



Hammurabi Human Rights Organization

Annual Report

**Human Rights Situations
in Iraq during 2022**



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Introduction

In light of the decisive commitment of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization based on continuous perseverance in addressing human rights violations affecting Iraqis, it is important for the organization to present the 2022 edition of the human rights situation in Iraq after it followed a vigorous methodology that relied on its sources spread in the field in most of the governorates of Iraq and on Direct access to events and facts, exclusive interviews with a number of victims of violations, as well as relying on monitoring audio-visual and print media, literature and reports from reliable sources that varied between general monitoring included in the organization's monitoring platform and field follow-ups of the organization's members to stop at events indicators.

We do not claim that this report has covered all human rights conditions in Iraq during the year 2022, but the Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights can confirm that it was able to faithfully record the phenomena that should be shed light on for the sake of declaring the truth and what is happening on the ground.

We have dealt with the reality of minorities and women and the abuse, rape and captivity they are subjected to, in addition to the political, administrative and economic corruption, the continuation of violence and the disarmament of arms outside the authority of the state and the deterioration of education, health and other services.

The organization also stopped at general violations of all known forms, such as kidnapping, threats, absenteeism and human trafficking.

The organization dealt with the public security file, public freedoms, government reality, the popular movement, the judiciary and other issues that fall within the framework of human rights violations. All of this was done according to a careful concern for credibility, and therefore many suspicious events were omitted.

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization issues this annual file to the Iraqi public opinion and to the bodies concerned with human rights reform from the government and parliament as well as to the international bodies concerned with monitoring these rights... We say that the Hammurabi Organization is looking forward to any participation from any party in providing aid, assistance and active participation In adopting any human rights project that achieves the protection of the rights of Iraqi citizens, preserves their dignity, protects their heritage and present and opens horizons for their future.

The conditions of the rights of Iraqi religious minorities

The conditions and tragedies of religious minorities have not changed decisively, unless the process of returning to their homes is achieved, which is still subject to many challenges experienced by religious and ethnic minorities in all of Iraq as a result of the loss of families and property, leading to shaking their hopes in any systematic government solutions that would move them towards a better condition. These conditions range from the deterioration of the camps dating back to 2014 to restoring confidence and stability in their areas. Special campaigns and exceptional efforts were required regarding their conditions, and the practice of transitional justice based on holding the perpetrators accountable for crimes against them after they were subjected to mass massacres, war crimes and crimes against humanity that included forced displacement and forced conversion operations on Christians and Yazidis and the captivity of their women, etc., with the continued targeting of those Stay by other means. Here are some of the facts about those various targets on these original components.

Yazidis

Fires in IDP camps

- Since 2022, the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has followed the phenomenon of fires breaking out in the Yazidi displaced persons' camps, which are spread mostly in Dohuk governorate, as well as in other areas in Nineveh and Erbil. The number of these camps is 28, and they house more than 200,000 Yazidis, according to the official statements of the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displacement, and most of them have been displaced from Sinjar and the surrounding towns during ISIS's invasion of their areas in August 2014, the most heinous inhuman practices of killing, captivity, rape, kidnapping, torture and other crimes that amount to genocide and crimes against humanity were committed there. These fires in the camps claimed the lives of many Yazidis, especially children and women, in addition to other material losses.

- On January 30, 2022, a fire broke out in a tent in the Asean compound in Sheikhan district in the Nineveh governorate, killing a six-year-old girl, and another fire that broke out in three tents of the Sinjar displaced in the (Jim Mashko) camp in Zakho on April 13 killed a person aged 27 years old and others were injured, while other fires broke out in other camps that did not cause human losses or injuries except for material damage, for example, but not limited to, the fire that occurred on April 15, 2022 in a tent inside the (Bach Kendala) camp in Zakho, northern Iraq, which sheltering displaced persons from Sinjar, the fire led to material losses only without human losses, and the civil defense teams in Zakho were able to control the fire and put it out, but the matter did not end to this point, but rather the scene was repeated, as 15 tents were burned in the camp itself at the end of June of 2022. The number of tents that were burned in it also on September 3, 2022 reached

sixteen tents. The fire broke out in four tents in Al-Shekhan camp, north of Mosul, on October 18, 2022, due to an electrical short circuit, according to the camp administration. These fires caused great material damage, and the displaced people who were interviewed expressed that these fires, fortunately, did not result in human injuries. Thus, the fire that broke out in four tents in the Khanki camp of the displaced, northwest of Dohuk, on May 15, 2022, did not result in any injuries among the displaced, but it left material damage.

