh and Anbar mainly, and in other governorates to a lesser extent such as Diyala, Karbala and Baghdad. He added, "The IDPs to the camps of the region are from the regions of Sinjar, Mosul and the Nineveh Plain, and they are the largest number." In terms of security or that their residential areas are destroyed. "He pointed out that" there are (6) camps in southern Mosul, (17) camps in Erbil, (6) camps, (4) camps in Sulaymaniyah, two camps in Kirkuk, and (3) camps in Diyala and in Baghdad There are two main camps, and in Anbar there are about (27) camps, and one camp each in Salah al-Din and Karbala⁶.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, closely follows the government's programs to encourage voluntary return and its attempts to close and merge the camps in Anbar, Nineveh, Karbala and Diyala in addition to the camps of the Kurdistan region of Iraq, but these programs face great challenges, especially since the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement, which has this responsibility. It stands unable to secure the components of return that require repairing the infrastructure of the original areas of the displaced, including hospitals, schools, roads, electricity, lighting, etc., in addition to the restoration and reconstruction of destroyed markets and homes, in light of the failure to approve the 2020 budget, the lack of adequate financial allocations, and also the failure to implement the compensation program for those affected. Due to the economic hardship facing the government due to the Corona pandemic and the drop in oil prices. Also, the allocations that were deducted from the ministry's budget, which amounts to about 370 million dollars, which were granted to the liberated governorates (Nineveh, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Diyala, and areas of Kirkuk) for their reconstruction, the inability of the governors to use them for the goals for which they were deducted and not spent The

⁴ -Suffocation cases were recorded among the displaced due to a fire in Khazer camp, available at: <http://yagein.net> , entry date June 20, 2020

⁵ -Anbar: A fire in the displaced persons camp in Habbaniyah kills a child and a girl. Available at <http://yagein.net> , entry date June 20, 2020.

⁶ -Immigration reveals the number of camps and displaced people, available at: <http://ina.iq> , date of entry, April 15, 2020.

correct format. The Ministry of Immigration and Displacement is also reluctant to provide the returnees with a grant of 1.5 million dinars, and the prevailing government bureaucracies that delay the arrival of food baskets to the returnees. In light of these challenges and the government's inability to secure the elements of return, returning citizens to their areas may put them in greater crises, especially those faced by minority communities, especially Yazidis and Christians, whose numbers have dramatically decreased in light of government indifference and the absence of governance to contain their conditions and work to stabilize them.

Christians, despite the return of approximately 50% of their numbers before their displacement, but there are areas that still face obstacles, such as the town of Batnaya, affiliated to the Telkaif district, 5 km north of the Telkaif centre, as only about 100 families out of the 1,000 families that lived in them have returned to it. 2014, due to the lack of sufficient efforts by the state to rebuild and support other components of the return, and that most of the efforts exerted in this belong to international organizations and the Church, and the closure of roads leading to them as a result of conflicts between Baghdad and the Kurdistan region as a result of bad competition over the areas of the Nineveh Plain deprives their children of Christians and Yazidis from Exercising their freedoms and normal lives. Likewise, the Christians were unable to return to the Telkaif district centre due to the presence of IDPs from the right coast of Mosul who are still occupying their homes, as well as the presence of the main Al-Tasfirat prison for terrorist crimes in Nineveh, coupled with the presence of four courts of different specializations, which made the judiciary centre attract residents who are not originally from The judiciary, which created a kind of demographic change, which significantly affected the demographics composition of the district.

In Bartella, more than 400 families from Bartella, who live in Erbil and Ainkawa, are still reluctant to return to their proprieties for many reasons, most of which are related to the lack of confidence in the current situation and the existence of societal problems among the components therein.

As for the issue of the return of the Yazidis to Sinjar, despite the start of a return movement that began in May of this year, the situation in Sinjar is difficult and painful, as the city of Sinjar is witnessing regional and local conflict, so Turkey entered the line under the pretext of the influence of the Kurdistan Workers Party in it, which opposes the regime Al-Turki, and witnessed from time to time Turkey bombing the headquarters of this party and its military activities. Sinjar also witnesses political and security tensions between several centers of influence supported by Baghdad on the one hand and Erbil on the other hand, and consequently the existence of two administrations that control the judiciary, each administration represents a specific party and the existence of conflicts between them, which means the presence of a permanent representative, and the reflection of this on the stopping of service projects and reconstruction projects. Official establishments still need rehabilitation, and the agricultural projects that characterize the district are destroyed and neglected, and markets, schools and health centers need to be rehabilitated, to encourage people to return, and the region needs to support the returning population with small projects to move the wheel of life in Sinjar and empower the people. And young people have access to work, education, health and more. And in mid-December of this year, the Hammurabi organization visited Sinjar, and also monitored the conditions of the displaced Yazidis in the camps in Dohuk through field visits to it at the end of this year, and it was evident from those visits that the

rates of return to Sinjar were lower than they were in the summer months. About 250 families who have returned to Sinjar, intend to return back again to the camps , due to the lack of services in Sinjar and the renewed Turkish threats to bomb areas in it under the pretext of striking PKK who opposed to Turkey

Yazidis and other minorities also face another challenge, which is the Iraqi government's endeavour to return nearly 31,000 displaced Iraqis, most of whom are from families whose children have joined ISIS, including nearly 8,000 women and children without a breadwinner. Minorities fear that they will settle near minority areas, especially since the government had prepared a camp for them in Zammar, which met with widespread objection from the people because of its proximity to the Yazidi areas and compounds in Sinjar and the Turkmen in Tal Afar. This led to thinking about searching for an alternative location, and it is expected that another site will be chosen for their housing south of Mosul within the vicinity of the town of Al-Kayara.

In this context, it must be pointed out what was brought up by Celsia Jimenez Damari, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of the displaced after her visit to Iraq in February 2020, in which she expressed in her meetings her concern about ethnic and religious minorities, or the so-called components of Iraqi society that were displaced because of Persecution in the sites controlled by ISIS, noting that these families are exposed to threats, harassment and violence in the areas of displacement and their original areas, and they are deprived of basic services, including health and education⁷

Statistics on displacement and IDPs 2020⁸

1,008,524 displaced families

3,836,298 officially registered IDPs

424,845 returning displaced families

1,343,550 officially registered IDPs, Nineveh, Anbar, and Salah al-Din are the first governorates with the number of displaced persons.

116 camps for the displaced

58 closed camps

11,758 IDP families headed by women

1.6 million displaced children

1.9 million displaced women

6,511 deliveries in the camps.

727 deaths in the camps.

2-2-1 Recommendations and proposals:

-Work to develop the legal system for Iraq with regard to the displaced, displaced and refugees, with the need to developing coordination policies between the federal government and regional and local governments to provide the infrastructure for receiving and protecting the

⁷ -Internally displaced persons in Iraq: between the hammer of deprivation of rights and the anvil of perilous return, available at: <http://news.un.org> , date of entry 15 March 2020.

⁸ - Muhammad Al-Qaisi: Iraqi Digitization, Mohamed Al-Qaisi 2020

displaced and providing them with basic services in terms of shelter, food, and other medical and educational services, and physical and psychological health.

- Calling on the federal government to establish an emergency authority whose task is to provide early warning to prepare for crises and emergency conditions.

- Establishing policies dealing with the displaced and displaced in line with Iraq's international obligations as guaranteed by declarations and international instruments on human rights.

- With regard to the integration of the displaced and displaced in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, the Kurdish language courses for the displaced Arabs or Assyrian Syriac Chaldeans displaced from outside the region, is a necessary issue that reflects an image of positive welcome to them.

- As for the voluntary return, the return programs must be accompanied by intensive projects to support the viability of the original areas by rebuilding the destroyed infrastructure of schools, hospitals and public facilities, reinforced by health and psychological rehabilitation programs for the returning displaced, and to provide conditions of safety and security and build confidence, with Establishing effective programs for reconciliation and achieving transitional justice, represented by compensation for the displaced, and the foundations for educational programs that provide special opportunities for children and students who have lost their studies due to displacement.

3- The mass movement and the demands of the demonstrators

Those who follow the events that followed in the country after the year 2003 see that after each time the people try to rise up and revolt against the authority, either it is suppressed by excessive force, or absorbs and empties its content, or exploits it and installs a party or a current that distorts it and reaps its fruits, as happened In the 2011, 2013, and 2015 demonstrations.

The country has reached a state of political deadlock, from October of last year, 2019 to this year. The situation in Iraq has worsened in a state of political sterility and various interactions that have been reflected on the overall situation in the country. The chaos is overwhelming and corruption has become the equivalent default identity whenever the name of Iraq is mentioned, and the political process is in turmoil; As favoritism and quotas are still the basis for granting gains and benefits on the one hand, and covering up error and responsibility on the other hand, so that the thief does not fear the law and the political does not care and does not respect the people, security is missing and fear is present, unemployment is widespread and bribery is advisable.

The government reaction did not rise to the dramatic escalating level of events and the size of the martyrs' losses exceeded 570 martyrs and thousands of wounded, as our annual report for 2019 was recorded (514) people died in the protests, most of them civilians, including officers and ranks of the Iraqi security services. The wounded reached (11982) people. As well as large numbers of detainees in various demonstration squares. In addition, (68) government buildings were attacked and burned, and about (168) shops and a commercial warehouse were burned and destroyed, in addition to (103) headquarters and offices of the ruling political parties being attacked and burned, and (8) television stations faced various attacks and attacks as well. Role, schools and shelters to the assault.

Faced with all this, the response of the government and other state institutions to address the situation and as usual was characterized by the utmost cynicism, lack of responsibility and indifference to the demands of the protesting demonstrators, while clinging to the preservation of sites, positions and privileges, and betting on continuing to deceive the people and gaining time, policies that have become exposed to most Iraqis, especially young people who have begun to possess awareness. In presence and determination to bring about change, the youth showed their lack of conviction in the practices and means used to absorb their anger through the resignation of the government, while the problem does not only enable the resignation of the government on its own, and the government in their view is only an integral part of the system of corruption that strikes the three authorities, and its resignation is nothing but a game of shame. Deceit, procrastination and procrastination to hold on to power for the longest period, and the protesters considered the call of the largest bloc to form another government, which is nothing but a new play for the continuation of the process of rotating the same grim faces in power.

Hence, the Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights would like to clarify, through its continuous meetings with activists and a number of demonstrators, and its field monitoring of demonstrations and protests in the field, that dealing with the large protests and demonstrations during the year 2020 is somewhat different after Mr. Al-Kazemi took the helm of the prime minister last Ramadan. However, the organization expresses its deep concern about the nature of indiscriminate violence that is still using the security services against the demonstrators and the continued impunity for the perpetrators and their aggressors. The security services dealt in an unprofessional manner without taking any precautionary measures to avoid violence with the demonstrators, especially in Nasiriyah, Baghdad and other governorates, using live ammunition and tear gas in a manner that does not denote the existence of professional training in dealing with civil unrest and protests.

The organization's meetings with the protesters show the nature of the government's violence in suppressing freedom of expression, the press and the media, and the organization has pursued practices of restricting the right to freedom of expression by blocking the Internet package for long periods, as well as raiding the offices of news channels and harassing and prosecuting activists and kidnapping and killing a number of them, which was confirmed by our organization. Many of them fled the country because of their exposure to violence and repeated persecution by the security services, or receiving threats on their phones and e-mail from unknown destinations.

Hammurabi Human Rights organization calls for a law to protect civilian activists.

3-1 Characteristics of the movement and its consequences:

Without the slightest doubt, putting the country in front of inevitable entitlements, so that Iraq after October 1 was not the same before that.

The current government of Mr. Al-Kazemi is nothing but the pangs and a product of the Tishreen popular movement, as a transitional government with specific duties within the framework of the popular demands of the movement that expressed the will of the Iraqi

people, and we come to the most important features of this uprising, which are highlighted through several indicators:

Because it is for the first time since 1958 that such demonstrations took place without being called by a partisan, governmental or religious party, meaning that they are spontaneous demonstrations motivated by very legitimate and peaceful demands.



Tahrir Square demonstrations: Ghaith Saleh

2- Most of the demonstrators are the youth group who became aware and were brought up in the new democracy after 2003, which is moving according to sectarian and regional consensus, and did not live or experience the years of siege, drought and political tyranny before that date.

3 - The failure of a single central leadership to crystallize these protests, which is a development that if it takes place gives it momentum, momentum and continuity by not being able to target its leaders or organizers as if it were a linear organization.

Despite the attempts of the forces controlling the joints of the political process to contain the rising youth movement in the governorates of Iraq, especially the southern provinces, the protesters against the existing reality were able to achieve several accomplishments, which can be summarized as follows: -

Exceeding the sectarian, religious and national difference, which was considered the chord that gives the tone of cacophony in the Iraqi symphony, especially after the state of integration, cohesion and popular sympathy within the sit-in squares, so no one cares about identity, nationality, lineage or gender.

2- The uprising youth showed unparalleled maturity and patriotic awareness.

3- The uprisers were able to convey a message that the Iraqi people are still in their strength, indifference and ability to achieve change, and that they are a living people pulsing with life and hope.

4- The uprisings were keen on the peacefulness, independence, and impartiality of the uprising, and its patriotism, and this was evident in the slogans and chants that he carried.

3-2 Lack of leadership:

There are two currents that have dominated the movement's direction since its inception: the -first is realistic that tends to the idea of the necessity of the emergence of a clear leadership for the revolutionaries that can represent them and summarize their demands, and the -second is idealistic that tends to the concept of collective leadership and approaches populism, and every trend has its justifications, the second is afraid of targeting the leadership early and thus it is possible That the uprising be aborted or exploited by some of the beneficiaries and distorted in their favor. As for the justifications of the first movement, it is based on the concept that there must be a clear leadership that can undertake negotiations with the government and deliver the voice of the movement by an elite representing the movement. It is not logical or reasonable for the government to negotiate with several thousand uprisers, and on the other hand, it is natural for the wave of uprisings to be mounted by beneficiaries or opportunists, regardless of the degree of concern to prevent this, or even patriotic people who may turn into something else after their rise to the leadership of the movement, the important thing. Here the existence of the broad masses that can later diagnose the good and the bad in their leadership, and thus a movement or a political party or even several parties may emerge from the movement that can take the initiative and compete with the political forces in force in the next phase, which was determined by Mr. Al-Kazemi on 6/6/2021. It is an appropriate period to create a political equivalent that works to implement the principle of displacement and replacement if the government and parliament abide by their pledges before the people.

Demands and conditions of the demonstrators

The demands of the movement were summarized by a set of conditions set by several coordinators that took upon themselves to organize the movement, and this may be considered the nucleus of a unified leadership for this movement, and they can be summarized according to importance as follows: -

- 1- Dissolving the government and parliament and calling early elections.
- 2- Disclosure of the identity and prosecution of the killers of the demonstrators.
- 3- The formation of a special court to hold accountable the corrupt.
- 4- Legislating a new electoral law that is in harmony with the social and political reality of the country and allows independent national figures the opportunity to win elections, and to prevent the rotation of old faces and return them to the political process.

Therefore, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization proposes several points that could be important ingredients for conducting fair elections in order to protect the electoral process From fraud and protecting the vote of the electorate and the efforts of the Iraqi candidates, the parliament can study them for inclusion in the election law or within the rules and regulations of the Electoral Commission, which are as follows: -

Freezing private and foreign voting (one round).

- Adoption of a biometric, long-term, or unified voter card.
- Not to nominate any deputy who has spent two terms in Parliament.
- The dual nationality pledge to waive it upon winning.
- The candidate is a 10-year-old resident of the governorate.

Excluding any candidate who has corruption files in the judiciary.

- Adopting the division of districts on the basis of each governorate as a single electoral district is a matter that achieves electoral justice at the present time as well as it is applicable and achieves early elections for us.
- Adopting an open list and individual nomination as a method for nomination in early elections, as it largely addresses the challenges that faced the previous electoral system, represented by the distribution of seats on the basis of lists and then on the basis of candidates.
- Candidates who are members of the armed forces, security services and special ranks are required to submit their resignations six months before the date of the nomination opening.
- Establishing penal conditions to prevent the use of political money, abuse of position, exercise of threats, and failure to implement laws and instructions.
- Ensure the wide participation of the United Nations and international and regional organizations concerned with supervision and monitoring, with the participation of representatives of the demonstration grounds and in coordination with federations, trade unions and civil society organizations in monitoring the electoral process.
- In the event of an appeal at any polling station or polling station, the Commission is obligated to recount and hand count and in the presence of agents of political entities, other candidates, and representatives of civil society organizations. The results are based on the basis of counting and manual counting.
- A joint committee of retired judges, the Jurists Union, the Bar Association and experts from the demonstration grounds shall be formed to supervise the consideration of appeals submitted by the parties participating in the elections with the competent judicial body.
- The Commission is obligated to announce the results within 24 hours of the polling end, through external screens in each governorate. The results are transmitted via television screens directly via the designated screen from the Commission.
- Prohibiting the transfer of the boxes from the electoral centres and providing the results to all observers, agents of entities and civil society organizations with a copy of the results in each of the electoral stations as well as hanging them on the wall of the centre and protecting it from damage for a period of 3 days.
- Eliminating the votes of parties and candidates exclusively from those who use political money, armed threats and employment exploitation with the aim of influencing the election results and controlling the will of the Iraqi voter and violating the laws and instructions of the electoral process without resorting to cancelling the electoral station or centre.
- Voting for the displaced inside or outside Iraq is done through their possession of a biometric card with a fingerprint and a photo, or adopting a unified national card.
- Correcting the defect in computing the quota for women that contradicted the reform spirit of the draft law
- In the event that the Commission insists on using electronic results acceleration devices in the process of counting and sorting instead of manual counting, it is important to take into account the following matters: -
 - A- Contracting with discreet international companies specialized in protecting electronic counting and sorting devices from forgery and hacking and monitoring their performance (i.e.) protecting the transport media, RAMs and servers from hacking and forgery).

B - Existence of a verified certificate from international companies proving the validity of electronic counting and sorting devices under the supervision of the United Nations and financial control.

T- Conducting a matching experiment between electronic and manual counting and sorting.

3-3 Recommendations:

In order for the experience of change in Iraq to succeed, we would like to put forward several ideas that we deem appropriate to formulate the new social contract: -

1- Creating a clear and deep vision that embodies ideas and aspirations based on accountability and transparency.

2- The movement of an individual or group emanating from faith in the sense of citizenship and repeated by others may affect the system very quickly and cause a wide material impact; Real power resides in popular councils, unions, federations, and public platforms, and the gathering of sincere patriotic voices calling for the right to equal citizenship and sincere actions, and these forms of organization will be able to win legitimacy.

3- The organization and the functional interconnectedness set to serve specific national goals, making its implementation and practice based on participation and broad discussion in decision-making, and that the decision-making process is better when it includes the most interested and affected people, including women, and when the decisions are in the interest of large crowds, the results are remarkable and exciting.

