

Visit Report
Hammurabi Human Rights Organization
To
The Juvenile Reformatory Houses on 6-7 May 2018 in Baghdad
"Diagnoses and conclusions"

Based on the human rights responsibilities of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization and a pioneering response to its rules of procedure within the framework of its goals and implementation of its annual and periodic plan to monitor and follow up human rights violations in Iraq with the aim of encouraging the rehabilitation of marginalized persons and prisoners through the performance of State institutions, and to ensure their compliance with international human rights standards, in conformity with all this, a delegation from the organization visited the Juvenile Reformatory Houses (female - male) in Baghdad between 6-7 May 2018. The delegation included Mrs. Pascale Warda, Chairwoman of Hammurabi Human Rights Organization and Mrs. Ikhlas Kamel Behnam, Board Member, and Dr. Bashar Sadoun, Member of the General Board of the Organization. The following is a summary of the field visit that we hope to get the attention of government officials in order to achieve the desired reform, as the report contains diagnoses, conclusions and recommendations.

From the Juvenile Reformatory Houses / Females:

At the graciously approval of the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Mr. Mohammed Shiaa Al-Sudani and the continuous cooperation between Hammurabi Organization and the esteemed Ministry in Baghdad, the delegation was received by Mrs. Safia Khalaf Mohammed, Director of the Reformatory Homes / Females and a number of members of the administrative staff presenting the full details of their work to achieve the desired reform for the inmates, indicating that the total number of cadres of social researchers and the rest of the staff up to 30 people, including two researchers of social psychology and five between researcher and senior researcher with different jobs. There are also two jurists and three rehabilitation specialists

Number of inmates:

The director of the Juvenile Reformatory Houses / Females said that there are 43 female inmates among the detainees and prisoners with different provisions. In addition to 6 children among those who were transferred from women's prisons upon completion of their legal age to be separated from their mothers at the age of 3 years to be placed in the prison of juvenile! or those accompanying their underage foreign mothers. We saw a 9-month-old Russian child with his arrested mother. The total number is 49 inmates living in two halls one of which is reserved for 20 juvenile girls. The charges against them ranged from forgery, sabotage of state property, terrorism, theft and human trafficking. The convict hall consist of 21 girls their crimes range from prostitution (11) girls ,murder (5), terrorism (5) with judgment ranging from 3 to 10 years in prison, as well as those with other charges such as drug abuse and kidnapping. It is known that the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969 does not issue death sentences against underage.

Hall conditions:

There are only two halls in the Reformatory Houses / Females. In each room there are 2 split cooling units, 2 bathrooms and plasma Tv. We noticed that the sleepers stuck together because of the narrow space in addition bed is being placed over the other bed and this is the only place to spend the whole day as night as when the doors are locked, it is certain that the inmates suffer from lack of oxygen because the yard in front of the hall does not exceed the measurement of the small corridor about 6 to 10 meters in length, and perhaps less. There is no table where to eat. The inmates land on the ground for their meals on the only space outside the two very small rooms compared to their number. According to staff there, an international organization of the United Nations has promised to support the ministry for a better new building in the area of Chaljia-Tobji ?

- There is a very small handicrafts workshops such as sewing where the available is only one sewing machine, knitting and drawing, making roses, chandeliers, vases, beads necklaces etc.. These are the available craft needs which consume materials quickly and are not enough to pass time in a very narrow space lacks essential spaces for physical and psychological health. While all the inmates there are juveniles and are still in the process of mental and physical development, including female and male infants, and into adulthood.

- There is a shortage and need for a library containing books and stories suitable for their ages in addition to educational and awareness films that can benefit from education. Because of their detention and imprisonment inside the building, they have lost their freedoms and their rights and humanity have been determined to be punishable by law for crimes committed. However, within these houses sanctions cannot be extended through practices or marginalization that harm their dignity or expose them to further conditions of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

When we entered the halls, we spoke with them individually and collectively, met Iraqi, foreign and innocent children, criminals but raped , terrorist women "wives", or rather enslaved women by ISIS all are living within that narrow space showing the following:

- The process of mixing inmates, which is a disaster, needs to be solved, especially for very young children of very young age who have been separated from their imprisoned mothers or with their underage mothers and because of them those children are suffering in the prison while they have not committed any crime! And evidence of the fact that children are present continuously is the demand for diapers for children of very young ages and up to three years, and we have seen them aged 9 months and above. The situation of those children is more than worrying, and it is in contradiction to all humanitarian rules, because it attributes to the innocent child what he did not commit. This is because of the absence of humanitarian solutions, which are denied by the traditions, and society norms, which are often preferred -by society- to human rights and dignity, as a part of the culture of rooted and normalized violence on the one hand, and unfair laws on the rights of children on the other. While children can be embraced in various ways rather than prisons.