- In the Erbil governorate, which also hosts displaced Iraqis from various Iraqi components, including the Yazidis, the phenomenon of fires affected them as well. On September 6, the displaced reported that a fire occurred in the Harsham camp, which is designated for the Yazidi displaced. The fire consumed six caravans, which are homes for the displaced, and fortunately, it did not result in human losses.

On December 11, 2022, the civil defense teams in Erbil announced the death of a young man as a result of a fire that broke out in Baharka camp in Erbil, which houses the displaced from Mosul. The authorities in Erbil confirmed that the fire led to the destruction of five caravans and the death of a 17-year-old.

However, it is strange that with the recurrence of a large number of fires in the camps of the displaced, the causes of their occurrence have not been determined or disclosed, or steps have been taken to protect the displaced from the fires, except for what was announced by the Department of Migration and Displacement in Dohuk Governorate, with the administration's approval of its request and the request of the displaced Yazidis to convert their tents into buildings of Cement bricks to avoid fires.

The organization urges the Ministry of Migration and Displacement, as well as the local authorities concerned with protecting the camps of the displaced and refugees anywhere in Iraq, to do their duty in the best way, to compensate those affected by the fires, and to provide appropriate conditions for the voluntary and dignified return of the displaced.

Suicide cases

During this year, the Hammurabi Organization monitored news of women committing suicide in displacement camps, as well as in areas that were under the control of terrorist groups (ISIS). The organization expresses its concern about the increase and continuity of these cases. Our organization's sources reported that the 15-year-old displaced Ahlam Khairu Khodida, originally from the Sinjar district, the town of Al-Uzair, committed suicide in the Shariya complex, south of Dohuk, on January 4, 2022. Media sources, followed up by Hammurabi Organization and confirmed by security authorities in Dohuk, reported another case of a displaced

Yazidi girl, 22 years old, who committed suicide on the same day in Esian camp in Al-Shekhan district - Nineveh governorate. The girl is originally from the district of Sinjar, the town of Siba Sheikhderi, south of Sinjar. The Hammurabi Organization had recorded cases of suicide of other women in areas outside the camps, including a woman in Rabia district, west of Mosul, on December 3, 2022, after she burned herself and died due to marital disputes.

There are other cases that occurred in the Kurdistan Region, one of them in Kalar district, and the other in the village of Salih Agha in Qorto district. On May 2, 2022, the Karmian region police confirmed the occurrence of the two incidents without revealing the circumstances of the suicide.

Mass graves

The series of mass graves containing the remains of civilians killed by the terrorist organization ISIS continues, especially in Sinjar. The Hammurabi Organization has been receiving news from its sources, partners, and civilians about the existence of these cemeteries. The organization had received information, which was later published on the media, about the existence of a cemetery in the village of Hamedan, in the Sinjar district. And that the Yazidi Organization for Documentation led in March 2022 a team accompanied by a security force that went to the place and found the cemetery containing the remains of five civilians killed by ISIS terrorist groups. It is noteworthy that this terrorist group liquidated thousands of minorities on the ground and buried them in mass graves. The Hammurabi Organization followed what was announced by the spokesperson for the Evidence Authority in the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq, Mr. Nechirvan Salim, on August 16, 2022, about the exhumation of the remains of 47 Yazidi victims of ISIS, which were exhumed from six mass graves in the village of (Qani) in Sinjar by teams specialized in opening mass graves.



The families of the Yazidi victims search for the remains of their relatives in the mass graves



The remains of the victims were transferred to the forensic medicine department in Baghdad to identify the identities of the victims, and then they were transferred to Sinjar. Yazidi activists indicate that there are other mass graves in the Al-Ayadhiya district, west of Sinjar, that may contain more than 2,000 victims killed by ISIS.