3- Restoring the sovereignty and prestige of the state through the people assuming responsibility and managing the affairs of the state with Iraqi self-will, far from interference and tutelage. This does not come easily, but rather depends on the level of response of the government of Mr. Al-Kazemi to these demands and conditions.

4- the missing and forcibly disappeared

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has been following up the file of the disappeared and forcibly disappeared, documenting their information and presenting it in its continuous periodic reports. Knowing that the Iraqi governments that succeeded in power in Iraq after 2003 did not give this file great importance despite the persistence of the voices demanding a solution to this issue. Rather, those governments were silent about it and neglected it in light of the ongoing violence that characterized that period. Now it is striking that The government of Mr. Mustafa Al-Kazemi started talking about the issue of the disappeared and disappeared and the suffering of their families, and this is a positive step, and we hope that it will be translated in a practical way on the level of reality.

The absence of opponents and the concealment of protesters against government policies and performance is inconsistent with the principles of democracy and the declared orientations in pursuit of a state with a pluralistic democratic system based on concepts of justice and respect for human rights. The current regime, which came on the ruins of the previous dictatorial regime, derived its legitimacy and legitimacy from the injustice that the Iraqi people were suffering from from the policies of the single ruling party before 9/4/2003, the exclusivity of power, not allowing multi-party elections, the practice of elections to choose the political class that represents the people, as well as the lack of separation of powers. Freedom of expression and the most important focus of the human rights file in all its details (arrests and executions

for political reasons, sometimes amounting to forced disappearance, suppression of personal freedoms, etc.).

The phenomenon of kidnapping and enforced disappearance emerged under the successive ruling Iraqi authorities and worsened after 4/9/2003, when terrorist and other armed groups kidnapped and absent from defenseless Iraqi citizens for sectarian reasons, and many of those in power were involved in covering up the behavior of terrorist militias affiliated with it on the one hand. Others, indeed, some of those affiliated with the state participated in the kidnapping and disappearance of people and throwing them into secret prisons under various pretexts, and many examples of that (highways, mixed areas, Jadriya and al-Sadah shelter, in Sadr City and others by militias, al-Qaeda and its sisters, and government agencies)

The phenomenon of forced absenteeism, kidnapping and missing persons increased after 6/9/2014 and the terrorist organization ISIS invaded a number of governorates (Nineveh, Anbar, Salah al-Din and parts of Diyala, Kirkuk and Sinjar), where it kidnapped many citizens opposed to their dark terrorist behavior and were absent and executed, as well as the kidnapping of employees of the government security services Their liquidation, for example (the Spyker massacre, in which more than 1700 members were killed), and the minorities suffered a large share of kidnapping, absenteeism and murder (such as Christians, Yazidis, Shabak, and others).

On the other hand, and due to the weakness of the central government, the spread of administrative and professional corruption, the war on ISIS, and the formation of the government popular crowd, warlords with suspicious agendas emerged. They settled accounts with the residents of the aforementioned cities and practiced murder, abuse and absenteeism under the justifications for liberating regions from terrorism. Thousands of citizens were absent in The governorates (Nineveh, Anbar, Salah al-Din, parts of Diyala, Kirkuk, some areas of Baghdad and its environs, northern Babel, Jurf al-Sakhr, the control of Razza, Saqlawiyah, al-Dur, Samarra and others) and their fate has not yet been known.

After the launch of the mass movement in October 2019 for Iraqi youth who are aware of government corruption, the role of the so-called "third party" has been strengthened, whose identity the Iraqi authorities have still not identified, as the kidnapping and absence of hundreds of peaceful demonstrators in Baghdad and other governorates is still continuing until now, albeit at a smaller rate now. After the government of Mustafa Al-Kazemi took over in April / 2020.

Hammurabi Organization has noted that from time to time, shy government statements appear to reduce the phenomenon of kidnapping and forced absenteeism, but without actions, indicating the lack of government will to resolve this file, for example the assassination of the security expert Hisham Al-Hashemi, and despite the formation of dozens of security committees, but no results have emerged. It is clear for the investigations, as well as the case of the kidnapping of the German activist (Hela Moise) near Abu Nawas Street, and it was found in the Al-Baladiyat area, and the identity of the perpetrators and their links were not revealed, as well as the kidnapping of the three French journalists with their Iraqi translator near Abu Nawas Street at the beginning of this year and they were released later without any details Remember about who kidnapped them, how to liberate them, and dozens of similar cases, not to mention the targeting of the US embassy with indiscriminate shelling that only terrifies the Iraqis, in addition to the deepening and dilemma of isolating Iraq internationally.

Although the United Nations, represented by its special mission in Iraq headed by Mrs. Jenin-Blashardt, presents periodic and annual reports that include cases of kidnapping, forced absenteeism and excessive use of violence against demonstrators, this file still has not received sufficient attention, despite its danger to the waters of Iraq.

The table below shows the number of kidnapped and missing persons for the period from 10/16/2019 to 6/18/2020 issued by the Iraqi Human Rights Commission.

Grand total = 76

Released = 23

Remaining = 53

The issue of forced absenteeism, kidnapping and missing persons in Iraq has become a chronic and accumulating societal crisis that needs decisive solutions because the numbers are very large and most of them are children of homeless or non-existent families. On the other hand, the government is powerless and weak in this file. Establishing urgent solutions requires the following:

A real governmental will to solve this file, starting with financial support for families and allocating monthly sums of money from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs until the files of their absent relatives, which have gone by many years without a solution, are resolved.

That the Iraqi government take it upon itself to open a single government outlet that includes all the competent departments to receive and complete their transactions in order to reduce the red tape and speedy resolution of their files, especially since the Hammurabi organization has documented cases of people who follow the transactions of their families who disappeared for a period of more than (6) years or more and their transactions are still not completed and there Hundreds, maybe even thousands, are facing the same problem.

There is no doubt that the government bears the responsibility of caring for the people's interests and preserving the country's capabilities and wealth, and it is required to consider with a single standard for all members of society, and to look with justice into all citizens regardless of their affiliation and political, religious and ethnic tendencies.

According to published information, which Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has seen, that the total number of absentees and missing persons for the year 2020 is 76, and 23 citizens have been released, while the remaining 53 citizens are missing or absent.

4-1 Recommendations:

- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization calls on government agencies and the United Nations Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) to install new mechanisms that take into consideration placing this file on the table for follow-up and review from time to time.
- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization calls UNAMI for field visits to the Iraqi regions that have witnessed kidnappings, disappearances and missing persons, to get acquainted with the new information from their families, because this would shed light on this phenomenon.
- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization demands the issuance of an annual report that is the outcome of UNAMI's work with the Parliament's Human Rights Committee on the latest developments in this file.
- The families of the missing, absent and kidnapped suffer from dire economic conditions, especially since most of the victims are young men who used to represent the work force for

their families. This is why we call for financial support for these families, similar to what happened in terms of support for the displaced and the displaced.

5- Social violence and armed violence

The phenomenon of armed violence is still one of the most dangerous security pressures to which the security reality is exposed in Iraq, since the current year 2020 has not witnessed any radical changes in favor of reducing levels of weapon use in resolving personal disputes or in reducing levels of general social violence, as well as using weapons to pass a political agenda.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, based on information from human rights activists, monitored that the trade in arms sales through the black market is still active, and information from judicial investigators in murder crimes is being used, as well as the types of weapons that were used in tribal rivalries, that the perpetrators of these crimes possessed weapons in their purchase from the black market, and it is spreading in most of the Governorates, with the existence of secret trade of this kind between the Kurdistan Region and the rest of Iraq and on the border areas, and the situation is that the existence of a black market for arms trade encourages the spread of organized crime whose perpetrators depend on organizations for smuggling and drug trafficking and the spread of the hired killer phenomenon.

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights has followed up on the human rights violations that Iraqi civil society is subjected to due to the proliferation of weapons in Iraqi daily life, and it has been confirmed that there are flagrant violations of laws and legislation that prevent the spread of weapons outside the authority of states, of the constitution, which stipulates the prohibition of the government (forming armed militias outside the armed forces), and in this regard the organization notes that there are armed groups that announce themselves in the media and have spokesmen with known names

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization notes that Article 8 - 3 of the 2015 and enforceable political parties law stipulates (that the establishment and work of the party does not take the form of military or paramilitary organizations, nor is it permissible to associate with any military force (how Article 24 Six of the Parties Law itself prohibits) Owning weapons and explosives or possessing them contrary to the law) and here the organization asks where is the determination and determination of the current government to implement these legal texts five years after the issuance of that law

According to information received by the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, there are at least ten weapons stores belonging to some parties outside the framework of a state that still exist in residential areas of Baghdad, and according to the same information that most Iraqi cities are experiencing such a threatening phenomenon against the civilian population, and the measures are still being taken. The government security authorities have seized them and removed them, seasonal and generally weak measures, and in this regard Hammurabi refers to the heavy losses that befell Iraq as a result of 15 explosions in weapons stores, some of which are governmental and others belong to militia groups that exploded successively from 2016 to 2020, the most severe of which was the explosion. Which happened in September 2018, and many civilians were killed and injured after the shrapnel of the explosion fell on the residential neighbourhoods surrounding this store.

The data on the field show that the use of weapons in political assassinations and silencing human rights voices is still in effect through the crimes that affected human rights activists in

Basra, Nasiriyah and Baghdad, including the assassination of the human rights researcher expert in diagnosing the phenomena of violence and terrorist groups Hisham Al-Hashemi on 6-7-2020 on Baghdad

Governmental security investigative data issued regarding killings targeting demonstrators on July 6 and 7, 2020, stated that military personnel assigned to maintain order used their personal weapons in the killing operations that affected five (5) protesters in and around Tahrir Square, and the perpetrators were arrested and referred to the courts, which proves that These methods were used on a certain scale against peaceful demonstrators.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization draws attention to the escalation of the cycle of violence of a social nature in the first half of 2020 and the danger that this violence represents on the civil peace, as according to a statistical statement of the Ministry of Interior, it recorded more than 5,000 and 292 documented cases of attacks, foremost of which 3 thousand and 637 cases Husbands assault on wives, 402 cases of assault between brothers and sisters, 183 attacks by fathers against their children, and 617 attacks by children against their fathers.

The assassination of the human rights activist, Reham Yaqoub, a doctoral student at the College of Education, University of Basra.

The assassination of the human rights activist Tahseen Al-Shahmani.

The high frequency of threatening messages targeting human rights activists.

The assassination of human rights activist Osama al-Khafaji

The assassination of the journalist, Younes Star, in the Bab al-Sharqi district, in the center of the capital, Baghdad.

The assassination of the Tigris TV correspondent in Basra, Ahmad Abdul Samad, on December 10, as was the Iraqi cameraman, Safaa Ghali.

The number of human rights activists killed in Nasiriyah during the year 2020 reached (20) activists.

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization noticed the issuance of statements from the government from time to time that clues had been reached regarding the assassinations of activists, but we have not yet heard accurate results.

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights, when it refers to these statistics issued by the Ministry of Interior, sees them as evidence of the continuation of social chaos, social violence and family disintegration.

The outcome of what Wikipedia provided of the murder victims being civil activists was a list published with the names of human rights activists who were assassinated by unknown armed groups. A group of activists and supporters of the demonstrations, (12) activists were assassinated during the year 2020.

5.1 Renewed terrorist violence by ISIS gangs

Some areas of the governorates, Diyala, Kirkuk, Tikrit, Nineveh and Anbar, are experiencing attacks by small terrorist groups from ISIS whose aim is to confuse the security situation and inflict losses on government forces, as well as create fear among the displaced and displaced who still have not returned to their homes, which do not imply that they will not be safe from similar attacks in the range. The perspective, and according to government data, is that there are hit-and-run operations carried out by these terrorist groups

The fact is that ISIS is not in its calculations now to seize the areas it attacks, which reflects a decline in its numerical density.

Human rights activists conveyed to the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization that one of the goals bank that ISIS is working on is seeking to inform the Iraqi public opinion that it is still active and has not been defeated and can disrupt the security situation and block the way to any return to stability and calm, and in this regard also the misleading media methods that ISIS adopts it, which is reflected in the psychological conditions of citizens from minorities who return to their homes in Mosul and the Nineveh Plain in general and Sinjar, as they renew their fears of the possibility of armed suicide attacks in their areas, especially with the recognition of the existence of sleeper cells from the confessions made by terrorists who have been arrested Hammurabi organization received information from activists in Mosul, Diyala, Anbar, and Tikrit about cases of threat and extortion that ISIS intends to target businessmen, contractors and Human Rights

One of the results of the terrorist attacks that took place in the past six months of the current year 2020 is that the terrorists choose the security lax areas in which security is lenient, and according to information from inside Mosul that reached the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization stating that the city has not been emptied of the presence of sleeper cells and suicide attacks are not ruled out. Targeting some vital facilities for the purpose of paralyzing life and increasing expectations of risks, the situation that put this file on the daily trading table.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has noticed an apparent, artificial media exaggeration of the terrorist attacks carried out by ISIS, as it publishes this in its statements or in its Al-Naba newspaper, as it was stated in the fake information that it published that it carried out 143 operations last January, and 88 operations in a month February, and 139 operations in March, while the government security services' data says completely different. In general, Hammurabi Organization notes that the pre-emptive military operations carried out by the Iraqi forces have led to a significant decrease in the attacks launched by ISIS during the past three months in April, May and June, according to the announced data.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization indicates that, there are security risks threatening the disputed areas between the federal government and the regional government, as the situation there is still concerned in terms of direct security, especially with the presence of military frictions exploited by ISIS, including the presence of two administrative authorities in the Yazidi city of Sinjar represented by the presence of two mayors in it, one of them A subordinate to the federal government and the other to the regional authority without the matter being settled yet, knowing that one of ISIS's bets is on the continuation of the conflict between the two parties in the disputed areas

- It is important to Hammurabi Human Rights Organization to call for a high alert for the diagnosis that the late researcher Hisham Al-Hashemi had announced and suggested that ISIS aspires to expand an armed presence in the area connecting southern Kirkuk, north-eastern Diyala, and eastern Salah al-Din Governorate (Tikrit) and the southern Samarra and northern Baghdad regions. The situation that could cause more security pressure in the vital region in central Iraq.

5-2- Conclusions and recommendations:

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization concludes from the foregoing that there is a clear weakness in dealing with the phenomena of general violence that prevails in Iraqi society and seasonal tendencies in confronting the proliferation of weapons and their presence and stores in civilian residential areas, while the matter requires decisive and continuous preventive measures that put an end to this phenomenon that detracts from civil rights

Another conclusion that Hammurabi has reached is that public media institutions deal with these phenomena with more weakness, and even lack of serious vision to address them, with evidence that it is an issue still in circulation since 2015 and the necessary mechanism has not been established for it to address them.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization hopes that the field image it has monitored regarding general violence, armed violence and the proliferation of weapons in the middle of the Iraqi city will be a decisive incentive for the federal government and the regional government to put an end to it and it suggests reviewing the laws in force within the framework of the following question: Do these laws cover the limit Among these negative phenomena, or is the situation in need of other laws passed

- The organization believes that there is a need for a proactive security policy against terrorist organization ISIS and not that the measures remain within the framework of the traditional security response. And , it has been confirmed in the field that the pre-emptive attacks carried out by the security forces in Anbar province by destroying the enclaves and hosts of the terrorist organization has greatly reduced the chances of terrorism over there.
- The Hammurabi organization has field certainty that the issue of general social violence, the use of weapons, the spread of its trade and the presence of outlets for it in rural and border areas contributed to a large extent to the ease of obtaining weapons and its possession of a situation that in turn facilitated the movement of violence among the Iraqis. Therefore, the organization hopes that this situation will be appropriate. The governmental daily work table to meet his dues. And that is through all the concerned authorities

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization notes that the cities and towns that suffered from the occupation of ISIS still lack programs and mechanisms that would strip these cities and towns of terrorist sleeper tendencies, and therefore programs must be adopted in order to spread civic and democratic values

Human rights activists conveyed to the Hammurabi Organization that there is a lack of interest among the imams of mosques in cities and towns that ISIS occupied to condemn what happened, and therefore we see the need to focus on that, especially since there is information indicating that some advocates of terrorism have been trying since the time to reconfigure their new cells or strengthen cells Dormant.

6- Health conditions in Iraq

Iraq has witnessed a decline in the health situation in "a great way, during the past four decades." One of the reasons for this decline is the lack of priority given to it by successive governments in "Iraq." While "Iraq" was the second country, after "Egypt", to enter the stage of drug manufacturing. Now two large state-owned factories are testament to the extent of the industry's decline.

This was indicated by the former Minister of Health, "Alaeddin Alwan," in a statement to (Reuters); More than 85 percent of the drug items on the essential medicine lists in "Iraq" were either in short supply or not available at all in 2018. While some international companies avoid entering into direct dealings with the Iraqi government due to corruption and instability. And that what the Iraqi government imports of medicine and medical equipment comes through the General Company for Marketing Medicines and Medical Supplies, known as "Kimadia". Pharmacies are full of smuggled drugs, some of which may have passed their expiration date or become unsafe to use.

The health care system in "Iraq" is also suffering from a shortage of medicine and the number of medical workers. During the past 30 years, the country has been devastated by wars, international sanctions, sectarian strife, and the rise of the "Islamic State" organization. Because of the suffering of "Iraq" from the acute shortage of medical and nursing staff, which makes us fear the outbreak of the "Corona" epidemic in large numbers and the loss of control over its treatment, and what may exhaust the medical staff and deplete it, as the number of doctors and nurses in "Iraq" compared to the population is much lower. In other countries, their number is much smaller than in poorer countries than Iraq, such as "Jordan" and "Tunisia", due to their targeting in terrorist operations and the flight of many of them outside Iraq after the US invasion. In 2018, "Iraq" had 2.1 nurses; It is subject to per thousand inhabitants, compared to 3.2 in "Jordan" and 3.7 in "Lebanon", according to the estimates of each country. The number of doctors was only 0.83 per thousand people, far less than comparable countries in the Middle East. For example, the number in "Jordan" reached 2.3 doctors per thousand people.

In 2019. For example, a year of relative calm, the government allocated only 2.5 percent of the state's budget, amounting to 106.5 billion dinars, to the Ministry of Health. This is a small amount compared to what is spent in other countries in the Middle East. In contrast, the security forces got 18 percent and the "Ministry of Oil" 13.5 percent. World Health Organization data show that the central government in "Iraq" has spent, in the last ten years, a much less amount on health care per capita from much poorer countries, as the per capita expenditure was 161 dollars on average, compared with 304 dollars in But even in times of relative stability, "Iraq" missed opportunities to expand, develop and rebuild the health care system.