We emphasize the very negative mixing point and its effect on the older ages of the above mentioned among the underage because they are very dangerous in terms of the possibility of indoctrination, stimulation, influence and brainwashing among the inmates.

Regardless of their crimes and ages, which in some cases committed complex crimes, in addition to the crimes of terrorism, which were sentenced to punishment under article (4) terrorism, in addition to prostitutes and there are those who committed drug crimes and kidnappings of those who are held in accordance with Article (421) of foreign and Iraqi women as in the reformatory houses for females. The current existing nationalities are:

- One German girl is judged in accordance with Article 4 of terrorism crime: wife of ISIS
- Two Russian women arrested of terrorism charges wives of ISIS
- Two Azerbaijani girls arrested on terrorism charges wives of ISIS
- Three Turkish girls arrested on charges of terrorism. Wives of ISIS
- Three Uzbek girls arrested on charges of terrorism. Wives of ISIS
- Five Iraqi girls on charges of murder.

- Terrorists, foreign ISIS women among whom are judged by article 4 terrorism, are living in the same halls and places for the rest of the girls victims of different crimes. The delegation met foreign women of the above mentioned nationalities and found that there is a grave danger in mixing these foreign women with the rest of the inmates of the perpetrators of crimes and other tendencies, where they can recruit Iraqi women by teaching them in the operations of ISIS they achieved, as wives and participated in their crimes in Mosul, Tal-Afar and other areas under the name of religion as they are coaches for making Iraqi women time bombs for the future.

The delegation asked the foreign inmates whether their embassies had asked for them or had asked them to return to their countries officially, and what did they think of returning home? Some of them claimed that their embassy had asked and promised to move them to their countries, but the implementation had not yet been achieved, and no one asked about them, they are still suspended without any provisions to the date of this visit. Here is the question: To what extent can the Iraqi authorities, especially the Iraqi diplomatic corps, be able to demand or urge states, especially those belonging to underage female terrorist cadres who have been involved of murder in Iraq within ISIS or other to be returned to their countries and prosecuted there, after ensuring that those countries will implement their legal provisions and monitor their future movements.

-The place is not suitable for achieving the real reform of female inmates, since the place does not conform to the title "Home of Reform", because it is narrow and can not develop the skills of sports nor crafts as other educational skills especially not suitable for mental health as the building does not enjoy the minimum conditions required for the reform. It is the second time that chairwoman of Hammurabi had the opportunity to visit the above-mentioned place since 2009 without feeling any change or improvement in this area. It is a very bad place and must be changed. In this regard, the prison director said that there are government efforts to change the place in a larger building in Baghdad, but does not know when the implementation will be?

-Education:

Education is compulsory continuing to the sixth stage of primary education. Girls in the same school are taught the curricula of public schools as well as Islamic education and are transferred to examinations in public schools. This is for the primary stages without the intermediate and secondary levels and all the inmates are covered by primary education. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Education has halted the accelerated education system for the intermediate stages and has failed to obtain a certificate after three years of study that is supposed to be enjoyed by underage girls in the Reformatory House. After hearing the officials concerned, it appears that the failure is of the Ministry of Education and its inability to provide mechanisms for the transfer of inmates to the examination halls and the lack of support for education in prisons clearly and seriously.

- Health side:

That the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs provided the inmates as reported by the prison director the following:

- Doctors to provide medical treatments in the prison as follows:
- There is a dermatologist and psychological one day every two weeks
- Internal medicine consultant doctor one day a week
- Dentist every Tuesday
- A female doctor one day a week
- It has been confirmed that the drugs after allocation by the doctor given by the hand of the censor to give it to the juvenile inmate according to the doctor's prescription and the times required and not directly to the hand of the inmate to maintain the best ways of use. The officials and inmates told about scarcity in medicines, especially those related to chronic diseases and treatment of diabetes and thyroid, etc., as hormones, menstrual cycle and treatment of female infections, etc.
- The delegation noted that the level of handling was pleasant and that the cleanliness and bathing was acceptable by the inmates in terms of sleep and wear and the use of facilities and bathrooms with an urgent need clothes for daily use.