Quota and real representation

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization continued the complaints of minorities and their civil and community leaders that the quota allocated to them is being exploited from the large components and endorsed in their favor, and thus it is emptied of its content and the goals for which it was designed, so that minorities are crying out loudly that the representatives in parliament and elected councils are no longer represented Minority communities, whether Christians, Yazidis, or others. Rather, they represent the large components that contributed in one way or another to their arrival by financing their electoral campaigns or buying off voters in exchange for privileges and interests. In a related context, on February 22, 2022, the Federal Supreme Court ruled that the quota for the representation of the Yazidis, Shabak, and Faili Kurds in parliament was unconstitutional, that they must be equal to the Christian and Sabian components, that the provisions contained in the electoral law do not grant these aforementioned components equal opportunities and that this violates the principle of equality, bearing in mind that the current reality is that candidates for the Christian component compete for five seats, one seat for each of the governorates (Baghdad, Nineveh, Kirkuk, Dohuk, and Erbil), while candidates for the Yazidi component compete for one seat in Nineveh, and the same for the Shabak also in the same governorate, and it has been allocated one seat for Mandaean in Baghdad, and one seat for Faili Kurds in Wasit governorate.

Infrastructure in Sinjar

Through the visits of the delegations of the Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights to Sinjar and the meeting with the Yazidi families and activists, the infrastructure in the district center and the surrounding complexes still need rehabilitation. The hospital is still not adequately rehabilitated, and the roads and school buildings need to be rebuilt and rehabilitated. A published video on the communication sites showed the dust storms that hit the area in

Sinjar on May 5, 2022, led to the destruction of the pillars of the Ayashat School, which is a caravan school in which (150) students study in the village of Ayashat in the Sinjar district, and it was completely removed from service. The residents of the village demanded the necessity of drawing the attention of the Nineveh Education Directorate to rehabilitate the school before the students take their exams for the 2022 academic year. The teams of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, which visit Sinjar from time to time, noticed that hundreds of homes and shops are still destroyed, and a number of churches belonging to the Christians of Sinjar have not yet been rebuilt.

Also, no cases of Christians returning to Sinjar were recorded, except for one family. The roads and entrances to the complexes need to be re-paved and rehabilitated.

The security situation in Sinjar

The residents of Sinjar, most of whom are Yazidis, still do not feel safe which discourages those who live in the displacement camps in Dohuk and Nineveh, whose number is more than 200,000, to return.

The political tension and the conflict between the political factions that have a presence in the Sinjar region raise the concern of the people and increase their fears from time to time, This is reflected in the security reality in the region, as there is a Kurdish-Kurdish conflict over the region represented between the Kurdistan Democratic Party (PDK) and the organizations of the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). Likewise, there is a tug-of-war between Baghdad and Erbil, and the presence of two administrations that govern Sinjar in light of the failure to implement the Sinjar Agreement that was held under the government of Mr. Mustafa Al-Kadhimi in 2021, which excluded the Yazidis from participating in the preparation of this agreement or being a party to it at a time when the agreement revolves around their fate and stability.

The Yazidis themselves are divided in allegiance to this or that party, which complicates the issue of finding quick solutions to their situation, in addition to the continuation of the ongoing Turkish attacks targeting the region under the pretext of the presence of the PKK in Sinjar. The Hammurabi Organization followed the news of the bombing carried out by the Turkish air force on the district on June 20, 2022, in an area inhabited by civilians, and before that, on June 15, Turkish aircraft had targeted civilian targets with a drone, which led to the destruction and death of five people, including a child, called Salah Nasser, 12 years old, according to what was reported by various media outlets monitored by our organization, as it happened that he was in a stationery shop owned by his father.

These attacks, in addition to being a violation of Iraqi sovereignty, the minorities inevitably pay the price, as the Turkish attacks in June on Sinjar, in addition to the killing and destruction they caused, led to a new displacement of Yazidis from Sinjar to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, as the number of displaced people reached 964 families with a number of 4359 members, according to the statistics of the Barzani Charitable Foundation.

In this context, the presence of Turkish forces in the Zlikan camp, which is close to the Bashiqa district and is located northeast of Mosul, the center of Nineveh, and is inhabited by a wide spectrum of minorities, including Yazidis, Christians, Arabs and others, threatens the security of the population because this camp and due to international and political tensions and internal security crises is exposed from time to time to missile attacks. On April 24, 2022, the vicinity of this Turkish base was bombed with several missiles fired from the surrounding areas of the village, according to security and media sources. The presence of the Turkish Zilkhan base in the Nineveh Plain region is a matter of constant concern and fear for minorities, and it is also a subject of constant discussion between Baghdad and Ankara, which says that its presence there is in order to combat the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).