Child cancer disease has increased in Iraq over the past two decades as a result of war and radioactive contamination since 1991, as the US website Counter Bang reported that the increase in war and radiation pollution has led to the disease annually ranging from about 3500-4000 injuries after the bombing of Iraq by more than 970 A US bomb and missile radiated with depleted uranium. What raised the incidence of cancer to 600 percent.

With the continuation of the war operations and the lack of the necessary care, the cancer killer of Iraqi children has spread. The necessary health care was not available despite the record high Iraqi budget; Official officials claimed that the country needed to spend money to defeat ISIS, when in reality and as it became apparent later, the major corruption operations were taking place in the Ministry of Health itself, either by inflating the prices of imported medicines or by conducting what Iraq is now called "satellite hospitals". »That is, the claim and registration in the annual budget that a government hospital has been built, and that the total annual

expenses of its administration are thousands, but millions of dinars, while in fact these hospitals were not built ... Of course there was no such hospital, and of course there are no such expenses for doctors Medicines and medical machines. This is what was publicly disclosed by the former Minister of Health, Dr. Abdel-Saheb Alwan, before submitting his resignation and returning to work for the World Health Organization in Geneva, contempt for widespread corruption.

6-1 Indicators of health conditions in Basra Governorate:

And Basra Governorate, which exports "oil", which provides 90% of state revenues. Some reports indicate that the governorate is witnessing an extraordinary increase in childhood cancer cases and a decrease in the number of beds allocated to them, as every room is crowded with six families, all of which are occupied. For example, "Basra," which is the largest city in the south, is the economic capital of "Iraq." However, its health care system suffers from a chronic lack of funding and is run by a small team of doctors and nurses, according to what doctors and patients in the city say, according to an analysis of data. "Ministry of Health". The shortage of beds and the number of workers cannot be attributed to the war on the "Islamic State". In contrast to the provinces that witnessed devastation due to the extremists' encroachment on them; "Basra" did not witness any clashes. Patients and doctors point to corruption and mismanagement at the federal and local levels.

Basra suffers from a severe shortage of vital medical equipment, as there are only three CT scanners and one MRI scan unit for every million people, a negligible percentage compared to the general average in developed countries, which is 26 CT scanners and 16 devices. Magnetic resonance. Poor health care is one of the main grievances raised by protesters in the protest squares, and the lack of treatment opportunities for cancer is a hot issue. Almost every day, TV news shows are filled with stories of distracted parents of children with cancer.

At the beginning of 2020, a new danger appeared on the other side of the border with "Iran"; Is the death of dozens after they were infected with the emerging "Corona" virus, one of them was the Deputy Minister of Health, which prompted the Iraqi government to close the borders. And "Iraq", in recent days, announced the emergence of the disease in its territory. And popular protests erupted in "Baghdad" and in many areas of southern "Iraq", late last year, and continued until the emergence of the "Corona" virus, in "Iraq", in which thousands demanded to reform the political system that caused waste of public money, widespread unemployment and an increase in poverty.

It is unfortunate and surprising that in a country that occupies the second largest center of proven oil reserves in the world, children die on hospital beds due to poor services from a lack of staff or a shortage of basic equipment such as oxygen cylinders or a lack of medicines and medical supplies. So that the mothers and families of patients do the work of nurses!

As the whole world witnessed the spread of a deadly epidemic, the Corona virus. This requires governments to take many measures, including "security" and "health" and more importantly, "economic" measures in setting up living measures for the poor and marginalized classes of the poor, wage earners and earnings who subsist on daily sustenance to oblige them not to go out and search for work. And the state of Iraq is one of the countries that the virus has reached and has spread in a way that poses a threat to many of the poorest strata of Iraqi society, whose poverty rate exceeds 40%.

6-2 Health conditions indicators in Nineveh Governorate:

Nineveh Governorate, with its headquarters in Mosul, is the second largest city in Iraq. The population of the governorate currently stands at three and a half million, and about half of them reside in the city of Mosul, while the rest are distributed among cities and districts. The most distinguished feature of the governorate is its religious, ethnic, ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity.

And between 2016-2017, Iraq witnessed a fierce battle against the terrorist organization ISIS to liberate the provinces that were under its weight (Nineveh, Salah al-Din, Ramadi and parts of Diyala and Kirkuk governorate). Here it is necessary to refer to the extent of the destruction of the infrastructure as a result of those battles, especially the destruction. Hospitals, specialized health centres and pharmaceutical stores. Nineveh governorate lost most of its 20 hospitals and specialized surgical centres at home and abroad, and as a result it lost its clinical capacity from (6000) beds to (1700) beds after its liberation from ISIS. The war against ISIS has lost the most important treatment centre, which is the cancer centre, which was considered the fourth centre in Iraq, in terms of its capacity and advanced equipment that used to treat cancer patients in Nineveh Governorate and other Iraqi governorates, and most of the city's hospitals after the war were unable to conduct any operations Major surgery, diagnostic or therapeutic cardiac catheterization operations, in addition to cancer patients having to travel to Baghdad or Erbil for treatment. It is not hoped that the government will be able to return these treatment centres for their high cost in the face of the severe economic crisis that Iraq is going through.

Currently, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), through the stabilization programs, is carrying out reconstruction and rehabilitation operations for a number of these hospitals, and the efforts of international organizations are very slow and below the required level.

In the Nineveh Plain (Hamdaniya district), the program rehabilitated and maintained the Hamdaniya General Hospital, which is the only lung through which minorities (Christians, Shabak, Kakaiya and Turkmen) can receive health services in Nineveh Governorate, in addition to rehabilitating, maintaining and equipping most of the main and sub-health centres destroyed by the organization ISIS terrorist as well.

The efforts of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and its donor countries (the United States of America, Germany, France, Britain and the United States ... and others) had a prominent role in restoring stability to the returnees from minorities to their areas in the Nineveh Plain, where most of the destroyed infrastructure, including health structures, were restored and equipped with the latest medical devices. And it became eligible to receive the sick and wounded from the people of the Nineveh Plain and the rest of the surrounding areas, but the Kurna pandemic came to add worry and another burden on the shoulders of the people and citizens in Nineveh, because of the forced displacement that the Nineveh Governorate witnessed in general and the Nineveh Plain in particular to the loss of hundreds of medical and nursing staff Those who migrated outside the country, and today there are still thousands of families who settled in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq who have not returned to their areas, and among the children of these families dozens, and indeed hundreds of health cadres, including doctors and nurses, are detained in those governorates and are unable to join their institutions

and their colleagues of doctors and cadres who are exhausted Because of the continuous work without rest or alternative.

6-3 The main reasons for the low level of health in Iraq and the outbreak of the Corona virus

Despite the Iraqi government's adoption of several precautionary measures after its meeting to review the measures that have been taken to prevent the entry of this disease into Iraq, tighten health control and prevention measures, and coordinate with the World Health Organization and in accordance with international health regulations in this field, a higher committee was formed headed by the Minister of Health and the membership of the concerned authorities to follow up Developments and their taking preventive measures at border crossings and airports, especially with regard to travellers coming from China in anticipation of any possible injuries, after the decision to transfer Iraqis in the Chinese city of Wuhan to Baghdad to provide a specialized medical team to accompany the community on board the Iraqi private plane, and to adopt preventive measures to receive them in Baghdad with preparation The necessary medical examinations to follow up on their condition in Iraq, however, many reasons were and still are behind the spread of the epidemic in Iraq, namely:

1- Poverty. Iraq is economically one of the rich countries, as Iraq has the largest oil reserves in the world after Saudi Arabia, estimated at 10.7% of global reserves, in more than 77 known fields. The annual oil rents of Iraq move around about \$ 70 billion annually, but despite this high rent, we find that the poverty rate in the country has risen since 2003. As for the humanitarian situation in it, it indicates an increase in the rate of unemployment and poverty.

Note: With reference to the official statistics of the Ministry of Planning, the poverty rate in Iraq has reached 41.2 percent in the liberated areas (from ISIS and Al-Qaeda terrorists), 30 percent in the southern regions, 23 percent in the center, and 12. 50 percent in the Kurdistan region. The statistics also indicated that 48% of the Iraqi population is less than 18 years of age, 23% of whom are poor, and statistical information indicates that ((5% the percentage of poor children in the governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and 50% the percentage of poor children in the southern governorates)) .

Based on the damage inflicted on Iraq as a result of these crises, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Iraq, Jenin Hennis Blasshardt, expected that poverty rates in Iraq would double to 40% of the population, compared to 20%, which was recorded in recent years.

2- Wars, internal armed conflicts and the UN blockade during the 1990s, and the loss of political and economic vision after 2003.

3- Widespread financial and administrative corruption.

4- Shortage and neglect of hospitals and medical equipment.

5-Government neglect of the healthcare sector.

6- Lack of medicine and dependence on the black market.

7- The shortage of medical and nursing staff due to the emigration of hundreds of them and the death of many of them due to the Corona pandemic and the failure to appoint new graduates of doctors and health personnel from private colleges. .

8- Insecurity that caused frequent attacks on medical personnel.

9 - Weak government measures to limit the spread of the Corona virus, including the delay in closing Iraqi airports, Iraqi airports remained open to international flights coming from several countries affected by this virus without there being a decision to weaken awareness of the danger of the Corona virus and chaos from not adhering to the instructions of the Crisis Cell by the people. .

10 - The demonstrators' insistence to be present in the demonstration squares, with the presence of religious ritual practices and the holding of mourning councils and family celebrations despite the warnings about that.

11- The multiplicity of decision-making centres and their intersection with regard to pandemic instructions between the capital and the governorates.

And until 12-31-2021, Iraq was no longer a high-risk country, despite the number of infections in it with the Corona virus reaching (595291). Of them (537841) recoveries and (12813) deaths. However, with the continued lack of follow-up by the government, the deteriorating economic conditions, and the non-compliance of citizens with the curfew; In addition to the religious events that are crowded with visitors, all of this is one of the factors that may lead to a real disaster in the next, in light of the deteriorating security situation, the shortage of health hospitals, the number of doctors, health personnel, ventilators and other equipment.

7- Corona epidemic and its economic and humanitarian impact in the country

The repercussions and consequences of the outbreak of the Corona virus were not limited to Iraq, but rather included most of the countries of the world, but with different proportions in terms of the number of infections or in terms of the number of deaths, or what was related to the rates of recovery from it. This is in addition to the other damages that have had a great impact on the scene that the world has experienced during the past six months of 2020. The economic recession is the most prominent repercussions of the epidemic on the world and on Iraq in particular, which was represented by the collapse of oil prices as a result of the complete closure of companies, factories and factories, and the restriction of transport and transportation, among others. The impact of the damage on Iraq was evident because of its main dependence on the rentier economy and what it reaps from oil sales, which represent about 95% of the general budget of Iraq, and this undoubtedly cast a shadow not only on the economic situation, but also included aspects of political, social, psychological and cultural life. Regardless of the number of large cases in Iraq, whose rate reached between 3500 - 4000 per day in the middle of the year and then gradually decreased at the end of the year to an average of 300 cases per day, it is a dangerous percentage, although it is not large compared to the population of Iraq, which is close to 40 million people. On the other hand, it is a small percentage if compared with other countries such as China, the United States, Iran, Brazil, India and others, but at the same time its economic and political repercussions are large and influential, the movement has been paralyzed, public life and people's interests disrupted, and the economy shrank across the country, and the spread of news. On the spread of an advanced generation of the virus in many countries, such as Britain and America, at the end of this year, it predicts a new catastrophe and risks that may also reach Iraq.



Fogging project for public gathering places, church, mosque, halls, markets

The fact that preserving health is one of the basic human rights that the epidemic is wasting on the global level. Hammurabi Human Rights Organization , together with its partner Christian Solidarity International, launched a massive campaign of fumigation in the Hamdaniya district, the areas of the return of the displaced, which included dusting the infrastructure of all places of worship from the religious and service centers in the district center. And its administrative aspects (Bartella and Nimrud) during the months of November and December of the year 2020, with a wide awareness and education campaign accompanying the project, including the distribution of 2000 awareness brochures on the prevention of the Coronavirus pandemic. .

This fumigation campaign carried out by Hammurabi in the areas of the Nineveh Plain contributed to the consumption of (150) cartons of 15.2 / liter capacity of chlorine marked "The Giant" in reducing the number of Corona virus infections as a result of limiting the spread of the virus and raising the level of preventive awareness of this The virus is in (87) sites between a school, a church, a mosque, and an administrative and service site, because of the campaign's distribution of preventive leaflets in it. This initiative was also preceded by another audio awareness campaign, and since the first weeks of the spread of the epidemic, by broadcasting a recording ordering people to stay indoors:



A picture of the awareness registration that a group of young volunteers contributed to achieving of HHRO

The organization noted that the Iraqi economy represents the first line of damage, because it is a fragile economy that has been exhausted by years of mismanagement and increasing expenditures in the war against the terrorist organization ISIS, which still has the ability to this day to launch effective and deadly attacks on the Iraqi security system and the population. This scene cast a shadow over the humanitarian situation in the country, especially after the drop in oil prices to unprecedented ranges, where the price of a barrel fell to the limits of 11 dollars. Which put Iraq in an unenviable position.

Nutritional relief to Hammurabi included stranded families in Baghdad



This situation has prompted the Iraqi government to take quick decisions that are not based on in-depth studies and to think about cutting the salaries of retirees, compromising the benefits of those covered by compensation for transitional justice and double-salary programs, and taking monetary and banking financial measures, including reducing the value of the Iraqi dinar against the US dollar to its value of 1.465 per dollar, surprisingly after If it was 1,200 until the end of November 2020, the issue of promotion and compromising the salaries of retired people was met with strong responses on social media. The government became obsessed with searching for a way out to pay the salaries of 4 million employees, retirees, and those entitled to social protection, which led to a decrease in the purchasing power of the population, and the poverty rate increased in recent months to 10% and the number of people living below the poverty line increased, reaching 30% of the population. Population, according to most estimates.

The population has faced many challenges, especially the citizens who obtain their sustenance from the daily wage after the construction work and the daily movement of work have stopped as a result of the complete closure and the restriction of movement in light of the weak government capacity to deal with the situation and quickly reach the needy and search for means to enable the delivery of humanitarian aid to the displaced and marginalized And those

dependent on daily work in order to obtain their livelihood, especially since the government program launched by the resigning government of Mr. Adel Abdul Mahdi via an electronic portal in April 2020 to grant families without a breadwinner with a grant of 30 thousand dinars per person did not include large areas of the population, and it has registered 2,758. 694 families, with a number of individuals 13,017,339, to benefit from the program.

The outbreak of the Corona epidemic has put the current Iraqi government not only in front of economic challenges, but rather is facing difficult challenges, between establishing a health ban on citizens for the purpose of preserving the lives of people and allowing them to move according to the partial ban for the purpose of moving the wheel of the economy. The citizen who was exhausted by the harsh economic situation, so it is a real crisis that the government could have overtaken if sufficient funds were available, including for the poor and marginalized groups, in exchange for total stay in homes.

The Corona virus had a direct impact on decision-makers in Iraq, as it placed them in front of unprecedented challenges, represented in running a country in the presence of a deadly epidemic that disrupted most of the state's joints and paralyzed its economy, since electronic governance is not properly available yet to work remotely, as is the case with other countries as well. On the existence of a health reality that has been subjected to severe pressures with the presence of dilapidated infrastructure that needs large funds to manage the crisis, in addition to the difficulty of dealing with the future repercussions of an unknown epidemic that cannot be predicted in its end period, especially in light of the spread of a new generation of it in Britain, America and other countries despite the start of the vaccination process. Of the epidemic in these countries, which may confuse government plans in the field of education, health, agriculture and tourism. The best example of this is to predict the issue of school and university attendance for the next academic year.

7-1 Widespread corruption and weak government:

The main problem is not only the rentier Iraqi economy, the decline in oil prices, and the decline in interest in agriculture, industry, tourism and development projects, but rather the structural weaknesses inherent in governance, the spread of corruption, and the state's inability to impose law and sovereignty. Corruption eats away at all joints of the state and society, so the Corona crisis has exploited ugly by the mafias of drug trade and medical supplies, and as a result of the increased demand for masks and health gloves, merchants took advantage of this and doubled their price several times over the reasonable price, and fought over oxygen cylinders that were scarce in hospitals and health centers, which made Citizens are searching for it at fictional prices to save loved ones, as the price of one bottle of oxygen reached (300 dollars) at a time when its normal price was (not exceeding a few dollars), and the types of medicines were tampered with as the security authorities arrested people working in companies who carried out fraud Citizens by selling them adulterated zinc vitamin.

In addition to raising the prices of the drugs required to prevent the virus, which reached fictional numbers that reach twice or twice, the examination and diagnosis centers took advantage of the citizens' need to ensure their health status, so the prices of laboratory tests, x-rays and other were raised in light of a high rate of unemployment, poverty and delay in paying salaries Which overburdened the Iraqi citizen even more.

Poor planning and weak development programs

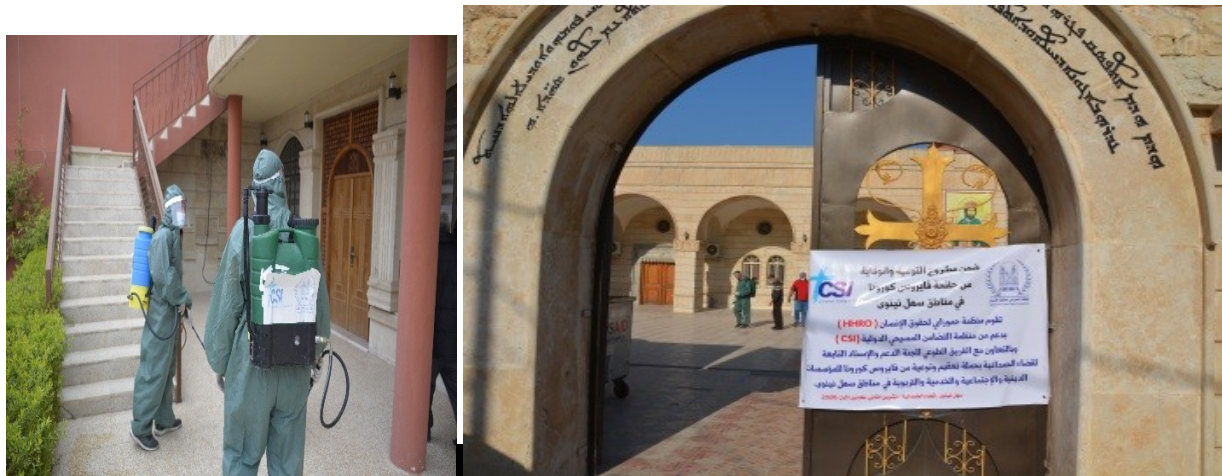
Also, mismanagement and planning to build a stable economy had a great impact on stopping development programs, especially in the agricultural and industrial side, as Hammurabi organization deplored the transformation of Iraq from an agricultural-industrial country to a country that relies on oil only at the expense of its agriculture and industry that has been affected by neglect, devastation, drought and urban sprawl. The leveling of land, corruption, lack of incentives provided to farmers and agricultural products, and neglect of production and export of dates put the country in a difficult economic problem.