-Nutrition:

During our visit to the prison, "Reformatory House", we encountered the process of pouring and distributing the meal at lunch. The lunch consisted of rice and fried fish, which according to the director of the Department of Reform were twice a week and the rest of the days were distributed between chicken and meat with rice. Girls witnessed that there is good communication in feeding, but some of them signaled negatively to the excessive provision of rice daily; especially foreign women expressed their discontent with the abundance of rice!! Which means they need to add vegetables cooked or fresh from the source of vitamins for them, and this may be a natural treatment for suffering from stomach diseases and acidity, which is found to be the most prevalent compared to other diseases .Perhaps the first reason is true is the lack of diversity vitamins in meals but also lack of movement and lack of the possibility of exercise because of the lack of space or home to the required space .

- Arts and handicrafts:

Some crafts and sewing are taught and practiced where the product is displayed in a very small room for visitors.

-Entertainment:

It is very necessary for psychological treatment. It has been shown that it is very weak and limited to selected television programs vary between movies, cartoon hour and other news and hour for movies series and others under the supervision of the censor only. While to reform their ideas there is much to be offered in this area and is an important part of education such as visiting museums and Baghdadi landmarks, watching plays with others while there are many trips within Iraq under the supervision of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and also can involve civil society organizations in a way that can open the horizon for correcting their ideas through activities outside the prison, even once a year, to help assess the importance of freedom that they lost by seeing the normal life of free citizens.

Requirements for training:

The prison official and the staff expressed the urgent need to provide the prison with a number of very essential needs, including underwear, women's night dress and other women's personal health needs. There is also a demand for materials consumed in sterilization and cleaning.

For education there is a need for a library that will raise awareness, education, and need for stationery because the existing is not enough. In addition, the managers showed their continuous need for the materials required to maintain the very simple crafts, such as quantities of coloring materials, paintings, pens, fabrics, threads, beads etc. In addition to computers and cooling and other needs related to the status of juvenile inmates. The officials also expressed their urgent need for data display device (Data show) to reflect some images and educational and recreational activities. It also demanded water pumps to fill more water reservoirs due to frequent electricity cuts. The water is also cut off as the water is taken into stock. Although the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), visited this prison and the last visit was on March 1, 2018, with a delegation from the European Union and International Justice witnessed the situation but no aid has been provided. One of prison official said.

Thus, "reform" is limited to the means mentioned above, and this is provided if necessary to develop skills and reform ideas of those who committed criminal and terrorist crimes, and this seems insufficient, especially as they are juveniles and must be reformed by raising them.

- Psychological situation:

The psychological situation and the need for a broader and more professional follow-up according to the answers of Hammurabi delegation members received from prisoners that most of them felt that they had achieved a championship by killing the husband or any other member of their family. The victims of prostitution simply put the blame on the extreme poverty that drives them to beg and sell their bodies (and here is a lot of reality in the responsibility of this matter but ..) and a number of them with their mothers because they do not have any sources of living or skills or certificates to reach work that benefits their lives. As a result, most of these situations are either without a man's breadwinner or the father, husband or brother has abdicated his responsibility. The delegation did not notice any real guilt or regret from most of the inmates through their conversation. But as if they were right, including those who are judged! This is

Indicating the weak impact of reform mechanisms. It did not change their convictions with the crimes they committed.

Examples of live stories through meetings with Iraqi inmates:

It is necessary to stand up to the victims of early marriage and rapid advances such as (Z.C), who is an underage and a mother of a child aged 9 months asks to see her longing for her and now she is in the care of her husband's family (and this is among the best humanitarian solutions). The underage explained that although she did not actually participate in the murder of her husband, she was accused of murder and partnership because she was told that she knew the threat and did not informed about, while their marriage was only four months old. Here are some questions:

Has a thorough investigation already been conducted to provide evidence and interpretation of legal applications in a manner that concerns the possible innocence of the underage? Or is it female and easy to control her life as any machine in the house and not defender by her people? How does the investigator and judge in court not consider mother to her child (motherhood)? Also, could it be possible that the payment of her life for this harsh judgment will be a price to deprive her family of illegal tribal dealings that hold innocent people to financial sums. They also exchange people as goods in the name of the worn-out traditions of justice whose main goal is to reap money through the so-called -alfasl al ashairy- "tribal separation"? Where is the role of law, therefore, in a democratic system that wants urbanization and respects the human rights under the rule of law?