Missing and enforced disappearances

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights reiterates its emphasis on drawing the attention of the Iraqi government and all Iraqi authorities to help the families of the missing in Iraq, including Yazidis, Christians, Shiite Arabs, Shabak, Turkmen and others who were absent by ISIS and other unruly armed and terrorist groups, in order to obtain their basic rights to access truth, justice and compensations. This is especially when the state has a primary responsibility to investigate cases of missing persons as a result of conflicts and human rights violations, hold the aggressors accountable, and consider enforced disappearance a crime under Iraqi law, especially since Iraq is one of the countries at the top of the ladder in having the largest number of missing persons in the world, and it is one of the signatories to The International Convention for the protection of persons from enforced disappearance, and that compliance with the aforementioned convention and other international obligations is an essential part of Iraq's response to the rules of international human rights law.

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights, while emphasizing the importance of Iraq's international human rights obligations, commends the progress made by Iraq in collecting DNA samples from the families of the missing and excavating more than (90) mass graves in areas that were within the theater of ISIS terrorist operations, including mass graves in Sinjar, where ISIS kidnapped nearly 7,000 people, most of them women and children.

At a time when the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization emphasizes cooperation with the government and with any institution concerned with the affairs of missing persons, especially the International Committee for Missing Persons, it appeals to the Iraqi government and the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq to take care of this file and take it into consideration as one of the policy priorities and to improve human rights conditions, mainly the file of missing persons in Mosul, Jurf al-Sakhar, Anfal and many areas of Iraq, which the organization has previously confirmed.

Minority female survivors

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization follows up on the file of Yazidi, Christian, and other minority female survivors, especially since the Hammurabi Organization was one of the first organizations to investigate and meet with survivors, and it cooperates effectively with its partners, especially UNITAD and UNAMI (the International Commission for Investigation and Accountability for ISIS Crimes), as an effective partner to access justice and provide it and compensation for the victims, as well as with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. In this context, the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization commends the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs for opening an electronic window to include survivors in Law No. 8 of 2021 regarding survivors and also praises the role of the General Directorate for Survivors' Affairs in the Ministry, which collects and documents data on female survivors through this window, and this is a positive step to overcome their suffering. However, the organization recorded some cases that should be bypassed and related to the application process and the conditions required to fulfill that, especially since some of these conditions are routine requiring survivors to have all identification documents for submission, but in reality, most of them have lost their identifications or identification papers, and the insistence on depriving those who were unable to provide these supporting documents to access their rights due to the imposition of these routine conditions is a defect that must be addressed. The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes that the Special Directorate of Survivors' Affairs or the Ministry should resort to other alternative means to prove the cases or verify the conditions and accredit certificates of support from reliable human rights organizations that conducted documented interviews with the victims or ask the victims to bring other witnesses from among the Survivors witness the case or incident.

The Hammurabi Organization raises this issue and is ready to cooperate with the competent committees from other governmental or international institutions or judicial institutions to provide their testimonies and means to prove and support the incident in case of doubt about its veracity.

Welcoming the decision of the Luxembourg Parliament

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization takes the opportunity to issue this report to welcome the decision of the Luxembourg Parliament on November 11, 2022, to consider ISIS's crimes against minorities, especially the Yazidis and Christians, as crimes of "genocide", and that the announcement of this decision will help Iraqi minorities to stand firm in the homeland and feel international protection. It also satisfies the victims' feeling that the world stands with their plight and deepens their desire and cooperation in accountability efforts, justice and the return of the displaced to their areas of origin. Moreover, this recognition will undoubtedly create a feeling of comfort for more than 400 thousand Yazidis displaced from Sinjar, as well as about 150 thousand Christians from Mosul and the Nineveh Plain, 200 thousand Shabak, and hundreds of thousands of Turkmen, Kakai, Arabs

and others. This is in addition to ISIS kidnapping thousands of Yazidis, Christians, Shiites and others, most of whom are women and children. They were victims of captivity, rape of women and unknown fate.