The dependence on oil basically has lost Iraq its agricultural, tourism and craftsmanship identity that produced human, urban and professional experiences dating back to the oldest human civilizations, that this unilateral dependence on the oil market makes Iraq's economy fragile as the fragility of the oil price market and the mood of the countries driving it with monopolistic and sometimes blackmailing tendencies. Therefore, it requires the diversification of Iraqi national income sources in order not to be dependent on the price of a barrel of oil.

What raises pessimism is what the financial advisor and the Iraqi Prime Minister (Mazhar Muhammad Salih) said during this year to the German News Agency, saying, "Iraq's oil exports constitute 98% of foreign currency flows to Iraq and 93% of the state budget revenues," which indicates the dependence of the Iraqi economy. Altogether one commodity is oil. Therefore, the rapid spread of Corona virus and its connection with the drop in oil prices had a negative impact on the Iraqi economy and made it worse for worse.

With all this, national and international civil society organizations and the people of some well-off people have taken pivotal roles in bridging the void and weakness of the state in helping people who are directly affected by the crisis, especially those who are below the poverty line or who are likely to be below this line. These organizations have carried out aid campaigns by distributing food baskets, sterilization and cleaning materials, as well as awareness and education campaigns on the dangers of the virus, emphasizing hygiene, sterilization and fogging of sensitive places that are hotbeds for the spread of the disease, as well as supporting health centers and hospitals with the necessary supplies to alleviate the crisis, especially with oxygen bottles, masks, etc. . It is imperative to refer to the initiatives undertaken by the (Hammurabi Human Rights Organization) regarding this crisis as it did not stand idly by. Since its inception, it embarked on an awareness and education campaign on the importance of social distancing and staying at home through several electronic and other awareness-raising methods. It also carried out two important programs, one of which focused on Distribution of food baskets and sterilization and cleaning materials for those cut off and marginalized or who lost their daily business due to the pandemic in Baghdad, Nineveh, Dohuk and Arbil, as well as a program for fumigation and sterilization of places of worship in the areas of the Nineveh Plain dedicated to churches, mosques, Hussainiyat and other places for Christians, Muslims, Yazidis, Shabaks, Kaka'is and others.

Hammurabi sterilized most of the gathering places, such as the church, mosque, school, squares, halls, etc



The Non-Governmental Organizations Department of the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers issued numerous reports during the past period that revealed the role of Iraqi non-governmental humanitarian organizations that contributed to alleviating the humanitarian crisis that resulted from the outbreak of the pandemic. In its annual report 2020, she mentioned and noted the names of organizations active in this regard, including the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization

Annual Report of the Non-Governmental Organizations
Dep. of Council of Ministers
Se secretary



As for the clearest example of the negative impact of the Corona on the Iraqi economy, what was published by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in its report during the month of April / 2020 as follows:

The percentage of production after Corona decreased by 50%

Sales percentage decreased by 71%.

Jobs decreased by 40%

30% decrease in employee salaries

The profit rate decreased by 85,540%

The report also shows the impact of the Corona virus outbreak on other sectors in Iraq in economic terms, as follows:

Industry sector

Production decreased by 68%
 Sales decrease by 75%
 Job opportunities decreased by 52%
 Profit decreased by 18,540%
 Agriculture sector
 Production decreased by 61%
 Sales decreased by 75%
 Jobs decreased by 45%
 Employee salaries have decreased by 45%
 Profit decreased by 33,058%
 Services sector
 Reduction in production by 57%
 Sales decrease by 78%
 Job opportunities decreased by 39%
 Reducing employee salaries by 40%
 Decrease profit by 5.413%
 Trade sector
 Production for this sector decreased by 18%
 Sale price decreased by 56%
 Decrease in job opportunities by 21%
 Employee salaries have decreased by 41%
 Profit decreased by 22.879%

According to the statistics of the Iraqi Ministry of Health and Environment, by the end of December 2020, Iraq recorded (595,291) injuries, between them (537841) recoveries (90.3%) and (12813) deaths, while (162) were lying in intensive care.

7-2 Access to vaccinations:

Since the spread of the Covid 19 epidemic, pharmaceutical companies have continued to search for a vaccine to prevent the epidemic, and at the end of this year, Russian, Chinese, European and American companies were able to access vaccines against the epidemic, but most of them stress the need to protect it in very low temperatures, so that requires the presence of refrigerators (Freezers) especially for that. Although developed countries such as America, Britain, and Russia began vaccinations for specific groups, according to priority, medical and health cadres and vulnerable groups such as the elderly and those with chronic diseases, but Iraq still did not supply the special refrigerators that would enable them to maintain the vaccines at the necessary temperatures, which means that providing Vaccines for the Iraqi community will take many months from 2021, and this means the continuation of the health crisis and consequently the continuation of the economic crisis and the potential for deteriorating living conditions and the rise in the poverty rate to unprecedented rates in Iraq.

2- Proposals:

Hammurabi Organization believes, in order to develop solutions to solve the crisis, the following should be done:

Adopting diligent work to confront this pandemic and limit its damages, and it should be confronted formally by the state and at the popular level by the citizens. The issue of imposing

a home health ban, despite its importance, should not be satisfied. Rather, other methods must be sought to reduce the economic pressure on the simple citizen. Which depends on daily work to get his strength.

The need to request regional and international support for Iraq and to develop plans and strategies to reform the economic situation by diversifying sources of national income, such as developing gas and sulfur fields and not focusing on oil as a single resource, in addition to actively and realistically supporting agriculture and encouraging industrial products that Iraq was producing before the economic blockade before 2003.

Work to increase health awareness and raise citizens' perceptions of the danger of infectious and transmissible diseases, and that enhancing this awareness helps society and the authority in containing the damages of the Corona virus, and it is important for us to confirm that the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has achieved electronic and written awareness activities in addition to conferences and supposed round tables at the Iraqi levels in cooperation with other organizations And internationally, in cooperation with doctors, medical unions and hospital administration officials, to benefit from the world's experiences.

7-3 Recommendations:

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization calls on government agencies to conduct periodic reviews in order to adapt and develop the medical system in force at the present time and create new hospitals and medical centers to meet the developments of the Corona epidemic in the strains and new changes that occur in the Covid virus 19

Work according to timings that would provide the necessary vaccines, noting that the international situation is witnessing in this regard many conflicts that may delay Iraq's receipt of vaccines, and the organization also calls on the Iraqi authorities with competence to choose vaccines more effective in limiting the spread of the epidemic

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization considers the importance of the government's treatment of the negative phenomena of living that poor families have been exposed to as a result of the comprehensive ban as well as the partial ban, as this led to a decline in job opportunities and a decline in services.

The introduction of the compensation principle is the necessary solution to address this

The organization calls on government agencies to provide more support for all medical personnel in various specialties, and other bodies concerned with the subject, and to provide them with more incentives

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights believes that it is necessary to look at the economic treatments of the effects of the epidemic on the economic conditions from two angles, the first is rationalization and pressure of expenditures, and the second is to maximize resources so that the Iraqi economy does not expose to more stagnation and is already suffering from scarcity due to waste of public money, investment errors and corruption.

8-Increased and legalized violence against women and children

Iraq is among the Arab countries from which news of flagrant violations on many levels, especially against women and children, are constantly being reported, and where one in 5 women is exposed to severe violence, according to various estimates, during 2020.

This disastrous situation forces the authorities to take some measures that are often dead before birth. These measures should aim to reduce the disasters of violations inherent and imprinted in the culture and tradition of countries, especially Arab countries, where men seem to try to communicate and live without women, or in another way, getting rid of the central part of social life that is women. Therefore, there are numerous crimes of psychological and physical violence that are used in terms that are used to describe women with everything that the sons of Adam do not deserve, including expressions that strike their psyche and their dignity, and then violate their rights through beatings, imprisonment (detention), expulsion, death by hanging, burning, drowning, firing bullets, captivity, and trafficking in all its forms, including sexual violence. Etc. And most of these cases that are described as "not suicide" with the aim of avoiding accountability are mere lies, and the crime is multiplied by falsely altering the crime into suicide with the aim of impunity.

In view of the seriousness of the issue of violence and the continuing preoccupation of women with what is happening in the Iraqi society of horrific and varied practices of violence, where the word "violence" afflicts a kind of ambiguity and a lack of a deep understanding of what it actually means and includes due to its simplification and systematic practice. Therefore, we begin with this definition, which I see is very consistent not only with domestic violence, but also with partisan political violence practiced against women, especially in Iraq, and against men in general. It is a definition that goes back to the author Rifaat Fekri in his book "Violence against Women" as he explains:

Violence is a hand or tongue injury, an act or a word in the sphere of confrontation with the other, and there is no difference in this between the act of violence and the abuse at the individual or collective level. In both cases, it does not deviate from the practice of harm, whether by tongue or hand. Violence is a harmful behavior based on denial of the other as a similar value to ego or to us, as a value that deserves life and respect, and on its basis is the exclusion of the other from the arena of conquest, either by reducing it to a subordinate, or by banishing it out of the arena taking it out of the game or by liquidating it morally and physically . So the meaning of basic violence. In the social and sociological perspective, it is the lack of recognition of the other, its rejection and conversion into the (appropriate) thing for a violent need, as it is permissible to speak. No recognition does not mean lack of knowledge, rather it means a certain (acceptable) knowledge.) And to control its process ... and accordingly, violence is a socio-historical fact produced by the individual actor (the self-dominant) just as it is produced by the collective actor (the collective authoritarian) in the context of a struggle over the egoistic or collective possession of others, and in the absence of any relational regularity of the type of democratic or organic equality. The Encyclopedia of Crime and Justice defines violence as: It refers to all forms of behavior, whether actual or threatening, that result in - or may result from - the destruction and destruction of property or infliction of harm or death to an individual, group and society. (Luca) defines in his book (Mechanisms of the Logic of Violence), violence as (a concept indicating the explosion of force that directly attacks persons and their belongings, whether they are individuals or groups, in order to control them by killing, destroying, subjugation or defeat. Violence in the social perspective: is all harm, by word or action, to another, whether this other is an individual or group.

The issue of the role of women in achieving peace is an important issue that preoccupies politicians, sociologists, economists and even intellectuals alike, or to varying degrees. The interest in this vital issue also dates back to the beginning of the twentieth century, as this period of time witnessed a remarkable development in discussing women's issues and giving them a progressive character by linking them to important issues at the international level such as human rights, socio-economic development, combating terrorism, armed conflicts, violence, and economic and political reform that has taken place. It is, in turn, aimed at achieving world peace, which is the supreme goal of the United Nations.

Religious minorities, especially women, in most Islamic countries have lived and are still experiencing the ravages of persecution and harassment of them, as happened and is still in Iraq and Syria and is happening now in Egypt where Copts girls are kidnapped and churches are targeted as if there are no other tasks for violent extremists other than systematic persecution before the eyes of the various authorities that witnesses the inability to put an end to this tragic situation, which is worsening more and more.

At least 3,000 Iraqi Yazidi people, most of them women, in addition to the two young sisters Marina and Marita, and other Christian women, are still absent has been conducted to the dreaded captivity of the criminals of the so-called Islamic State who are directly responsible for crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocides that have been practiced in Iraq and Syria. This is only because they are from the other indigenous components and they differ religiously or in term of sects. Daesh are preceded in practicing these heinous acts by Al Qaeda and other extremist groups makers of wars and woes...

In Iraq, there are many initiatives at the governmental and non-governmental levels in attempts to find deterrent measures against violence against women. Civilian activists and women human rights defenders did not escape the violence practiced in the demonstrations that began in October 2019 and continued throughout 2020, in a concentrated fashion, until August of the aforementioned year, where they were killed, abducted, subjected to rape, torture, defamation, etc., from the blatant violations that are still being carried out without punishment. .

Iraqi Women leagues, Associations, Personalities and the Iraqi Women Network are proving their determination to save their country



A copy of the "Nidal Al-Almaraa" newspaper of the Iraqi Women league December 2020

But in light of the fact that Iraq is not completely liberated from the state of political conflicts, little is expected of much to the extent that rewriting national strategies and expanding official plans in the regions did not effectively contribute to reducing the level of respect for the rights of women nor reducing the level of violence against them. In an unprecedented and unjustified way. This is evidenced by the worsening of the conditions of women in particular and the Iraqi family in general, as the complications of the Corona epidemic have negatively affected the economic situation as well as the social situation.

Most of the levels and participation of women, whether in the field of social, economic and political life, are accompanied by various types of continuous and justified violence by some of the beneficiaries. This means that there is exclusivity as a result of pressures due to the progress of women's demands, and thus this leads to an escalation of domestic violence in various forms. As is the case at the level of decision-making, where women are deliberately excluded from political and administrative decision-making circles and men convince themselves of orphan initiatives to represent women, while these initiatives often lack even a specific symbolism towards women's struggle, as if they were forced to search for initiatives in favor of women, but those that are They match them like men. In addition to that they do so reluctantly, and the evidence for this is the reality of today, where a woman cannot be placed here or another there except with the will and acceptance of so-and-so influential men to the point that in most cases even the symbolic level of participation of these women is unthinkable, but rather violates the rights of activists and competencies in The day was clear by influential persons and parties who reject any legal means that contribute to changing the normalization mentality with violence and its tools. The evidence for this is the absence of women in one of the institutions that can be considered one of the founding tools of democracy, namely the High Elections Commission, where women were denied a presence in its leadership, so what is the point of higher positions in political, administrative, legislative and judicial decision-making

processes etc. Here, at Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, we commend the observations of the United Nations Special Committee on CEDAW, as it recommended correcting this path during the two years in effect 2019-2020, so that Iraq can fulfill its international obligations. The aforementioned UN committee also supported its recommendation to legislate a law that addresses and holds accountable domestic violence that affects women and children in the first place, which the Iraqi feminist movement has demanded since 2010, and it is a draft law that does not exclude any member of the family from its protection.

As for the violations against women of different ethnic and religious origins, such as black-skinned people, Yazidis, and Christians, who are suffering and endure the misfortune against them on the national level in Iraq, the situation against them is being expanded towards the most dangerous, as their political and economic fate is controlled by people who have ridden waves of illegal gain and the exploitation of the "quota for minorities" and from During this quota, every young and old attribute to themselves and their personal dealings as the experience since 2003 has shown, and some of them testified that they are not fruitful in the name of Christians, Yazidis, Turkmen, Shabak, etc. With those minorities, we do not know when the observations and recommendations of the United Nations calling for the lifting of this injustice against women who belong to minorities will be taken into consideration, as mentioned in the observations of the CEDAW Committee, as their small number in the various missions testifies to continuous violence against them.

It is worth noting the many methods taken by the Iraqi authorities, in particular the issue of canceling the Governing Council Resolution No. 137 which provided for the abolition of Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959 and the imposition of Islamic Sharia, which even the only representative who considers himself a non-Muslim and "Christian" minority had signed Passing it, ignorant or intentionally, the result is the same, as he was the only one who could not simply sign, just because he was considered a Christian, and if he was a Christian for the purposes of use alone. In this regard, all the credit goes to the long struggle of Iraqi women that imposed this abolition in addition to imposing a percentage of not less than 25% of the parliament for women, otherwise women would not be able to participate with this number, which in some cases actually exceeds 30%, although it was a requirement for all Public and private sectors, and the political authorities have not accepted to expand it until now. Likewise at the level of legal means, and despite the clarity of the right to equality, freedoms, decent living, and protection from all forms of violence in Articles 14, 15, 29, and 30 of the new constitution, it is like other articles that testify to a constitution that wants civilization, protects rights and freedoms, and prohibits violence in the family. And the school, etc., without clear legal texts, those rights cannot be exercised in reality shackled by a culture that sanctifies violence and honors the oppressed, especially against women who are considered guilty, regardless of the form of the crime, without justice or mercy in which they kill out of honor and what is called the washing of shame.

The following are some of the measures taken by the Iraqi state, which all still need field activation in order to build on them since it has not yet succeeded in putting an end to the escalating violence against women.

- The National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women (2018-2030),
- The National Development Plan (2018-2022), which guarantees strategies for mainstreaming gender strategies into national policies,

- Iraq Vision 2030, which was approved in 2019 and which aims to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the sustainable development goals, in particular Goal 1 of Goal 5, which deals with ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls,
- The first national plan in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325 of October 31, 2000, concerning the participation of women in security, peace and decision-making processes,
- The second plan from the above, in addition to the fact that Iraq is a party to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women CEDAW of 1979, in force since 1981, and which Iraq ratified in 1986 and submitted its first report, i.e. the basic or initial report, in 1990. His report also presented the second and third sessions in 1998, which were discussed in the year 2000.

The reports submitted by Iraq to the committee concerned with the convention were submitted in the combined report (fourth, fifth and sixth) in February 2004. The last report that was submitted was the seventh periodic report in February 2019 in Geneva, where the Republic of Iraq reviewed its seventh periodic report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against women, which was followed by the shadow report from more than one organization, including the Iraqi Minorities Alliance, including the Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights. And on 10/22/2019, during the seventy-fourth session of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which was held for the period from 10/21 - 08/11/2019, in Geneva ...

Iraq has adopted most international human rights texts and after its liberation from dictatorship and it is noticeable to the authorities that it went as far as no country in light of successive wars and crises can follow the example of Iraq, where in addition to the establishment of the Directorate of Family and Child Protection from Domestic Violence of the Ministry of Interior for Police Affairs As a governmental deterrent mechanism for violence practiced against the family and children by family members! It can be noted here that a deliberate avoidance of naming women as it includes women or women in the word "family"! Whereas, since its establishment in 2010, the aforementioned directorate has continued to open its own departments in most governorates, including at the Ministry's headquarters in 2013, and police officers manage the work, avoiding naming the police in the directorate's address, in anticipation of the institution's sensitivity in the minds of citizens. Certainly, the officers are of both sexes specializing in psychology, sociology, law, and other family-related sciences. The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has found that there is a deep problem that prevents even women or women being mentioned as the first victims of the family, and this in itself is a violation of the existence, privacy and rights of women, not to mention that an armed party (the police) assumes the responsibility of psychological, legal and social protection ..! While these are tasks that are supposed to be performed by the competent state institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, in addition to the competent civil society organizations who can demand the Interior and other institutions to provide physical protection and the safety of victims within the protection of the competent facility. It is not the police's task to be involved in the sheltering and protection process that can be At every moment, it turns into undesirable directions, since the right institution is not in the right place in the issue of protection in its broad and legal sense and in reaching solutions to crises .. The state must support specialized civil society organizations in addition to the governmental role dedicated to situations that need special care, as well as victims. Domestic violence, where

there is an urgent need to protect their rights and preserve their dignity and safety .. All these means are required in the draft law against domestic violence, which did not allow the representatives of extremist parties to be legislated. The main reason is this solution that limits domestic violence by protecting the violent and working on either reaching understanding and reconciliation or For the law to take its course in ways that are more humane and worthy of the dignity of the human victim, be it a woman, a child or a man.