In view of this clear set of questions for the realization of the right, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization proposes to review the case and the entire case of the underage (Z.C) because the suspicion and absence of actual murder help to re-examine its case and judge its fate differently.

The defendant (B.) was born in 2006 and is accused of begging, prostitution and her sick mother. Her father died, and did not visit her or communicate with her family. She said she took this route in search of a living.

A 15-year-old underage killed her abusive father in her honor.

We should not forget that such failed "marriages" and strange situations will be compounded by the imposition of the laws of the initiation of the tragedy, as in the Jaafari bill, which legislates the marriage of 9-year-old girls and who guarantees not even smaller? Note that this draft law has been rejected by the feminist movement to recognize the latter results mentioned above, and in other stories referred to in meetings with Iraqi inmates, which documented by Hammurabi Organization as examples and not limited to. Unfortunately, the number of women in these situations is tens of thousands, perhaps millions, and most of them are imposed on underage, most of whom have been forced to remain in the shadows without any right, freedom and sound security for their situation.

-What is worth standing at is that Iraqi law does not rule on the death of underage who continues to enjoy this right even if he or she reaches adulthood while still in prison.

Foreign underage:

- The 17-year-old German ISIS underage (Linda), replied to a question from Hammurabi delegation: "Would you like to return to your country to live with your mother? she answered "I do not want to see my mother ,because of her I responded to the call of the German Mohammed, nicknamed "Babu Osama al-Checheni" the ISIS in Germany

who gave me lessons in Islam at a school in Germany while I was addicted to alcohol and drugs. I was forced to convert to Islam and took me to Iraq as a wife to him but he was killed in Mosul. She added "I was forced to marry another ISIS man" who was also killed in Mosul. She said if I go back to my country Germany one day, I will only meet my sister only. She refuses to meet her mentally ill mother and her father, who abandoned her for getting busy with his work according to her words.

The inmate (Ziyarat) a 16 years Russian woman whose father led her to Iraq compelled (arbitrarily). She and her mother are the victims of the lies of her father the ISIS, who told them when they arrived in Turkey: "I will take you to live in a less expensive country. We were taken to Mosul by car when I was 14 years old I did not know what was going on around me. between Mosul and Tal- Afar. Father was killed and her husband the ISIS was killed. She was underage and gave birth to a 9-month-old child. She frankly said: "I do not feel that I am a mother, her child in her arms and tears in her eyes. She says I do not like him because it's a reality for me. And if I came out from here and returned to Russia I would direct him in the right way to be able to choose his life." Her mother is also in the women's prison and asks to see her. She clearly said she was not sad about killing her father and her husband at all, but that she was relieved. All she wants is to return to her country and continue her studies and her normal life because it is not her fault, but she is "a victim was implicated," she said .

The delegation noted that there is a need to train the reform staff in a more professional way. The delegation felt that the cadres need to gain more experience, especially knowledge of work experiences and legal procedures in democratic countries, more advanced than Iraq in dealing with the reality of juvenile prisons and the role of reform under the banner Law, contrary to the usual legal legacy of violent, especially during its application where the defendants are seen and they have ceased to be human beings. In general, the Iraqi social and legal staff often lacks a wide-ranging, thought-provoking and informative capacity that empowers people to judge and enforce laws in a fair and human manner. In the case of unfounded charges, the authority in Iraq tends to use cruelty, from power, believing that he is thus correct or disciplining the person! This is evidenced by the lack of initiatives to solve the problem of the situation of underage who have fallen victim to parents. Especially when the victims did not participate in any criminal act or were only accused of it, and even suffered and are still suffering as innocent as some of the situations referred to in this report, for example children, as well as some of the accused.

Department of males

The delegation of e Hammurabi Human Rights Organization continued its visit to the Juvenile Reformative center this time for the male on the morning of 7 May 2018. The delegation included Mrs. Pascale Warda and Dr. Bashar Al-Saidi. The center is located in the second section next to the Baghdad Women's Prison - Karrada outside. The house is also called "Reform prison for homeless males".

The delegation met Mr. Kamel Mahmoud Mohamed, Assistant Director of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the administrative and training staff of the male department. Questions were raised regarding the situation of male underage in the Reform House, which is also called "homeless house" and is governed by the Juvenile Welfare Act No. 76/1986, Article 24.25.26 care. The inmates are homeless people who are taken from the streets in different parts of Baghdad and other cities of Iraq. The number of 49 inmates, including those in the primary stage continues education,

because it is mandatory, and the delegation has seen the final certificates (graduation documents) for eleven students at very good levels did not understand the secret of refusal to develop this production by the prison staff.