Deprivation of identification documents

The Hammurabi Organization followed with concern the reluctance of the Iraqi authorities and state institutions to take decisive and swift measures to grant thousands of displaced persons identification documents in exchange for those they lost while fleeing their homes following the attacks of ISIS terrorist groups on their areas since 2014, as their suffering is multiplied by their inability to prove their legal position or identity, and thus they are deprived of a number of their basic rights, such as access to education, study or work, as well as freedom of movement, and in some cases, they do not receive humanitarian assistance like other displaced persons, and this compounds their misery and complicates their living conditions.

During Hammurabi's field visits, while providing assistance to the displaced, it was able to meet with many displaced people who expressed their suffering, but the organization cannot provide an accurate number of the displaced who have lost their identification documents, sources from inside the camps speculated that there are approximately 10,000 displaced people who has not have an identifying or probative identity that enables him to express his correct legal position. Each individual possesses identity identifying his person is one of the most basic rights for each and is confirmed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments and laws on human rights.

In 2020, the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization established a center in the Nineveh Plain for three years, providing legal services to the displaced and survivors to help them obtain their identification documents, but undoubtedly this is not enough in front of the huge number of displaced people, as it requires dozens of centers and organizations that should dedicate their work to helping the displaced and refugees in cooperating with the efforts of the government and other official authorities.

Christians

Trespasses on the property and houses of Christians

Every year, this file floats to the surface among the stories and events monitored by the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, especially since it has been monitoring, since its establishment, the abuses and usurpation that affect the property of Christians by all their various designations, including Assyrians, Chaldeans, Syriacs, Armenians and other designations.

A video clip circulated on social media, Hammurabi obtained a copy of it, showed a woman named (Rosa Habib Youssef Toma), who has been residing in the United States of America since 1971, appealing to Sayyid Muqtada al-Sadr to be fair in recovering the property that she owned in Baghdad, the capital, Al-Dawoodi - Al-Mansour District, No. (3/1241), District (20), on 14 Ramadan Street, near Al-Sa'a Restaurant. It was seized by a group that forged documents and papers related to the property and accuses a person named Raad Shihab Hammadi, according to her claim that he was the person who usurped the property. The Hammurabi Organization was not able to

verify the information provided by the woman in this video, but the organization stands with her in order for the Iraqi authorities to follow up on this appeal and give it justice and direct the responsible authorities to hold the transgressors accountable and hold them legally accountable.

In this context, it must be mentioned that Mr. Muqtada al-Sadr had ordered, at the beginning of 2021, the formation of a special committee to follow up on the complaints of Christians and Mandaean Sabeans regarding usurped property, land, and homes. The committee that he was personally following up has completed more than (120) cases out of (30,000) trespassings on the property of Christians in Iraq submitted to it according to information received by the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization. In the same context, there are abuses of villages, real estate, and lands in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, which have already been referred to in previous reports of the organization.

Unfortunately, the Hammurabi Organization was unable to obtain the results of what was implemented by the ministerial committee in the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq during the year 2022, especially since the aforementioned committee was formed in early 2021 to address the transgressions against Christian villages and property in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, and it is chaired by the Minister of Interior in the region and representatives from other ministries are members of it concerned with the issue of real estate and property, such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Municipalities, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Justice and others.

In a related context, His Beatitude the Patriarch of the Chaldeans in Iraq and the world, Mar Louis Raphael Sako, confirmed in a statement issued on November 29, 2022, in a video clip circulated in the media and news outlets, which Hammurabi obtained a copy, about the existence of transgressions against Iraqi Christians, and deliberate exclusion against them, Pointing out that (20) Christian families leave Iraq every month due to instability, the absence of equal opportunities and the justice of the law.

Tampering affects Christian cemeteries

After the cemeteries of Christians in Nineveh Governorate were subjected to tampering in 2021, which was covered by our previous annual report, however, the matter is still repeated in other regions and governorates, as the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization received field information documented with photographs about the tampering with the cemetery belonging to the Assyrian Church of the East In the new Baghdad area of the capital during 2022, when some graves were bulldozed to set up shops for the purpose of investment.