Among those governmental agencies was the Ministry of Women without Portfolio, which was established in 2004 and failed to carry out any tasks that contributed to reducing violence due to its weak administrative capabilities and lack of required budgets. Then this ministry was canceled to replace it with what was called a general department for the empowerment of women in the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers

- In December 2020, the Iraqi government launched the second national action plan to implement and follow up on UN Security Council Resolution (1325) on women, peace and security, and the new plan extends from 2021 to 2024, and focused on increasing the number of women working in humanitarian relief and reconstruction programs. And the creation of capable and influential women in managing negotiations and building peace, all of which remained without a frame of reference that would work to achieve them. !

Although all these strategies and plans provide a general framework on which politicians and decision-makers are supposed to base themselves in taking concrete measures aimed at preventing violence against women and girls, protecting survivors of violence and involving women in the various tasks of building a peaceful society. The adoption of all stakeholders formalizes these national mechanisms. Unfortunately, however, the escalation of violence against women has become as if it is a normal thing that does not attract the attention of "decision makers", if there are those who consider it as such, because the retreat in the participation of women in higher councils and as presidents or as vice presidents is unforgivable. In addition, even deputy ministers, directors general, and even ministers, there is disappointment in the positive response to the observations and recommendations of the United Nations, which is keen to involve women on an equal footing with men, and the evidence is the cabinet of successive governments that accept the total or partial absence of women from numerical and qualitative participation. It is also clear violence because it represents negative discrimination based on sexual difference (gender) and represents a deprivation of women's rights under unacceptable pretexts. While the International Committee of the United Nations Convention has noted and recommended that CEDAW on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, through the Concluding Observations on the Seventh Periodic Report of Iraq at its 1720th and 1721st meetings held on October 22, 2019, that Iraq is confused in its decisions to withdraw reservations as it preamble. To sign the protocol attached to the said agreement ...

Iraq appears worried in front of its international obligations

While it counts as an achievement for Iraq, the act of withdrawing its note from Article 9 of the CEDAW Agreement, nevertheless there appears to be attempts to harm the equality between men and women in the principle that has become null and void by the new constitution. The issue is related to the issue of granting the mother's secular nationality to her children if there is a foreign father and not only the father, to children born to a foreign mother. Likewise, Iraq is

still required to lift the rest of the reservations made to Articles 2, 16 and 29, because it contradicts not only with the Constitution in all its articles that protect the civil rights of the family, motherhood and childhood, but that these reservations contradict the essence of the agreement nor the scope of political play in this matter, because it is a prerequisite for ratification. On the agreement, I mean, Iraq is in violation of its international obligations, and this is since it placed reservations. Iraq's reservations to the convention were limited to the following six articles:

Article (2) (f) and (g): Concerning the prohibition of discrimination in national constitutions and legislation. This reads: "States Parties condemn all forms of discrimination against women and agree to pursue by all appropriate means without delaying the policy of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, And you undertake to:

F - Take all appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to amend or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against women.

G- Abolishing all provisions of national penal laws that constitute discrimination against women. Article 9: Concerning nationality laws (the reservation was withdrawn by virtue of the new constitution).

Article (16): It relates to marriage and family relations.

Article (29): It relates to arbitration between states parties.

But does Iraq have the right to make reservations on this agreement or something else after it ratified it, especially after Article 8 of the Iraqi Constitution of 2005 affirmed that Iraq respects its international obligations? The answer to this question is no! Because these reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the agreement, and constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the agreement as a whole.

The Committee encourages the State of Iraq to speed up the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention, and to accept, as soon as possible, the amendment to Article 20 (1) thereof regarding the date of the committee meeting.

The systematic violations are not different from all that we see through these reservations and research into laws that the Iraqi relies on to strengthen male power. And not ratifying the protocol, Iraq is witnessing its preference to preserve the foundations of violence inherent in the traditions and customs that have become laws instead of taking much means in their practical content through its international obligations to discard any basis for violence and to amend and abolish all laws that encourage violence, as is the case in a number of legal articles in the Penal Code No. 111, for example: the discriminatory provisions in the penal code that allow perpetrators to invoke the defense of honor as one of the mitigating circumstances in homicide crimes (Articles 128, 130, 131 and 409) and which women require their abolition.

Article 28 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women itself, which states (that it is not permissible to make any reservation that is inconsistent with the object and purpose of the convention). If the purpose and goal of this convention is to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and achieve complete equality of rights, then the reservation on Article 9 (Withdrawal), Article Sixteen, and the rest of the reservations are considered incompatible with the purpose and object of the convention, that is, in all the reservations that remained, Iraq remains in violation of its international obligations towards the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women, known as CEDAW.

Hammurabi notes that the lack of will to get rid of violent sediments reinforces the mentality of imposing and normalizing the culture of violence and the means of violence, as this represents a grave danger to the entire society and where there is no hope for Iraq to emerge from the politics of violence and bloodshed. We heard people in the authority publicly calling on the Iraqi people to conceal the importance of enacting a law that addresses domestic violence and its consequences on women in particular and the family in general, under the pretext that "Iraq has more important priorities" than the Iraqi family whose rights are constantly violated at all levels and brutally in killing and harming the lives of children. Women and girls are not provided with the least possible services necessary for a life of human beings, especially the needy families, where more than 42% (according to UN sources) of the Iraqi people live below the poverty line .. and some of the representatives of the parties and movements participating in the legislation are more extremists. And others, and some analysts, are abounding in legislating a law that addresses or mitigates domestic violence, and they see it as a matter of no importance and not among their priorities, continuing to describe the text presented as Western only because it proposes mechanisms that aid the violent rather than killing them or insulting them by throwing them in the streets, be they women, children or anyone Exposed to violence



Scenes of domestic violence in Iraq/



Source of social communication

Scenes of domestic violence in Iraq Source of social communication

The conscience of Iraqi legislators is not shaken by the doubling of the number of victims of domestic violence, which exceeded 15,000 fifteen thousand cases, according to the Directorate of Family and Children in the Ministry of Interior during 2020, the number doubled compared to the first half of this year, as the same source in the Ministry of Interior indicated that there were 5,311 thousand complaints and 95 % Of them are the result of domestic violence, including burning of women, killing of children, rape of girls, etc. Among these situations, few are the situations that have caught the attention of state officials, but situations that happen on a daily basis. Women are being expelled in the streets as well as minors among whom we saw in the governmental reform houses that we visited are called "homeless" while a number of girls were victims of sexual violence by their families' strayers, beatings, severe insults, murder, etc.

All this is not only the result of the decline in the economic and social situation of Iraqi society, but also, and it is regrettable, there is an emphasis on a shameful result of backwardness, poverty of culture, and artistry in the normalization of violence as a means in favor of the "male side" about what they call "the honorable one." While more and more they have exposed themselves, and it is evident that most situations do not occur except for reasons of securing their power and violent masculine influence by restricting the entity and personality of women. In their illegally narrow ideas and putting society back in the scourge of the old, outdated tribal patterns and the commercialization of human dignity.

- Statistics of the Iraqi Ministry of Interior show that 5000 thousand cases of domestic violence occurred in the first half of the year 2020, the share of women of which was more than 3 thousand and approximately 600 cases, some of which ended in death, and cases of domestic violence increased this year after the outbreak of the Corona virus.

Cases of systematic violence against women have also increased in Iraq for societal and political reasons, and the year 2020 witnessed painful incidents against women, including:

- Malak al-Zaidi's burning incident on April 14 and the closure of the case a month later with the release of the victim's husband, as well as numerous cases, and most of them did not go out to the media in Dhi Qar governorate in Najaf, Karbala and Basra, where the police found three bodies of women at once in Basra, lying in the streets And the fourth was injured, and that was in the beginning of the month of September, as it changed them in other places in southern Iraq.

- She was kidnapped and then released after the interference of her country's diplomats in Baghdad, the German civic activist, Hela Miyos, director of the cultural department at the German Goa Institute in Iraq. Here, he represented the elimination of even the Iraqi elite in his dealings with the guests by canceling the description of hospitality and respect for the stranger.

Extremism and hatred against women has affected even foreign women in Baghdad



- The killing and defamation of all Iraqi women who participated in the protests continued as part of a patriarchal community system that refuses the participation of women in the political process, especially in terms of pressure to change the personal status laws. N

Many well-known women and civil activists have been kidnapped and assassinated since the beginning of the protests, and armed groups in Baghdad have kidnapped and killed young women who participated in the demonstrations as paramedics, including Sheilan and her

family. And Mariam Muhammad were released after being tortured physically and psychologically, just as others.

Activist Mary Muhammad



Pictures from communication Social



Dr Shilan and her family killed

Activist Mary Mohamed, and despite her later release, was intimidated and forced to speak about receiving support from outside parties to participate in the protests, and this year armed groups broadcast a fabricated video of Mary Mohamed related to her personal life, where she appeared in another new video while talking about forcing her On recording the clip at gunpoint during her kidnapping last year. And this ISIS behavior is the same behavior that the Islamic State has established with the Iraqi female captive women from the Ninawa Plain, where, under the pressure of arms, one of them called (C) from the Syrian city of Raqqa, asking us to "save her by buying her from the hands that" did not harm her. "Forcing this repeated in the recording in Syriac and Arabic. When I arrived in Iraq a few months later, she opened a biography that was still unfinished for us, which was written about sexual abuse, selling and buying that she had been exposed to from village to village in Syria 2014-2017.

Within one month, Iraq was shaken by the deaths of four women. The killings appear to be related, and target determined and well-known women. The beginning, two women from the owners of beauty centers died in mysterious circumstances. Later, human rights activist Suad Al-Ali was killed by a gun in the streets of Basra. A few days later, the role reached the supermodel Tara Faris, who was killed in Baghdad. Subsequently, Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi ordered an investigation. So far, not many results have emerged, as only one person has been arrested in connection with the case. Meanwhile, many Iraqis and women's rights advocates live in fear. They fear that the killings are a facade of a wider campaign to silence women who dare to challenge violence in all Iraqi provinces.

Iraqi Women's League demonstration in Alqosh



- On August 17 of this year, unidentified gunmen shot a car carrying Christian protest activist Ludia Raymond (27 years) in Basra, southern Iraq, wounding her in the leg and speaking at the Parliament conference

Also in Basra, on August 19, Dr. Reham Yaqoub (29 years old) was killed because of her role in the protests and her defense of women's rights.

- In the eighth month of this year, civil activist Ruqaya Al-Dossary survived an assassination attempt in central Basra, after she shot the assailants with a pistol in her possession.

- The attack on the Sheilan Center in Karrada, Baghdad in November, which was a socio-economic initiative for massages and beautification, and most of the workers in it are women. In addition to the terrible vandalism of the shop, women were beaten, expelled and violently targeted by armed militias in the name of God in broad daylight in the presence of government security services . This is how women fall into easy catches inside and outside the home, without any protection.

- Zahraa Fadel was kidnapped after leaving her home in Baghdad on December 23 by armed militias after she criticized the leader of the Sadrist movement, Mr. Muqtada al-Sadr through the application of Instagram. . Although suppressing freedom of expression is constitutionally prohibited.

- Intisar Nahi was a nurse who aids the wounded protesters during the October protests in Baghdad. She was kidnapped from Bab al-Muadam area, north-central Baghdad, by armed militias for several days before she was released on December 24 and left blindfolded Yenin in Basmaya, southeast of Baghdad, after she was tortured And electrocution on her head and parts of her body, as shown in the pictures below:

Pictures from Twitter Nour Maytham Al-Qaisi



Her leg was pierced with an electric drill, as cold water was poured on her body, and the kidnappers demanded that she say via video link that she belonged to the embassies, but she refused to do so despite the physical and psychological torture. The other painful thing is that the Iraqi authorities remain watching in front of these ugly things, as if they do not hear about these crimes that in other countries deserve the resignation of the whole government, or at least the Minister of Interior or other security services. Likewise, if we consider it traditionally Iraqi killers because of honor, that is, women, and behold, women are permissible for every kind of targeting and torture only because they are witnesses of courage, love of the homeland and broader integrity? So honor and everything that redeem masculinity?! What kind of a human being who enjoys violence!

In a report dating back to last October, the United Nations indicated on its website that "all human rights defenders in Iraq face the risk of being killed or arrested." However, the report confirms that "women face additional threats just because they are women." . "In the midst of war and insecurity, women human rights defenders have faced prejudice and exclusion from society and political leaders, as well as physical attacks, violence, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances and torture.

For the media of the Supreme Court in Baghdad

The Media Center of the Supreme Judicial Council announced that, "During the past year, the court registered 270 domestic violence cases and issued numerous rulings against the perpetrators of these acts."

Suicides in Iraq:

According to the High Commission for Human Rights in Iraq, 373 suicides were recorded during 2020, divided between 168 suicides for males, 153 for females, and 52 for juveniles (under 18 years of age). He added that the capital, Baghdad, was in the lead, and recorded 68 cases, followed by Basra Governorate, southern Iraq, with 47 cases, noting that most of the suicides were by hanging, burning, gunfire, or the use of poison.

No one overlooks the continuation of the phenomenon of suicide for numbers of Yazidi youth affected by psychological pressures in the IDPs' complexes, since since 2014 the situation of their areas has not improved for a comprehensive, safe and dignified return. However, most of the camps that housed the displaced were announced to direct the return to the destruction that still covers all Yazidi cities and villages, where officially most of the complexes in the Kurdistan Region have been closed .. As for those who have returned to date, they continue to

live in a fragile security situation and inadequate housing if there is housing and an insufficient economy in the absence of development, construction, and job opportunities. This dangerous phenomenon has worsened in 2020 frighteningly.

- Samira was killed in Najaf on April 18 with petrol, and her husband announced that she had committed suicide, while her husband's father was the one who had extinguished the fire on her and the husband watched his wife burned at the age of 20 years after marriage that lasted only 8 months. And what a disappointment of the executive authorities in Al-Nawal about the value of the judicial authorities, where instead of imposing the law, the governor of Najaf said that the families concerned would negotiate with each other outside the judiciary to reach a tribal settlement! What settlement? Is it not out of concern for a crime that is no less ugly than its predecessor, namely human trafficking in exchange for murder? Because the tribal chapter in which the value of the victim is sold for exorbitant money or the exchange of what is called "a share for a share"! As if it was a matter of exchanging sheep. What does not in any way represent the achievement of justice in accountability for the perpetrators guaranteed by the Iraqi constitution and its international obligations, in addition to the fact that this outdated behavior is not appropriate for Iraqi women or for a country that has cradled the first law. It appears that the Iraqi Ministry of Interior has prevented 32 suicide attempts in the capital, Baghdad, and the rest of the provinces.

The reasons that lead to suicide are due to the psychological aspect, the poor economic and social situation, and the adherence to traditions and norms that often seem inappropriate with the ideas of the new generation who overuse bad means of communication and exacerbate domestic violence

As in the Kurdistan Region, and in light of the existence of a law criminalizing domestic violence, the reason for the escalation of domestic violence is the lack of sufficient human, technical and financial resources allocated to implement Law No. 8 of 2011 related to combating domestic violence in the Kurdistan region. As for the truth, there is also a culture of incomplete perception of women. It calculates a children's account and is called "kji", meaning a girl, a girl. The other worst that we hear to justify these crimes is what they call "Islamic Eastern culture" and "community norms" etc. from legacies that have nothing to do with an Iraqi culture that has also been subjected to plundering and alteration by exotic, backward and violent cultures that are not accepted by the human mind because it is reverence for what is bad for people. And violating what is good for people, as if generations had grown up on these wrong principles and made them their own culture. Where they mix with the past and the present, but rather love to return to the hidden past and impose these offenses on the entire society, placing all this harm on the shoulders of religions.

People who call not to issue a law against domestic violence under the pretext of "dismantling the family" while they dismantle families by killing women, raping the girl, displacing and killing children, cannot be acquitted. Indeed, the issue of holding children guilty of practicing murder as minors has not ended and they cannot be sentenced to death! And all of this is not except because they fear the ability of women to act contrary to what they offer to the family, so they resort to solving its results by rapid killing and fabricating it as if it were a piece of furniture in the house that he followed and multiplying the crime by altering it: that she "committed suicide" and do not allow themselves to think five minutes that this ability is the other half. From their ability as men, and if they destroy societies, its great and buried cause is this

destruction of the ability of women as they are a machine in their hands that can only be satisfied to satisfy male sexual instincts in order to obtain succession and free service only because it is female! Free violence is practiced against women through beating, insults, defamation and murder. The Penal Code does not punish men for these crimes, but provides him with the doors to get rid of accountability, as evidenced by the information directed by the Supreme Judicial Council, where "during the past year the court registered 270 domestic violence cases and issued many rulings against the perpetrators of these acts." "Some of the judgments amounted to simple imprisonment against husbands who abuse their wives .. Violence is brutal and accountability is mitigated in all ways as we see it by using outdated norms and tribal patterns and their supremacy. The laws of the national and international situation because the prevailing laws clearly support circumvention.

Those same rights violators continue to strip women of their right to custody of their children by their miserable attempts to amend the Personal Status Law Article 57 of 1959, as men in Iraq testify to the increasing legitimacy of the escalating level of violence against women and its various forms. Quotas implementation mechanisms that violate the new constitution. That is, the latter stumbles with opinions hostile to the liberation of Iraqis from patterns far from civilization, despite the fact that the constitution is the basic law and is clearly violating its interpretation with unfair laws and decisions, as is happening now on the draft against domestic violence, hitting Article 29 of the new constitution for fear of shaking the male authority that gives itself the right to kill A woman or a child, as if this is the concern of every family head who enjoys the furniture of his home as he pleases, and some female breadwinners are also not exempt from this misfortune who behave equal to men in the execution of some crimes, unfortunately for their wasting of the sense of motherhood and its human advantages in exchange for flawed extraction.

There are objections against a law devoted to dealing with domestic violence, which could contribute to addressing some of the disasters that are caused by the inhumane situations in which the Iraqi people have been placed over the past three decades and to this day, during which the Iraqi has won "the morals of a war after war", confusing citizens as they are in The various authorities let the analyst, the legislator, and other persons be proud of an objection for the sake of the objection in itself, by the one who is aware of the same as the one who ignores the draft law against domestic violence, even without the required knowledge of the content of the law, which is nothing but a legal interpretation of the above-mentioned constitutional article and does not represent neither a Western order nor East, South, or North! It is, quite simply, a legal way to treat the violent sole before the violented person.