It was clear to everyone that the situation of male reformatory is better in terms of space compared to the female house, whether in the courtyard or in front of the apartments where there is a better space for young people to walk. There is also a beautiful football field for sports behind the apartments built by an international organization along with an accelerated education and there were seven students waiting for the ministerial examination for the sixth stage of the primary. In the intermediate stages, there are classes outside the home attended by the students under the supervision of two people from the house accompanied by them back and forth.

As for the presence of foreigners there was one Syrian resident of Kurdish origin of 15 years old married! He was arrested as a homeless person. The staff assured the delegation that all the inmates were Muslims.

-There is a cadre interested in the side of the residence for guests, where from the first arrival are divided into age groups that there are many rooms and in the building three floors. They are also provided with cleaning materials and balls and they hold educational and sports activities within the context of age distribution categories.

- Receive in-kind donations from donors directly to the home.

- The cups and tournaments won by the male juveniles are numerous, there is a very good interest in the sports sides, the delegation noticed the pictures of the sport teams and graduate students and the nature of the work they do from some handicrafts and pictures of different sports teams and drawing etc. On the outskirts of the front courtyard, the delegation was informed of the rooms where the officials said they were classrooms were closed. The delegation noticed through the window, it was found that the classrooms lacked the most basic conditions that should be provided in the school as desks where the existing ones are broken and dirty covered by dust and can be said to be unusable. There are so-called classrooms where there are no desks. The officials also stressed their interest in the health level, where dermatologists, psychologists, internal medicine and dental, reside in the house once to twice every week and the official said that there is a need for a medical assistant to belong to the house. The medicines are administrated by a social guide after it prescription by the doctors. This is to avoid misuse by juveniles.

Reformative house demands were

- The need to establish training courses and workshops for the staff to develop work in the prison sector for juveniles.

- Opening a hall inside the house for simple electronic games.

- Electronic devices such as a data display device (Data show) are needed for the purpose of broadcasting culture and films that help correct events

- They also need books and magazines educational and cultural suitable for the ages of visitors to provide programs and races with topics helping them to think and try to reform their behavior

- The need to create employment opportunities after the end of the sentence of prisoners and release them to avoid their return to the street because of the sources of livelihood and end the image of homelessness, which occurred in children for many social, security and economic reasons.

The delegation interviewed samples of a number of male juveniles through special meetings held with the inmates:

- Amir Nihad, 15 years old juvenile from Baghdad, lost one of his hands due to bombing of a terrorist and underwent surgery in his abdomen by the Americans .His family did not visit him in the Reformatory, and does not know where to go later, and if there is a fortune to find a job to survive?
- Ali Kathem, from Maysan said: I fled because of bad dealings of my parents, and that the only help he asked was to see his family.
- Sajad Abbas also wants to see his family.
- Mustafa Kathem Mohammed, and according to his words today was his father on the way to get him out, but unfortunately died by very severe accident and no alternative to take him out until now.
- In a comprehensive show the need to change the female house and rehabilitation of places and accessories of health in the section of males is imperative.
- There is a need that the staff should contact the parents of the inmates to re-establish normal relations between them and their relatives.

Conclusion

- With all the above mentioned in this report we conclude that there is an urgent need to develop the legal treatment of institutions competent to reform the houses of juveniles and find suitable solutions for inmates after their release. This clearly requires training in the practice of contexts that are in line with the humanitarian aspect of reform through human means of dealing with people. Because, especially with juvenile, it is not as if rigid instruments can be dealt without a mind or a soul, regardless of their circumstances and stories, and not only in the fulfillment of the commitment to permanence. What is needed here is the constant awareness of the officials and organizations at the governmental and non-governmental levels of these children's right to life and respect for their dignity as human beings and underage who have undoubtedly been subject to coercion under the law without a doubt the factors imposed on them coercion or for reasons marginalized by parents and society.
- This awareness means, in the first instance, the continuous training of staff to renew information as is happening in the rest of the world, to achieve continuous professional training to keep development and gain more experience from the other side to those responsible mentioned in this report. That is a return to the development of staff skills to enrich their information, the legal and humanitarian norms of this segment through national laws that must be adapted to international human rights law. Iraq has also ratified the most international texts that constitute the international law, starting with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and the 1966 International Covenants on Economic, Social, Cultural, Civil and Political Rights, the 1981 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) , the 1990 Convention on the Rights of the Child, the ratification of the Republic of Iraq Law No. 30 of 2008 to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Those who are concerned with the implementation of national laws, especially the Penal Code, should adapt them to the spirit of these international texts, have become part of Iraqi law, which requires many amendments, in addition to verifying the validity of the mechanisms for implementing the human dignity of detainees and preserving their rights .
- Special emphasis should be placed on children in prison with their mothers or because of them, whether they were born in prisons or entered with their mothers. We must find humanitarian solutions by answering this question and embarking on rational solutions:

so that we do not encourage the violation of the humanity of these innocent people (children of juveniles or others) by remaining as victims in a situation unrelated to them? Who can think of them and uphold their innocence only through human tools that put them not in prison conditions, but in the hands of a compassionate, whether through adoption by certain families or the provision of social centers in the form of a collective houses where the deal is not as With detainees and prisoners, but with natural persons who have special situations to whom the State and society, through civil society organizations, can take care of them, in addition to their role, to ensure that they are provided with means of sheltering and facilitating their lives until they have opportunities to build life and personal independence. This is in dire need of supporting the state institutions and competent organizations to continue to provide ways to raise them and make them reach the age of majority in the most humane ways, away from all forms of violence, especially those who have no family or suffer from domestic violence by their parents.

-The dignity of the human being cannot be touched under any pretext. They are also required to maintain their right to correct their behavior through appropriate education for their age. Those who are in this house are in the case of paying the price of their offenses, whatever the reasons and the opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of respecting the law. The problem here is also the accumulation of the underage both males and females problems and who became mothers and fathers of underage! It is clear here that Iraq lacks the simplest means of treatment for these complex inhuman situations that exist in all societies, but solutions must be the duties of the authorities and society as a whole. We therefore recommend that the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs held contract with wealthy families that accept the reception and care of children throughout the time agreed upon under the supervision of social researchers concerned with psychological and humanitarian issues. The ministry also has to deal with wealthy families that can adopt these innocent people at least the period of detention of the mother or father, if they have no parents or did not accept the parents or relatives to do duty for these children. If parents are accepted, they are financially and psychologically supported by the state.

-Unfortunately the situation, after we heard the members of the Legislative Council (parliament) discussing laws related to humanitarian solutions that serve the category of those who have been subjected to violation in a society where violence is escalating in its forms, especially against women and children. We noticed there is cruelty in the Iraqi legislative mind that is indifferent to these innocent people they are millions in different situations across the country. It is prohibiting to Non-governmental organizations the opening of shelters as well as by any social movement in this regard is prohibited by law. A good example of this is the parliament's evasion of its legal responsibility and the failure to enact the proposal of the law entitled "Combating domestic violence" submitted by women movement during more than four years. Does this make sense in a country that has thousands of years of history in the creation of laws: the first in the formulation of laws before the existence of all religions!? Is it conceivable that Iraq swims over a sea of oil and cannot house all the children born on its land and accept to talk about "street children" and innocent children in prisons? How can we dream of a safe and prosperous country, while sources of loss of security, stealer and ignorance are constantly present?

- After considering these situations, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization proposes to the educational corps more attention to the educational aspect of the

detainees and ensure their access to schools at all stages as a right of their most basic human rights, females and males without any discrimination.

- Hammurabi urges more promotion and encouraging the human sciences and psychological, social sciences of the society at all stages of the education. Because we are a country that lives in a psychologically and socially destructive reality, there is a complete disintegration of families and close to the fact that this includes all regions due to economic stagnation, social deterioration, political and security instability, drug proliferation, etc., which perpetuates moral decay and the decline of social cohesion. The biggest evidence of what we have seen in the two categories of events is that domestic violence leads to the largest number of crimes, including the operation and exploitation of male and female children. However, females are regarded as a commodity, we have seen this fact in underage prisons as cases of abuse with their mothers and child violation by the closest persons in their families and where there is no way to claim their rights forcing them (as they say) to practice murder and the result continue to pay for their crimes in prison.

Finally, it is impossible to continue in a patchy solution to all the crises and situations of the country, while there are human and financial possibilities that can strongly contribute to achieving the desired change of this reality with conscious and understanding of human value.