On the other hand, another Christian cemetery in Diyala governorate, established in the 1920s, was also bulldozed for the benefit of investors after removing the historical sign (monument) that indicates its location. It contains the remains of thousands of Assyrian Christians, according to Assyrian church sources. The Hammurabi Organization, while shedding light on these human rights abuses and violations that are contrary to the religious and moral values that stipulate the sanctity of the dead lying in these tombs, urges the attention of the government authorities to follow up on this issue, and it also hopes that those concerned in the Assyrian Church of the East will follow up with the official authorities and the Iraqi authorities this human rights violation which is against the law and religious values.



In addition to making the Christian cemeteries in Baghdad a waste container, they were subjected to bulldozing for commercial purposes, forgetting the required respect for the moral aspect of the groups.



Religious freedom, hate speech, and attack on religious minorities

In appreciation of the community's feelings not to prejudice religious sanctities and social symbols, and in the context of preserving national cohesion and preserving community peace and security, which is one of the pillars of the process of promoting human rights; the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization supports the principles of religious and personal freedom,

provided that this does not interfere with public taste and the rules of ethics of each individual and group. There is a fine line between freedom and chaos that must not be broken. And in this context;

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights has noticed during the past years that non-Muslim religious minorities in Iraq are exposed, from time to time, to attacks that offend their religion, symbols and religious rituals. It may sometimes diminish and then appear at other times, which raises great fears among members of minorities and increases anxiety over their fate and future in Iraq. The organization's sources monitored the statements of the Islamic preacher Abd al-Latif Ahmed Mustafa, nicknamed (Abdul Latif al-Salafi), the preacher of Behesht Mosque in Sulaymaniyah, in a video clip, of which the Hammurabi Organization obtained a copy, which targets the Kaka'is, Yazidis, and Christians and attacks the Yarsani religion that the Kaka'is profess in the Friday sermon.

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization regrets that some people use of freedom of expression guaranteed by the Iraqi constitution of 2005 to attack the rights of others, at a time when the federal government in particular and the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq sometimes fail to hold others accountable for those who stir up the hate speech and contempt for religions, especially clerics, preachers and others.

Hammurabi testified that a Kaka'i citizen of the Yarsani religion filed a lawsuit against the preacher Abd al-Latif al-Salafi, but the court closed the case under the pretext of insufficient evidence. It seems that the judiciary and public prosecution in Iraqi Kurdistan avoid confronting clerics who stir up hate speech from time to time, for political and security reasons.

This person, whom the organization refrains from identifying in order to preserve his security and life, has expressed that he is seeking to appeal the case in the Court of Cassation in Iraqi Kurdistan in order to ensure that transgressors are held accountable in accordance with Article (372) of the Iraqi Penal Code No. (111) for the year (1969) concerned with contempt of religions and religious symbols and assaulting religious values and landmarks.

This legal article has been suspended for two decades, and no one has been held accountable according to it, despite a large number of abuses and the monitoring of dozens of hate speeches that were issued against Yazidis, Christians, Baha'is, Kaka'is and others. Therefore, it should be activated for limiting hate speech. Within this context, the organization appreciates the efforts of the National Security Apparatus, as its detachments managed on Friday, September 23, 2022, and as a result of the cooperation of citizens in Baghdad, to arrest a person after he appeared in a video clip on social media in which he insulted religious sanctities and threatened societal peace, and "He was referred to the competent judicial authorities to take legal measures against him". The organization demands that dealing with these cases be characterized by respect for human dignity and the non-application of death sentences due to free expression of opinion in a country that is building democracy and that it must attest through these conditions its initiation of the practice of respecting the principles of democracy stipulated in the constitution in Article 2 (2:b and c) and in detail in Articles 23, 38 and 39 of the chapter on rights and freedoms.

- Hammurabi for Human Rights monitored some of the reported acts of follow-up, arrest, and trials of imprisonment for different periods against a number of those who expressed their opinions, “under the pretext of contempt for religions,” blaming Islamic law for preventing and violating religious freedom, which includes the largest population of Iraq, which is nearly 99% Muslim who is deprived of freedom of conscience and choice as a result of legislation whose content has been restored with many amendments that only open the door to religious freedom in one direction! It is the same case as of the Unified National Identity Card Law No. 3 of 2016, Article 26 first: states that: “A non-Muslim may change his religion in accordance with the law.” This means that a Muslim is excluded by this law from practicing freedom of conscience or changing religion. In any case, he can be subjected to the provisions of "apostasy" against him/her, which means that the death penalty is permissible because of freedom of opinion or belief, and this is often proven on charges under various names, including contempt of religions.