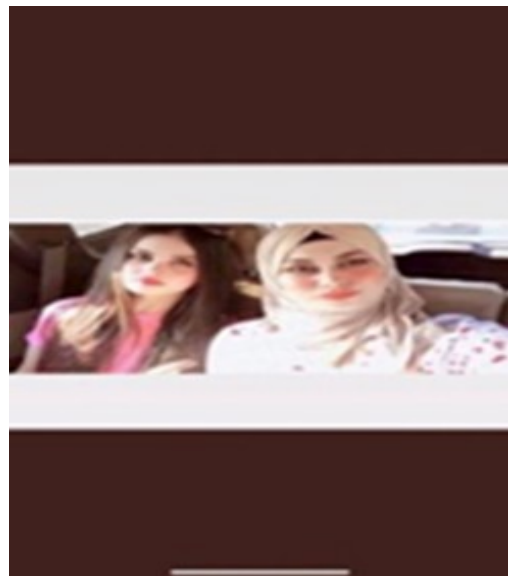
Liberation demonstrations to reinforce the principles of young democracy that must be based on equality and justice.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization urges the Iraqi authorities and lawmakers to hear their society groaning under the yoke of violations and in a very violent way. Women whose marginalization is exacerbated by these obstacles that extremists place in the face of any feminist demand that benefits their rights in addition to the kidnapping, killing and continuous wounding of young protesters without real deterrence or accountability measures. Those responsible for these flagrant violations. While the means of legal accountability are found in the constitution and the laws in force, and the influential people override them. Is it not part of the flaw in the laws that are outdated for a long time that are no longer able to deter crimes commensurately and achieve justice



This criminal has killed

His twin sisters Hawra and Zahraa to prove that he is a man and may still happen



What upbringing and mind a mass of blind selfishness, with what right gives himself the right to get rid of others? !
This crime happened in Sadr City, Baghdad, in December 2020

In Iraq, instead of protecting antiquities Sites , it is turned into secret cemeteries for women!

It seems that Dhi Qar governorate occupies the first place in killing women, and the crime is doubled by killing women and then killing the Iraqi heritage by transforming the archaeological sites into secret cemeteries! Here are many questions and many doubts about what modern Iraqis mean by those responsible for "the sovereignty of the country" or the rule of law ?! Through the aforementioned stories, which were covered by Al Jazeera Net and other social media, and were reflected in this report, including:

There are no specific dates for when these hills or nearby archaeological sites began to turn into secret cemeteries for women

They are killed in a wash for shame, but these places have been re-talked about after the last incident of the killing of two sisters from Al-Batha district (40 km west of Nasiriyah) in early May, when their family killed them because they fled outside the governorate and were seduced by a young man from Kirkuk governorate

Abu Ali Nasser, a resident of the Al-Batha district, says that these hills surrounded by water are locally called the Ishanat washing the shame, and they are especially present in the Al-Batha district, specifically in several areas such as "Al-Rafi'i, Ain Said and Al-Basir," and in those places there are many archaeological hills.

Abu Ali added to Al-Jazeera Net that there is no specific place to bury the bodies of the murdered, as each clan has a mound or two to bury the women, but in general, no one discloses the place of burial except for the family concerned with the accident! Is this reasonable when the majority of the authorities in Iraq are in the hands of politicians from the southern regions? . Where are the local governments, and are they not aware that these crimes, i.e. the killing of people and the killing of heritage, are crimes against humanity and must be held accountable, not only to the perpetrators and those responsible for them, but to the witnesses who are irresponsibly silent about them? Otherwise, what does the responsibility of managing a certain place mean?

"This is not the first time that women have been killed in these areas, as these places have turned into hills of sin, according to what some residents call there, and it is not permissible to talk about this matter or open this topic, as anything related to it is usually denied." How is it possible to remain silent indefinitely on this impunity for the perpetrators of murders against women and more often than not because this is what he said, and this is what he will say. As is also the case for one of the scenes and incidents of dishonor washing, as one of the girls from a country went out to fetch water from a river A relative, the son of the neighbors met her and greeted her, she answered him and went, their other neighbor saw her and told her brother who killed her, then put him in the bathroom and set her body on fire, saying, "I know that she did not make a mistake, but what do I say to those who saw her when she returned peace to that man!" I mean! This martyr of peace is less valuable in the eyes of her brother than the words of others !? While the child is innocent ... these are natural consequences of the male penal code that delivers the lives of women to the brutality of customs and traditions. It seems that even the police usually do not interfere in the file of honor crimes and wash off shame

when the crime occurs, as he says. A security official for Al-Jazeera Net, and there is no statistics They are accurate regarding the number of crimes that occur in Dhi Qar governorate, but rather they are included in the cases of suicide due to tribal pressure.

He adds that investigations often find evidence indicating the existence of a murder case, but the file is closed and a suicide case is recorded, so the matter ends, and this is what we find in many of the bodies of murdered women, and in recent years there has been an increase in the number of suicides, most of which are cases. Shame wash. Iraqi law stipulates a penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years for anyone who surprises his wife or one of his relatives in the case of adultery, or finds her in one bed with her partner and kills her on the spot, or kills one of them or assaulted them or one of them for an assault that led to death or permanent disability. It is not permissible to use the right of legal defense against anyone who benefits from this excuse, and the provisions of aggravating circumstances shall not apply to him. This is evidence of the legitimization of this negative virility based on racial discrimination due to sexual difference, which is the deep cause of the increase in violence and the decline of Iraqi society at all levels. But oh human beings, any washing for anything? This is not the correct name for these crimes, but rather it is in fact, and the perpetrator is staining the hands with blood, what is intertwined and the ugliness of eliminating human lives so easily, using all kinds of violence as a solution? Once again, where is the conscience of the investigation judiciary to fold up files that are often innocent, and it is preferable for the criminal to escape punishment only because he is mentioned !! Let everyone who considers himself responsible in society is aware that this imprinted savagery alone is sufficient to make the non-stability of society a permanent thing and a basis for further regression at all levels because it is codified by legal texts, thought and traditions that together have no other role other than the destruction of humanity, and the believer knows that this represents infidelity in particular. Against God himself, the creator of man, then against himself, in addition to all concerned. As a criminal, it includes everyone who participated in those brutal crimes in any manner, be it thought, word, accusation, incitement, etc.

The Iraqi Family Health Survey for the year 2006/07 found that one in five Iraqi women is exposed to physical domestic violence. According to the 2012 Ministry of Planning study, at least 36% of married women reported experiencing some form of psychological harm from their husbands, and 23% of verbal abuse. And 6% for physical violence, and 9% for sexual violence. In view of the systematic violence against women during this bloody year in addition to the domestic violence disasters due to Corona, without any doubt, the rates of violence mentioned above are dozens of times higher than what was before years ago.

Hammurabi Organization notes that there is no other way but to work to change the current societal mentality. That is why lawmakers should not be stingy in legislating laws that serve reform in a more human way originally imposed by the constitution, as is clear in Article 29: First:

A The family is the basis of society, and the state preserves its religious, moral and patriotic entity and values:

B - The state guarantees the protection of motherhood, childhood and old age. It takes care of infants and youth and provides them with the appropriate conditions for the development of their talents and their enlightenment.

Second: Children have a right over their parents to education, care and education.

Third: Parents have a right over their children to respect and care, especially in cases of need and disability and aging.

Fourth: The economic exploitation of children is prohibited in all its forms, and the state shall take measures to protect them

All forms of violence and abuse in the family, school and society are prohibited.

Unfortunately, however, there are many cases that we see daily at crossroads in Baghdad and the governorates of children and women who are subject to all forms of exploitation. The current government initiatives are not sufficient to respond to a phenomenon that witnesses escalating violence and a number of them are judged to end their lives, be they children or women, and throw them in the street .. A not This is due to the lack of appropriate mechanisms to implement laws in a humane manner that preserves the right to life and the right to enjoy all natural and acquired rights and preserves equal human dignity in order to proceed justly in the face of the phenomenon? A third of the population of Iraq now lives below the poverty line (the report of the Blakrist Jenin of the Secretary-General of the United Nations), and the Corona pandemic has added to an unimaginable escalation of violence.

Those who see the draft law on preventing domestic violence should blame themselves for marginalizing this clear Article (29) of the constitution and realize its importance and face every form of exploitation and violence with a special bill and in order to present to society a large campaign of laws against violence, harshness and legitimate waste against human rights in the country. A country that established the first rule of legislation in the world, which was to protect human rights, then establish justice, and not to establish more authoritarianism at the expense of the dignity of the citizen.

Since 2014 and 2008 and until now, homicide violence has escalated against female activists or other women. During ISIS, thousands of women and girls were imprisoned, sexually abused and killed, including Yazidis and Christians, and even some Muslim Turkmen ... and to this day, more than 2,500 Yazidi women and girls, among whom there are also some Christian women, their fate remains unknown ..

We call on the Iraqi authorities to impose respect for positive laws and to amend the negative ones, and we also call on the judicial authority to preserve its complete independence in order to be able to eliminate the state of normalization of violence that has spread throughout Iraq due to violations of laws by influential people, some employees, and even some professional legislators who issue unfair decisions and instructions that violate The laws create inferiority and violence against citizens, especially against women, and weaken the real legal means of deterrence used by the judiciary ..

Escalating divorce and domestic violence

The deterioration of the economic situation, especially among women, appears to be the main factor in the disintegration of families, especially in the increase in divorce rates that reach 1/3 of a case, most of which are financial reasons. The total number of divorces exceeds (6586) cases, while in July the number decreased to (2007) cases. The number rose unbalanced to reach (8,245) cases, and this is only what has reached the judiciary, God knows what has not been announced yet? Here are the tables and explanations of the Iraqi Supreme Court, where it shows the danger of the exacerbation of the phenomenon.

The Supreme Judicial Office



إحصائية طغود الزواج وحالات الطلاق لشهر كانون الثاني / ٢٠٢٠

اسماء رياضات المحاكم للمناطق الاستثنائية الاتحائية	الزواج		الطلاق	
	طغود الزواج	حالات تصديق طغود الزواج الوافعة الخارج الصمصة الطارجي	الطريق بضم	الطريق بضم
رئاسة محكمة استئناف بغداد / الرصافة	٣٣٥٦	١٤٤٨	٣٤٤	١٤٤٨
رئاسة محكمة استئناف بغداد / الكرخ	٢٢٥٢	١٢٥٤	٤٢٦	١٢٥٤
رئاسة محكمة استئناف نواحي	١٧١٨	١١٦٥	١٤٠	١١٦٥
رئاسة محكمة استئناف ديالى	١٤٠٣	١٠٥٠	١٥٤	١٠٥٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف بابل	١٨٠٣	١٢٠٠	-	١٢٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف النجف	١٣٤٨	٩٦٠	-	٩٦٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف كركوك	١٠٣٣	١٤٧٠	١٨	١٤٧٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف ذي قار	١٨٤٦	١٢٠٠	-	١٢٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف الانبار	٢٣٦٠	١٤٠٠	٩٨	١٤٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف البصرة	٩٩٧	١٠٠٠	-	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف واسط	١١٤٦	١٠٠٠	٧٠	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف صلاح الدين	٧١٦	١٠٠٠	٧٨	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف المثنى	٩٧٩	١٠٠٠	٧٠	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف ميسان	١٠١٧	١٠٠٠	-	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف كربلاء	٩٨٨	١٠٠٠	١١	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف القاسية	٢٤٣٦٧	٣٩٣٥	١٤٤٣	٣٩٣٥
المجموع				

The Supreme Judicial Office

إحصائية طغود الزواج وحالات الطلاق لشهر تموز / ٢٠٢٠

اسماء رياضات المحاكم للمناطق الاستثنائية الاتحائية	الزواج		الطلاق	
	طغود الزواج	حالات تصديق طغود الزواج الوافعة الخارج الصمصة الطارجي	الطريق بضم	الطريق بضم
رئاسة محكمة استئناف بغداد / الرصافة	٢٣٦٨	١٤٨٨	٤٢	١٤٨٨
رئاسة محكمة استئناف بغداد / الكرخ	١٨٥٢	١٢٤٢	١٥٨	١٢٤٢
رئاسة محكمة استئناف نواحي	١٦٠٢	١٣٨٤	٥٠	١٣٨٤
رئاسة محكمة استئناف ديالى	١٦٥٣	١٢٠٠	٢٦	١٢٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف بابل	١٧٩٦	١٢٥٠	١٠	١٢٥٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف النجف	١٣٩٦	١٠٠٠	-	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف كركوك	٨٤٩	٨٧٠	٩	٨٧٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف ذي قار	٩٠٥	١٠٠٠	-	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف الانبار	١٨٩٧	١٤٠٠	٥٧	١٤٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف البصرة	١٣٧٠	١٢٠٠	٢٦١	١٢٠٠
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رئاسة محكمة استئناف صلاح الدين	١٣٢٢	١٠٠٠	٧٦	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف المثنى	٨١٠	١٣٧٠	١٠	١٣٧٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف ميسان	١١٧٨	١٠٠٠	٣٠	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف كربلاء	١٣١٦	١٠٠٠	-	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف القاسية	٩٩١	١٠٠٠	-	١٠٠٠
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اسماء رياضات المحاكم للمناطق الاستثنائية الاتحائية	الزواج		الطلاق	
	طغود الزواج	حالات تصديق طغود الزواج الوافعة الخارج الصمصة الطارجي	الطريق بضم	الطريق بضم
رئاسة محكمة استئناف بغداد / الرصافة	٤٨٨٤	١١٩٤	٣٦٥	١١٩٤
رئاسة محكمة استئناف بغداد / الكرخ	٣٥١٣	١٢٠٠	٢٦١	١٢٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف نواحي	١٦٢٩	١٠٠٠	٣٨١	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف ديالى	١٤٠٣	١٠٠٠	١٥٤	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف بابل	١٨٠٣	١٢٠٠	-	١٢٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف النجف	١٣٤٨	٩٦٠	-	٩٦٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف كركوك	١٠٣٣	١٤٧٠	١٨	١٤٧٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف ذي قار	١٨٤٦	١٢٠٠	-	١٢٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف الانبار	٢٣٦٠	١٤٠٠	٩٨	١٤٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف البصرة	٩٩٧	١٠٠٠	-	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف واسط	١١٤٦	١٠٠٠	٧٠	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف صلاح الدين	٧١٦	١٠٠٠	٧٨	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف المثنى	٩٧٩	١٠٠٠	٧٠	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف ميسان	١٠١٧	١٠٠٠	-	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف كربلاء	٩٨٨	١٠٠٠	١١	١٠٠٠
رئاسة محكمة استئناف القاسية	٢٤٣٦٧	٣٩٣٥	١٤٤٣	٣٩٣٥
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This phenomenon, which often results in the most violent conditions, requires ensuring the availability of shelters for women victims of violence throughout the country, strengthening the medical services and psychological support services provided to victims, as well as counseling

and rehabilitation services, securing adequate funding for these services and their accessibility, the presence of trained personnel and monitoring their quality. regularly. Although the parties in Parliament consider this matter a stumbling block in the way of legislating the law against domestic violence, it remains the most appropriate and humane solution to restore lost dignity and impose training on respecting violated rights, and why there is no opportunity for reconciliation after healing and human dialogue in light of a law that protects the right to equality in Justice.

Delaying approval of this law impedes the process of achieving gender equality and empowerment of women, as well as comprehensive national development and peacebuilding, as well as the persistence of discriminatory stereotypes faced by women and girls belonging to ethnic minorities, especially Iraqi women of African descent, Yezidis, Turkmen and Christian women. Suffering as a result of continuing injustice and marginalization against them.

Recommendations

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization calls on the Iraqi government to assume its official responsibilities before the Iraqi people and to make more efforts in order to reduce, if not the total judiciary, reduce the rampant crime motivated by racial discrimination, especially against women, and what happened against the rising youth in Tahrir Square and elsewhere, and it recommends:

- Serious accountability for perpetrators of kidnapping and murder, in order to establish justice, starting from their imprisonment
- Abolishing the laws that perpetuate violence against women, including the articles referred to above in the penal code and others

The inclusion of women with equal rights with men in the management of their country, especially at the level of decision-making

- The inclusion of women, in implementation of Iraq's international obligations, in peace and negotiation processes at all levels

Creating a serious governmental mechanism for women led by women to deal with gender issues and the representation of Iraqi women by Iraqi women in international forums.

Respecting the conditions of women who are victims of violence in all its forms and legislating the possibility of creating shelters to help them achieve their rights and reduce violence against them.

Legislating the Law to Eliminate Domestic Violence proposed by the Iraqi feminist movement

- Not to prejudice Article 57 of the Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959, which includes the right to custody of the mother.

- Establishing a general national project in which the social, cultural, media, religious and security elites contribute to the adoption of a national approach that puts an end to the phenomenon of violence that plagues Iraqi society. The ministries of education, higher education, scientific research, labor, social affairs and justice should also be effective in implementing what is reached.

In this regard, Hammurabi Organization confirms our readiness to present a working paper that will be the basis for this project, provided that this project does not exceed 2021.

Likewise, very violent legal tools do not work to direct a living and human conscience, but rather remain a great source of violence

Hammurabi for Human Rights recommends abolishing the death sentence from the Iraqi Penal Code and replacing it with other provisions such as life imprisonment, etc.

We conclude by saying that the year 2020 was a very, very violent year for Iraqi women, as it was also the case in the rest of the Arab countries such as Jordan, Palestine, Kuwait ... etc. We hope that government work will rise to the required level in Iraq's international obligations to create a will among decision-makers to realize their responsibility for the extent of influence. The negative impact on society as a whole, and that they go towards initiating an end to the phenomenon of violence, which has taken an indescribably dangerous range against women and children. Let the anti-women activists know that the feminist movement, along with its male supporters, will not remain silent in the face of the ugliness of these violations, regardless of the circumstances, because whoever said respect for women said respect for the country's sovereignty and the integrity of its strength, but this is the true criterion for the extent of the progress achieved culturally, culturally and socially.

9- Children in Iraq

Child rights are defined as a branch of human rights that aims at special protection for the child as a human being who has not reached the age of adulthood and therefore needs care. It is the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989. This convention is in effect in almost all member states of the United Nations, and it introduces a new concept of private international law and the best interests of the child, and as the first official international text, it establishes a long legal development that passes from:

A child is a right subject to a child subject to truth

Childhood is one of the most important stages of life and its deep foundation from which the path of individual personality formation begins. The child needs someone else because he cannot provide himself with the most basic rights of food, housing, clothing, education, entertainment, etc. .. And these are the things that guarantee him the continuation of his physical and psychological growth in order to reach him. To the possibility of autonomy for the life of a human being. Also, the child is the basis for building society. It requires ensuring the protection of his rights and the expansion of his childhood away from want, poverty, ignorance and exploitation in all its forms, including indoctrination of parrots.