It is no secret that this article, in whole and in detail, is a contentious article and it is demanded for amendment by religious minorities because the article not only violates the religious freedom of most Iraqis but also violates the right of childhood and family for non-Muslims upon the Islamization of one of the parents. Christian children receive a new civil status identity on which the religion is Muslim on the basis of this. The legal text in Article 26 second, which states:

“Minor children are to follow in religion whoever converts to the Islamic religion from both parents”... Therefore, Hammurabi continues its campaigns and demands to amend this article to respect childhood, since she did not reach the age of qualification (18 years according to the law), where the child does not have the right to choose, due to the incompleteness of the child’s eligibility in making any decision or determine his fate. Hammurabi also calls for respect for freedom of religion and belief for all Iraqis without exception, in compliance with a number of constitutional articles and Iraq's international obligations in the treaties to which Iraq is a party, such as the International legitimacy of Human Rights and everything related to religious freedom. We demand that the Iraqi authorities respect freedom of expression and belief expressed individually and collectively.

In a related context, the Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights has been following, for quite some time the suffering of the remaining Iraqi Jews in Iraq despite their fewness, through its monitors and sources spread across the various regions of Iraq, as this minority is subjected to constant harassment and threats by governmental and non-governmental bodies. We would like to refer to some of them in our report; in the year 2021, government agencies in the Ministry of Mustafa Al-Kadhimi raided the headquarters of the Jewish community in Baghdad and seized all its documents in this place, and they were not returned until after foreign pressures, according to what the sources reported to the organization. In addition, those sources also claimed that there had been attempts by the same government and in the same year to seize religious manuscripts and Jewish property, but these attempts were met with resistance from the head of the sect and the remaining Jews in Iraq until the government retracted this attempt. In the year 2022, the head of the sect

(D.K.F.L.) in Iraq, who is an activist and competent Iraqi woman, approved a new and systematic plan to restore Jewish shrines, temples and cemeteries from their usurpers and to preserve what was left of them before their extinction, especially since these places carry great religious and historical value for Iraqi Jews. As a result of this activity aimed at preserving the memory and the Iraqi Jewish heritage from the head of the community, she faced many threats from armed groups and militias in Iraq in the absence of adequate protection from the Iraqi government and the absence of governmental action or support to support the members of the Jewish community, which does not increase in number about 10 people in their endeavor to preserve the religious shrines and temples and the historical and cultural heritage. As a result of the absence of the required protection, and according to the source, the head of the sect (D.K.F.L.) was subjected to an assassination attempt on the evening of December 12, 2022, when armed people riding three wheels attacked her, while she was returning to her home at about five forty p.m. This assassination attempt resulted in her being shot in the head, after which she was immediately transferred to a hospital inside the fortified Green Zone, and she miraculously survived this attempt.

The sources reported to the Hammurabi Organization that external parties exerted pressure on the Iraqi government to transfer her to the hospital in the Green Zone. The same sources added that members and officials of the Iraqi government and senior security leaders visited her in the hospital during her treatment period. The sources also confirmed to Hammurabi that none of the criminals who carried out the operation had been arrested, nor had the party behind the assassination been revealed, nor had the Jewish community received any information about the course of the investigation or the extent of follow-up for the criminals until the preparation of this report.

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes that the Iraqi government is obligated, according to the international conventions, treaties and instruments that it has ratified, to protect religious and ethnic minorities, which includes material (physical) protection, meaning protection from acts of killing and extermination, as well as moral protection, meaning protecting cultural and civilizational heritage. Therefore, the government is required to prosecute the criminals who attempted to assassinate the head of the Jewish community in Iraq and bring them to justice and work to avoid impunity. And support the efforts of the people of this sect to protect and restore its sacred religious places from the hands of abusers, rapists, and crisis traders. The protection of religious and ethnic minorities will enhance the protection of diversity and pluralism in Iraq and add more richness to the legacy, heritage and nobility of Iraqi civilization.