The number of children in Iraq in 2018 was estimated to exceed the 15 million and 500 thousand children, according to the population estimates of the Ministry of Planning, out of the total number of the population, that is, more than 38 million people. And according to demographic indicators, the percentage of the population less than 15 years old represents more than 40.5%, while the percentage of the population over 60 years old represents only 5%! It seems that despite the ages of our country's long history, our country is considered a child!

The other harmful thing is the exploitation of childhood in employment at very early ages, where the proportion of child labor now exceeds 5% for the age group between 5 and 14 years, according to the same source! Something unacceptable in a country rich in various resources, children erasing their childhood to feed their families or treat their orphans due to wars and woes caused by various failed regimes and are unable to plan to address the disastrous consequences of their destructive policies. The Iraqi is also accustomed to enduring a lot of the bad that leads them to the worse. For example, more than one case was found on infants who

were dumped by their families in the streets or dumpsites immediately after birth or close to it and the squares without forgetting the criminal mother who threw her children in the Tigris River, the criminal father who killed children while they were asleep and the other who burned his children inside the house, and many others . Unfortunately, the bitter scene here testifies to the equality between men and women, which some try to distort. Also, if these crimes indicate anything, they indicate that we are a sick society, men and women, and we cannot get rid of these dangerous diseases without real treatments for the reasons underlying the bitter reality that lacks accountability for criminals and the restoration of rights deprived by legal means instead of permitting Iraqi society to any Violent practices that no other country can match us. Any fault of this innocent, for example, and not exclusively, unfortunately?

A baby was found by police units in Al-Zafaraniya district



The weakness of government work, including neglecting to conduct the reform of Iraqis for the purposes of properly managing their rights, testifies to the shortsightedness of the entire Iraqi state, which wants to convince the worker that it is leading a country independently and consciously, while allocating budgets on the basis of discretionary statistics, which produces numbers and tables that do not guarantee the true numbers. Displayed since the census process has not taken place yet since the end of the last century! Therefore, all these figures are subject to interpretation on the one hand, and these interpretations encourage and hide corruption and waste of public money. Because we do not know exactly how many children, and the real difference between males and females, are all estimates that do not meet the real service offer, because life for children as well as adults is a moving matter, and there are those who are born there who die and the estimates obtained from certain samples are not trustworthy and credible because they are controversial and questionable. Nevertheless, for better choices for us, we adopt the existing one, which, although it is my estimation, testifies to problems that prevent most children from living in Iraq. These tables below reflect a little of the much that exists regarding infant and under-five mortality. . Without the slightest doubt, among other reasons, there are also early marriages of children who have not been physically or psychologically prepared for a correct pregnancy or have been subjected to domestic violence because of their immaturity to bear the burden of others. We see through the death

rate due to malnutrition, without a doubt, now the percentage exceeds 2.9 children from 5 years old etc.

The other catastrophic thing is the female illiteracy rate, 31% the illiteracy rate among women aged 15-49 years also this scourge has increased now and it is more evidence of the exploitation of women since childhood in forcibly marrying them as children or simply not allowing them to go to school because they are females And among them in the first place are not registered in the state's records as a result of home births or in light of the massacres of displacement and the life of displacement etc.

All these situations are not dealt with properly except after conducting general and correct statistics in order to be able to determine the national income according to the national product and not according to the plans of those who fail to account.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	23
Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	26
Malnutrition (underweight) for children under 5 years old%	2.9
Severe and moderate stunting of children under 5 years of age%	9.9
Severe and moderate wasting of children less than 5 years%	2.5
Low birth weight%	25.2
Contraceptive use%	52.8
Child labor (5-14) years%	5

Number of students who stayed in 2017 / 2018			
The stage	mal	femel	Total
Kindergarten	103471	99466	202937
Elementary (governmental + family + religious)	3286712	2911158	6197870
Secondary (governmental + family + religious)	1642736	1290803	2933539
Professional	38219	11820	50039

Here, Iraq has to prove its understanding of international law on human rights in general and the rights of the child in a focused way to reconsider its policies and how to practice the principle that the child is no longer the subject of the right, but also through to be the subject of the right.

Yes, in Iraq, we can say that the national legislations related to children have been inspired by international law and are keen to protect the rights of the child, and based on the Iraqi constitution of 2005, the state guarantees the protection of motherhood and childhood. Children have a right over their parents to education, care and schooling. It prohibits the economic exploitation of all children. Forms of

violence and abuse in the family, school and society, and the state guarantees the individual and the family, especially the child, a decent life (Article 29 of the Iraqi constitution says). Indeed, there are good laws relating to children that are among the good Iraqi laws, including those related to their personal rights

Personal Status Law No. 188 of 1959 to have a name, a nationality, a right to lineage, and the right to alimony, custody and care, so that the child must live in a healthy environment and conditions suitable for living.

Article 57 states in boring detail

- Article Fifty-Seven: In this article, the interest of the child is higher than the interest of the parents, so there is no plausibility in the dispute surrounding it now. At least this is the right of the mother, which is in the interest of the child first.

- The Iraqi legislature has guaranteed the rights of the child in the Minors 'Welfare Law No. 78 of 1980 and the Minors' Welfare Directorate undertakes the protection of child's funds under Article 101 of the Law on the Care of Minors and the control and supervision of those who take care of the affairs of minors, namely the guardian, guardian and custodian, and preserving and developing the minor's funds in the form of deposits in banks and real estate management Attributing to the minor or supervising and controlling whoever manages it, and taking care of the minor's person and taking care of him in aspects of his social and academic life and the legal aspects of the interests of minors.

- The Iraqi legislator, the rights of the child in the Juvenile Care Law No. 76 of 1983, and that the investigation with the juvenile is carried out by the Juvenile Court, and the child may not be arrested for violations, and that the juvenile's trial takes place in a secret session in the presence of his guardian, and that the measure taken against the juvenile is called a measure and is not called a penalty as rulings are organized Addition to an orphan child or of unknown parentage according to the provisions of annexation in the Juvenile Care Law, and among the rights of the child is the right of the child to inherit and even the fetus in the womb of his mother. The share of the fetus in the inheritance is determined in the legal division on the basis of the share of the male. For the child who is under nine years of age and considering the crimes of trafficking in children within him within the Iraqi jurisdiction, and considering committing the crime against the child an aggravating circumstance, and the state guarantees that the necessary legislative measures are taken to protect the rights of the child, including the child's right to social care and the orphan's guarantee and the child's right to a name, nationality and surname in the Nationality Law and the right The child in the Iraqi labor law and the child's right to education in the compulsory education law and the provision of social security for the child in order to avoid homelessness and delinquency and to establish a role The state, which aims to take care of children. While these services remain insufficient and the quality of performance therein is subject to constant monitoring.

We have visited the homeless and the reform house of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs repeatedly, of course, we have contributed to improving some things in it, such as supplementing education for juveniles, etc., as well as in the women's prison, but government employees are required to keep pace with development and provide opportunities to reform people and not to add to their penalties while they are in detention homes or prisons. ... and

writing periodic reports on developments with the aim of protecting rights and preserving human dignity through improving performance.

- If the boy commits a felony, he shall be sentenced to detention in a correctional school for a period of no less than two years and not exceeding five years if the felony is punishable by death or life imprisonment, and by detention in a correctional school for a period of no less than one year and not exceeding four years if the felony is punishable. Temporary imprisonment.

Penal Code

Aside from the death penalty against adults exclusively, and some discriminatory articles against women that we believe as human rights defenders, some of them must be repealed or amended sooner or later, it seems that the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969 is one of the finest laws that broadly detail penalties that suit children. Especially since the Iraqi legislator provided guarantees for the child in the Iraqi Penal Code, as the law stipulated crimes related to filiation, caring for minors, exposing children to danger, and abandoning the family, including removing the child from custody.

- Articles 381-407 of the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969 indicated

Crimes related to filiation, in detail and general intention, as the provisions are very appropriate in all subjects concerned with the interest of the child, including the fetus, while he is in his mother's womb ...

Despite all of that, and if this subject was mentioned in the issue of the situation of Christians at the beginning of this report, urging to clarify the violation appears from our tasks in this issue of children's rights, which is of the huge importance. It concerns discriminatory laws for religious reasons such as:

- The National Card Law No. 3 of 2016, Article 26, which, due to religious discrimination, systematically forcibly imposes on non-Muslim juveniles to enter Islam a religion for them in the event that one of the parents becomes Muslim. The concerned parties consider this law an unfair law and continue to demand that it be amended, so that it gives the child the opportunity to complete building his mental competence and his ability to make his own decision as to whether he follows the religion he chooses after reaching the age of adulthood. This article is considered a systematic and continuous violation by those concerned. The mechanism remains for the continued registration of minor children as Muslims according to the Islam of one of the parents, and indicating this in their civil records without the knowledge of the minor, and this in itself is considered a flagrant breach of the constitution as a result of the application of the text of Article (26) of the Unified National Card Law that was approved by the House of Representatives on 10/27/ 2015, while It is also a grave breach of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), whose committee calls on Iraq to revoke these measures that violate the rights of children.

This article was a reproduced copy of what was stated in the amended and repealed Civil Status Law No. 65 of 1972 and the provisions of Articles 21 and 20 thereof that affect non-Muslim Iraqis, and they blatantly contradict the Iraqi constitution of 2005 regarding freedom of belief and the principles of equality that it guaranteed in both His following materials:

- Article (2) second, which states (This constitution guarantees the preservation of the Islamic identity of the majority of the Iraqi people and also guarantees all religious rights for all

individuals to freedom of belief and religious practice, such as Christians, Yazidis, and Sabean-Mandaeans). These minor children are also children.

- Article (3) affirms that (Iraq is a country of many nationalities, religions and sects).

- Article (14) which states (Iraqis are equal before the law without discrimination based on gender, race, nationality, origin, color, religion, sect, belief, opinion, economic or social status).

- Article (37) Second: The state guarantees the protection of the individual from intellectual, political and religious coercion.

- Article (41) affirms (Iraqis are free to adhere to their personal status according to their religions, sects, beliefs, or choices, and this shall be regulated by law).

- The penal code also punishes family abandonment of the family while codifying this crime for children of non-Muslim religious minorities

The general objective of demanding the amendment of the aforementioned article is the supreme interest of the child, preserving the dignity of non-Muslim components, and achieving justice and equality by removing the negative social discriminatory effects and results achieved from the continuation of this article in implementation on Christians, Sabean-Mandaeans, Yazidis and others.

This article also violates a number of articles of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, including Article 2

- 1-. State parties respect and guarantee the rights set forth in this convention for every child subject to their jurisdiction without any kind of discrimination, regardless of the child's race, parents, legal guardian, color, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or ethnic origin, or Social, wealth, disability, birth, or other status.

- 2- States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected from all forms of discrimination or punishment based on the position of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members, or their activities, expressed opinions or beliefs.

- 3- Article 12 of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child: "which states:" Children have the right to express their opinions and feelings freely regarding issues that affect them. Adults should listen to them and take their views seriously

The law of the rights of the child is defined as the point where the law intersects with the life of a child. This includes juvenile delinquency, taking into account the legal principles of children involved in the criminal justice system, appropriate representation, effective services, state care and protection of children, ensuring education for all. children regardless of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability or color, race or other characteristics and health care. The United Nations committee concerned with monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Iraq has ratified, and which Iraq is a party to it, has directed that it is obliged to issue reports every four years on the extent of the development of the state of childhood in Iraq at all levels. To exacerbate the conditions of children in general, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization continues to monitor the situation and empower the parties concerned with children's rights at the relief levels as well as training at the community level as well as at the management level. This is based on the principles of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, which focuses on defending human rights, regardless of his age, religion, and ethnic origins, and focusing on vulnerable groups of minorities and other victims of various situations and crises.

In addition, HHRO believes that advocacy is not buzzwords but principles that do not accept theories without actions. So the organization is looking at providing services that it needs help to limit or if not terminated, recovers what is possible of lost rights through monitoring, documentation and dissemination of violations and awareness. Besides nutritional relief, medical care, clothing, training and psychological rehabilitation and even the participation and implementation of the reconstruction of housing, schools and universities and other services that have been destroyed or violated. The last examples of schools Hammurabi organization took responsibility for rebuilding the first school in Qaraqosh which was destroyed by the Islamic State during its invasion of the regions. The Nineveh Plain between 2014 and 2017, after having persuaded a group of humanitarian organizations and a Region of France to support this government project that Hammurabi took responsibility for restoring one of the fundamental rights of children of a certain region whose rights are flagrantly violated. In addition to the restoration of this fundamental right, the project has effectively contributed to inciting the populations of the region to return and participate in the reconstruction of their homes, and thus gradually change the situation of total destruction at the start of the reconstruction of the city. city, as indicated by the happiness of the children to reopen their school after the completion of the reconstruction work before the official school year of September 2020



Qaraqosh to a more stable and developed state than before the new school



The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child on November 20, 1959 in Resolution 1387 - Principles of fundamental rights that allow for a "happy childhood," given that the child, "due to his lack of physical and intellectual maturity, needs special protection and special care, especially appropriate legal protection." Birth and after. "

Understanding children's rights is required as human rights that apply to all human beings under the age of eighteen (unless, under the law applicable to them), majority is reached earlier. Young people have the right to protection and care, to maintain a connection with their biological parents, to maintain a human identity, to satisfy their basic nutritional needs, to state-funded education, health care, and criminal laws appropriate to their age and development. Child rights take into consideration the child's vulnerability and the necessity for

his development. The scope of children's rights ranges from providing independence to protection from physical and psychological violence.

This age framework appears to be violated in many countries of the world, especially in Iraq. Children are beaten and exposed to various types of injustice in the name of education and "discipline" as if they were furniture belonging to people who often lack parental love, motherly tenderness and kindness required in the path of human growth, which in all these human requirements varies. From animals or inanimate objects, we see infants being thrown, and the largest of them leave even their daily strength to find it from the garbage. The observations and directives of the United Nations during the presentation of Iraq's report on childhood were in accordance with Iraq's commitments to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Observations and recommendations did not hide the reference to Iraq's failure to provide what could be offered to children. The rampant exploitation of children in terms of employment begins at a very early age of five years? This in itself is a violation of childhood and childbearing was not for the purpose of sustaining the human race, but rather an accident as a result of sexual pleasure without any planning that benefits the new being! This type of violation appears to have more serious consequences than prisons and other means that support the overthrow of human dignity, as the victim will continue to live as a victim and have no supporter for what he has lost in terms of upbringing, family love, upbringing and the correct growth required by the human environment. He was the first with the Iraqis, and after the devastation that left numbers of orphans and those suffering from the harshness of life in a country that normalizes violence and rationing it against the most vulnerable groups, he was the first with legitimate politicians to talk and compete in achieving "family love" instead of combating domestic violence. Because the first eliminates domestic violence in a deep and automatic way. As for the second, it results in violence in all its forms, and it is not possible to reach a positive result as long as there is faith in violence as a means of reform. While all violence leads people to retreat and prefer lagging mechanisms to escape from means of identifying and correcting the consequences of domestic violence.

Hammurabi calls on and recommends the various authorities to carry out their responsibilities towards childhood in particular and the issue of human rights in full, because rights are indivisible.

Hammurabi recommends the judicial authorities and law specialists to seek the help and activation of international texts on human rights, to which Iraq is a party, because once Iraq ratified it and it was published in the Official Gazette, it became part of Iraqi law.

International conventions: the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW) are binding on Iraq, as are other human rights texts ratified by Iraq, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Prevention of Torture ... etc. They are legal tools that can be used to inspire national laws in order to limit From rampant violence and the lack of marginalization of international obligations.

10-The phenomenon of the proliferation of weapons outside the control of the state.

The spread of tuberculosis has become noticeably outside the authority of the state, threatening its existence, despite the fact that successive Iraqi governments since 2003 until now have talked about restricting weapons in the hands of the state and this was among the

priorities of their government programs, but we did not find any progress in that, it is just a calming factor and spending time on Iraq Stability Calculation.

Whereas in Iraq it was documented that weapons were used on a large scale outside the authority of the state, and the matter developed from individual operations to large organized operations to use weapons in tribal conflicts, which confirms the absence of the rule of law in Iraq and the absence of state institutions to protect citizens, which means a complete failure of the government to perform the most important Its constitutional and legal duties to extend security and order.

Thus, the successive Iraqi governments have been unable to challenge and reduce the phenomenon of uncontrolled weapons outside the control of the state.

The power of the armed factions and clans has become above the state and its laws, and the manifestations of the illegal proliferation of weapons outside the state's framework are: -

1- Armed groups: where the political forces and parties own armed factions under different names and keep all kinds of weapons outside the security and defense system of the state. The seriousness of this reality does not affect the security of citizens, they fall victim to murder crimes committed in broad daylight only. Rather, losses are caused by missiles aimed at targeting diplomatic missions and embassies, as happens in the Green Zone against the US embassy and other things, which leads to continuous destabilization of the security of diplomats and Iraq's relationship with the concerned countries. From the material and moral losses as a result of the breach of Iraq's obligations to provide the internationally imposed security to protect the interests of states with Iraq on its territory.

2- Clans' weapons: The clans had a prominent role in preserving the social structure and their role in assisting the state and establishing security in the areas of its presence, but the possession of weapons and their large spread among their sons poses a great danger, especially in the clan conflicts that occur between them. Hardly a week goes by unless there is a clan conflict in which various light, medium, and sometimes heavy weapons are used to resolve these conflicts, which leads to great losses in lives and property, and this constitutes a clear challenge to state institutions and the rule of law.

3- Organized gangs and terrorist organizations: These gangs use weapons in all their operations, whether for killing, kidnapping or robbery.

4- The majority of members of Iraqi society possess light weapons for personal protection: This is against the law and constitutes a threat to the stability of society, as accounts are settled with weapons instead of the law.

The diversity of weapons has increased despite the liberation of Iraq from the so-called Islamic State (ISIS) and calls for confining weapons in the hands of the state, as the targeting of camps, assassinations and threats continued, the arming of the factions increased and their ammunition diversified. In addition, the unlicensed arms trade has spread in Iraq since three decades of continuous wars and armed confrontations, both external and internal.

The arms trade has become prominent not in the underground and publicized markets, but even on social media sites that sell, buy and trade weapons.

Not confining weapons to the hands of the state is a real dilemma and threatening the state itself. Therefore, we need a national administration, decisions and courageous and resolute applications in order to save the Iraqi state from the manifestations of chaos of weapons and the dangers of their uncontrolled, parallel and weakening of the state.

1- Awareness campaigns for citizens through the media, social media and religious platforms regarding the danger of possessing and using weapons for the stability of society and the need to hand over their weapons to the state even if it is in return for financial rewards and setting strict time plans for complete disarmament.

2- Prohibiting all forms of arms trafficking or possession except with very limited official permission.

- Urging the clans to surrender weapons and resort to the law in the event of a dispute between them.

4- Establishing severe procedures and penalties for the owners of arms sales and circulation pages, as they facilitate and spread killing in the community.

5- Society needs to increase the penalty with the spread of weapons and their use, as Law No. (51) of 2017 has reduced the penalty for arms handling from a felony to a misdemeanor. The state is responsible under international human rights law to protect its citizens and all residents on its territory, and this protection can only be fulfilled by activating the rule of law and activating the state institutions responsible for this, and the Iraqi government is responsible for implementing Iraq's obligations under international agreements signed by it. The Iraqi government should also resort to immediate solutions, foremost of which is imposing the rule of law, even by force, meaning "the force of law, not the law of force" to restore the prestige of the state and trust to the people, restrict weapons to the hands of state agencies only, and prevent their possession by any organization or party, and the application of law to everyone without exception.

The reality of the situation calls for tougher punishment for the owner and user of weapons illegally and outside the jurisdiction of the state, especially with the proliferation of weapons in society and their use by clans and armed factions significantly in solving problems and conflicts due to the inability of the state agencies to address this, and as a result of these conflicts there are deaths between the conflicting parties.

The new legislation gave a wide space for the details of permitting the possession of weapons and did not give enough space for ways to combat arms in society.

The new law also reduced the penalty for arms circulation, unlike previous laws, as the crime of possession of weapons was considered a felony, while in the new law it was considered a misdemeanor. Therefore, the Weapons Law No. 51 of 2017 must be reconsidered and amended in regulating possession, setting regulatory conditions and banning the carrying of weapons in an absolute manner. For non-armed and security forces. And tightening the penalty for possession and trafficking in arms, to form a deterrent factor, and to issue a law that rises to the level of ambition in a country free of weapons outside the framework of the state, and thus the state achieves its goals to secure a safe and dignified life for the citizen.

11- Organized crime and human trafficking

Organized crime has grave economic effects because the parties involved in it aim to achieve unlawful financial gains or to launder illegal money, which affects the state's economy and affects the national income as well as has an effect on the political side by affecting and distorting the democratic process. On the social level, this crime leads to corruption in society and strikes against moral values in it, in addition to weakening the security services in facing them.

Among the main reasons for the emergence of this crime is the weakness of the legal systems in place in the country, which makes people resort to taking their rights through violence and illegal methods, the collapse of the system of moral values in society, the widening gap between classes in society, the rampant corruption in it, as well as wars and struggle for power. Organized crime has led to an increase in the prevalence of drug abuse among different age groups in Iraq, due to unemployment, corruption, and the control of some militias over the border outlets that are easily porous, in addition to weak preventive security measures that were another reason for the spread of this scourge, as well as weak legal procedures in the application of The law on those arrested encourages others to continue this trade.

The most common type of drug is methamphetamine, known as crystal meth and locally with crystal, and among the most common types is opium, and it is called an antidote in Iraq, as well as hashish and narcotic tablets. All drugs enter from outside the country, with three ports: Sulaymaniyah, Amara and Basra, and it is through religious tourism delegations and smugglers who They use the military methods that were used during the Iran-Iraq war and also via the Shatt al-Arab by sea boats, and now with the advancement of technology, drones are used to transport the goods with them to some of the influential people who manage the receiving and promotion operations. There is also a very uncertain and dangerous indicator that narcotic drugs (poppy) are cultivated in Babylon, Anbar, Mosul, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored through its sources that more than (734) accused of trafficking and promoting drugs have been arrested in Baghdad only, and there is an arrest warrant against (85) others between users, promoters and traffickers during the year 2020. The increase in this phenomenon indicates that most of the users turn into promoters within a short period, because this trade is booming, which brings profits, especially for the unemployed, and there is confirmed information with the community police agencies of drug abuse and promotion in one of Baghdad's schools and private universities as well as Promote it in some cafes and cafes with almost certain information. Promotion and abuse in some tents of the sit-in squares, during the period of the sit-ins, which increased the number of youth users.

The Iraqi legal system imposes the death penalty on drug users and dealers, but the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law No. (50) of 2017 in Article (27) thereof states that: Anyone who imports or exports narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, or chemical precursors with the intent to trade is punished with death or life imprisonment. With it, while Article (32) of the same law states that the penalty will be imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and not exceeding three years and a fine of not less than (5) million dinars and not exceeding (10) million dinars for everyone who imports, produces, manufactures or He possesses, acquires, or buys narcotic substances, psychotropic substances, or chemical precursors, or cultivates a plant from which narcotic substances or psychotropic substances are produced, or bought them for the purpose of personal use or use, and the difference between the two penalties is trade or abuse, and this leads to a significant difference in the rulings issued. Under this provision, judges are required to order treatment of drug users in rehabilitation centers or to sentence them to imprisonment for a period of up to three years. Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has monitored a non-aggravating ruling on drug traffickers and users.

Also, the manipulation of testimonies and the control of criminals by converting them from traffickers to users in exchange for huge sums of money, which opens the door to financial and

administrative corruption, so it is possible to demand that the above law be amended with more severe penalties, so that the death penalty for abusers and the trader is the same and blocking any legal loophole that some resort to. The danger of this phenomenon lies in the fact that it negatively affects the human energy in society, directly and indirectly, especially young people of both sexes, which hinders any efforts for comprehensive development in society. And it is one of the most complex problems facing our society today. Likewise, the media, especially the media channels affiliated with the government, nor the media channels affiliated with the political forces, did not take any mention or form a public opinion to diagnose the causes of the drug phenomenon and work to confront it in the media at the very least for its dangerous political, economic and social repercussions, as if the phenomenon did not have a wide presence in southern and central Iraq, as well as shortcomings. Statistics and follow-up by the relevant authorities.

The Central Criminal Court at the Presidency of Baghdad's Appeal Presidency, Federal Rusafa, issued a sentence of fifteen years imprisonment and a fine of ten million dinars to three convicts for the crime of promoting and consuming narcotic substances in Baghdad. "The convicts confessed during the preliminary and judicial investigation stage that they had used and promoted narcotic substances with intent Trafficking it out. "

"They were seized in their possession (475) grams of crystal narcotic substance, an electronic scale number (3) and medical ampoules number (45)," The court found the evidence obtained that is sufficient and convincing evidence to convict them in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 / First of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law No. 50 of the year 2017 and in terms of subscription articles 47, 48 and 49 of the Penal Code.

As for human trafficking, it is defined as the act of recruiting, detaining, selling or receiving a person through the use of force and coercion or other means with the aim of exploiting this person. Human trafficking means that a trafficker forces a person to do business or provide services without the latter's consent or by deceiving him. Among the forms of human trafficking are forced prostitution, passport retention and exploitation of domestic workers, for example, physically or sexually, as well as deceiving children or people with special needs to work without pay. Human trafficking can occur within state borders or transit between one state and another.

The phenomenon of human trafficking as an organized crime is growing significantly and noticeably in our society, under various forms , including the abuse of prostitution or sexual exploitation in various forms through cabarets, swimming pools, massage centers, some beauty salons, and trafficking in human organs, in addition to the trade in illegal Asian labor.

Iraq has enacted Law No. (28) of 6 2012 to combat and limit human trafficking crimes, address their effects, and punish perpetrators, as they constitute a grave danger to the individual and society, and an affront to human dignity. The number of human trafficking networks in Iraq is estimated to be (392), a network spread across the governorates that works to entice women to work in prostitution and exploit children and the handicapped to work by begging in addition to brokering in the trade of human organs such as kidney and liver transplants, in addition to trading in foreign labor, especially domestic and domestic labor. Victims are recruited through social media platforms and brokers are located in poor areas, displacement camps, and near hospitals, especially private ones. Taking advantage of want, unemployment, poverty and need.

The increase in this phenomenon in Baghdad and the governorates is one of the reasons for the weakness of government procedures in dealing with it, although the relevant authorities carry out raids and arrest them, especially beggars and homeless people, but they are released for humanitarian reasons first and the lack of infrastructure secondly for the purpose of rehabilitating and integrating them into society where there is 2 A home for homeless people in Baghdad and the same in Kirkuk governorate. There is also one house in Baghdad for domestic violence and victims of human trafficking, and the number of inmates is currently only 12 inmates.

Hammurabi conducted an interview with Mr. (SA), whose wife had kidney failure that required a kidney transplant, and because there was no donor in Baghdad, one of the people near the doctors' clinics in the medical complexes came in the doctors' complexes in Al-Harithiya district, Baghdad, the advice is to go to the governorate of Erbil after providing him with a phone number for the purpose of communication. It was decided (NGO) to pay 48 million dinars for all costs, or only 15 million for the donor and the broker, and the rest of the costs should be borne by the patient. The mediator disclaims responsibility since the patient and the donor enter the operating theater. This network has an official to lead it and individuals to follow up checks and other matters. It also has people to monitor the movements of the patient and the donor in anticipation of any emergency by the security authorities. The donors are from the displaced in the displacement camps and also from the arrivals from the shelter camps from the Syrian side. There are also people registered with this network through social media from the governorates who are brought in when needed, as this network bears all the costs that bear on the patient. This is a vivid example of the human organ trafficking network as one of the number of networks spread throughout the provinces, other than the networks of prostitution and begging networks. These are networks through which the human, financial and moral resources of the state are depleted.

The main reasons for victims falling into the hands of organized crime networks are poverty, destitution, unemployment, and ignorance of the law, in addition to security and societal instability, as well as the weakness of law enforcement authority with its procedures and financial and administrative corruption that encouraged these networks to expand their work, and let us not forget that legal legislation needs to review to tighten penalties to be a deterrent. They have, in particular, Law No. 28 of 2012, and the government also has a moral responsibility, as the weak infrastructure and the lack of rehabilitation programs for its cadres first and for the victims secondly made these networks more powerful through extortion operations and the collection of money to serve social and political trends, and the media is still weak through education against the risks of organized crime. Although there are a large number of satellite channels.

Hammurabi organization sources also report that this crime is mostly practiced in an organized manner and led by organized gangs. It is also done by taking advantage of the legal status of foreigners or refugees, since in most cases they do not meet the conditions of residence, and their entry may be by obtaining a tourist visa, and then the conditions of this visa are violated by staying in Iraq to work, after being accused by brokers of improving their financial and legal status, Or they enter Iraq through the Kurdistan region and with a visa from the region, then they are smuggled to Baghdad by road after hiding them in private places, and upon their arrival in Baghdad they are trafficked, especially women among them, as they are sold without

being presented to the competent authorities as they are victims of human trafficking according to The Law to Prevent Human Trafficking in order not to consider them as victims to enjoy their legal rights. On the contrary, they are trafficked and exploited by work and forcibly sexual practices on their behalf.

The same sources confirm that the closest example of this is what happened during the last two months of this year, with (7) workers from the Kingdom of Bhutan, who were admitted to the Kurdistan region of Iraq with a tourist visa, and then smuggled to Baghdad and trafficked, and when working to help and deport them as they were Violators did not facilitate their work smoothly, but there were obstacles for extortion, and their story ended with their deportation outside Iraq after completing the transactions of their deportation. They were not considered victims of human trafficking, thus depriving them of the opportunity to enjoy the rights established for them in accordance with the law.

The Hammurabi organization believes that organized crime grows and strengthens when the institutions concerned with combating crime weaken, in addition to the absence of strategic planning to build society. Therefore, the Iraqi society should be immunized and protected from all the negative phenomena that limit its opportunity for a decent, balanced life free from any human rights violations, through the following:

Building the capacities of government cadres in the relevant agencies and ministries in order to pursue the phenomenon and address it on two levels

Legal prosecution of the persons and mafias involved in these acts.

Rescue victims, reintegrate them and rehabilitate them again to engage in a safe life.

Coordinating the efforts of official Iraqi institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society institutions to promote joint action to ensure the enforcement of laws related to the prevention of human trafficking crimes and the importance of their application.

Activating the role of educational, educational and media institutions in combating the phenomenon of human trafficking.

Searching for mechanisms to treat victims by introducing their rights, treating them psychologically, physically and economically, and reintegrating them into society by establishing shelters for them in every governorate during the integration period.

12-The situation in the tribal areas

It is beyond doubt that the economic stagnation and service weakness that tribal areas suffer from have a negative impact on the social and security conditions, and some are pushing to devote this bitter reality to problems and side conflicts, as if there were good economic development conditions and the existence of services that are the basis of the rights of citizens, the conditions would have changed positively, The problems and rivalries that the tribal areas witnessed from time to time receded.

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights had confirmed information that there is a clear weakness in the interest of the provincial administrations in tribal situations in general, and these administrations do not move and reach the depth of the tribal areas unless problems arise there where the movement is mostly security and for treatment and not to prevent problems, and in this regard The tribal elites feel that they must proceed to solve their own problems without resorting to government agencies, a situation that causes a clear rupture

between the two sides with a clear current weakness of government agencies concerned with tribal affairs within the Directorate of Tribal Affairs in the Ministry of Interior.

The tribal areas are still an incubator environment for the arms trade and corridors for drug trafficking as well. The measures taken by the security authorities to arrest the traffickers of arms and drugs are used as a scene for their trade from the tribal areas. The tribal areas have turned into a theater for their forbidden trade, unfortunately, as the security crackdown and pursuit procedures remain weak. And by understanding and not by continuous follow-up. Their homes have turned into weapons and drug stores because they are far from the eyes of the police.

According to confirmed information, the development projects that had been set aside for the advancement of tribal areas have been delayed as a result of corruption or lack of financial liquidity as a result of the delay in financial allocations. According to information, there are more than thirty projects in rural areas that have been suspended and are distributed among the governorates of Basra, Dhi Qar and Missan.

Important positive changes have not occurred in favor of spreading the culture of reconciliation between clans, as rivalries still erupt in many tribal areas from time to time and reach the point of using weapons to disperse them, and in the event that the period between 1/1/2020 and 31-12-2020 has witnessed discounts An exchange of fire between clans in the governorates of Basra, Maysan, Dhi Qar, Wasit, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Diyala and Kirkuk.

Hammurabi found, through field follow-up, that most of the rivalries and disputes that occurred during the past twelve months of the year 2020 are an extension of previous rivalries, which could not be resolved despite some government and reference interventions and mediators from other tribe's chefs (sheikhs).

There is blood flowing in some of these disputes, which requires decisive government judicial intervention, noting that many files in this regard are still on the court table in order to be decided upon the situation that prompted some tribal parties who see themselves as having rights and grievances that cannot wait for a long time, as well as they see that there are some other rights that they legally merit it and they must take it back .

A sign or writing placed on the wall or the door with the phrase (tribally wanted) is still taking its way to spread and threat despite its relative decline after the judicial decisions regarding "daka" (an Iraqi word to say shooting in the air to threat) is considered as a terrorist act in which the perpetrators are subjected to trial. However, it became clear to Hammurabi organization, after a field review of the disputes that took place, that the judicial intervention still does not cover all tribal areas Which are witnessing this type of threat, and that what happened does not exceed one or two cases of these measures, which took place in Wasit Governorate. Hammurabi Human Rights Organization notes that the impact of Iraqi state laws in the tribal areas is still weak. But by strengthening this role, the tribes see in this an important work for the respect of the laws in force, especially if they feel that they are the subject of constant attention and constant care of the provincial administrations and the general government direction..

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization notes that the absence of the governmental legal and developmental orientation towards the tribal regions is accompanied by the presence of political influences through sectarian and regional channels and personal political struggles aimed at forming a popular balance for some of these political figures through the purchase of

receivables And we find this clearly in the positions of some tribal leaders and their change according to the material transfers of this politician or that, and these movements are active in containing tribal areas. Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has touched movements of this kind in preparation for the upcoming parliamentary elections that will be held in October 2021. There is a clear neglect of veterinary services in the tribal areas in general, and the year 2020 witnessed the death of many livestock, cows, and other pets. Clan areas are not yet subject to government authority to prevent overfishing that targets livestock in these areas.

12-1 Recommendations:

Addressing the conditions in the tribal areas and putting an end to the prevailing human rights violations there, requires the following:

Accelerate the completion of developmental projects, stalling in the tribal areas.

- Increasing the presence of the Ministries of Agriculture, Irrigation, Education and Health in these areas, noting that there is a serious weakness in the services that citizens need in the economic fields, agricultural water quotas, and education if schools lack many of the means necessary to advance them in addition to the lack of health centers

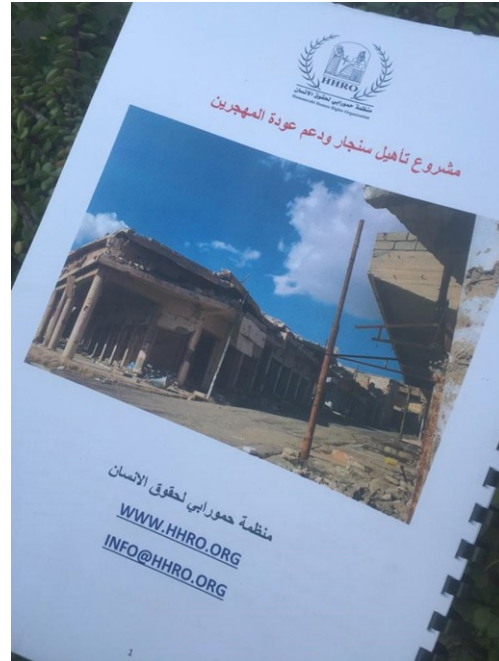
- Hammurabi Human Rights Organization recommends, the Ministry of Health, running mobile clinics to remote tribal areas and providing services, and these measures have been adopted by other countries in reaching rural areas. Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has noticed clear negative repercussions on the educational structure in the tribal areas due to the Corona pandemic. Reliable sources that educational bodies in rural areas do not respect the controls and instructions issued by the Ministry of Education or government agencies concerned with the health of citizens there.

HHRO calls on governorate administrations to hold monthly or periodic meetings exclusively devoted to discussing general conditions in tribal areas, developing solutions to them, and allocating budgets to develop and produce their areas.

Hammurabi encourages the creation of civil organizations by the people of these areas, especially women, concerned with women and children, and the protection of rights for these two vulnerable social groups who suffer from exploitation due to tribal social patterns that are characterized by a certain roughness, in addition to a closed aspect that prevents women from engaging in social activities that contribute to the development of the available capabilities. Which makes it easier for women to manage or contribute to the purpose of enhancing their skills in their regions and communities.

Hammurabi Organization recommends that female teachers and other educated women take a role in this with the aim of societal openness among all groups of the Iraqi people.

***Hammurabi has started
its project to rebuild
the stricken Sinjar.
Support it, and
the implementation
is guaranteed***



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implements, believing
in the power of human
cooperation in
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