Sabeans Mandaeans

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights followed up the situation of the Mandaean Sabeans, and participated with them in many religious events and holidays, and during that it met with many activists and stakeholders of the followers of this religion. In Basra, the organization recorded the discontent of a number of Sabean clerics whom Hammurabi met, as a result

of the continuous harassment by the government authorities to claim the land in which baptismal ceremonies take place on the Shatt al-Arab, located under the bridge that the people of Basra call the "Italian Bridge". Sabeen citizens and activists confirmed that the Ministry of Water Resources threatens us from time to time not to use the land to perform the ceremonies, while some of those whom Hammurabi met confirmed that the land belonged mainly to the Sabians in Basra. These practices of restricting or harassing religious minorities in the freedom to practice their religious beliefs and slogans are inconsistent with the concepts of democracy, respect for human rights, religious freedoms and freedom of belief that the Constitution affirms in many of its articles, especially Article No. (2) second, which affirms the full guarantee of religious rights for all individuals to have freedom of religious belief and practice, such as Christians, Yazidis, and Mandaeans. In addition to Article (14) stipulates that "Iraqis are equal before the law without discrimination because of gender, race, nationality, origin, color, religion, sect, belief or opinion..." and Article (37) second confirms that the state guarantees the protection of the individual from intellectual, political and religious coercion, as well as Article (41) stipulates that "Iraqis are free to abide by their personal status, according to their religions, sects, beliefs or choices". Moreover, Article (42) states that "Everyone has freedom of thought, conscience and belief and other constitutional articles that protect religions and beliefs.

Immigration, asylum and internal displacement situations

Although the governmental curriculum of the new government, which was formed at the end of November 2022, included objectives related to improving the conditions of the displaced and rebuilding the areas destroyed by terrorism, through the completion of the displacement file, the return of the displaced to their cities from which they were displaced, but the process of overcoming the obstacles it faces The displaced, including the reconstruction and compensation processes for their areas, are proceeding very slowly. In addition, creating appropriate conditions and achieving the foundations for voluntary return to the cities liberated from ISIS terrorism and resolving the security problems in them is still not achieved in some cities, especially the Sinjar region, which was inhabited by approximately (400) thousand Yazidis. The guarantees for the protection of minorities are still insufficient, and the reasons that drive them to migrate outside Iraq have not yet change. The government of Muhammad Shia al-Sudani emphasized in its future government program the launch of a reconstruction project for the private areas in each of Sinjar and the Nineveh Plain region, which are inhabited by non-Muslim minorities.

Return policies for displaced persons and refugees

The policy of closing the camps for the displaced and refugees and returning the displaced to their areas before they are rehabilitated is inconsistent with the principle of voluntary return that the Iraqi Ministry of Immigration claims to adopt, and this poses a threat to the lives of the displaced and refugees and pushes them to engage in illegal and dangerous work, as well as migrate outside the country for Iraqis.

The biggest challenge facing refugees and displaced persons in Iraq is the weakness of livelihood support programs for them by the state to facilitate their integration, including the issue of providing job opportunities and matching jobs, supporting small businesses and increasing vocational training.

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The steps to reform the Iraqi legal system and promote community development are slow and weak, including the issue of restoring the infrastructure for local services, such as expanding educational institutions for refugees and displaced persons, requirements to facilitate access to education and developing a modern and appropriate and healthy environment for them. In the absence of a comprehensive Iraqi law for refugees, and Iraq's failure to accede to the International Convention on Refugees of (1951) and its protocol of (1967), the delay in achieving this motivates refugees to prefer resettlement in a third country, and that the displaced are forced to migrate abroad using both legal and illegal methods.

Illegal immigration

The International Immigrant Project organization has revealed that more than half a million Iraqis, most of them young people, have immigrated abroad illegally since 2014 until now, confirming that it continues to educate thousands of young people about the dangers of illegal immigration, especially within the framework of the new international laws on illegal immigration. In this context, the director of the Sinuni district of Sinjar district, Mr. Khodeda Joqi, confirmed to news agencies, on August 28, 2022, the increasing number of Yazidis migrating from Iraq towards European countries, referring to the poor living conditions in their areas and even in the displacement camps, adding, "that More than (3,500) Yazidis have immigrated during the recent period, and the Mosul Passports Directorate issued about 4,000 Yazidi passports in just one month.

The procedures taken by the Iraqi government to combat smuggling networks to reduce illegal immigration and reduce its dire consequences, in cooperation with the European Union, cannot achieve decisive success unless the elements for the integration of refugees and displaced in Iraq are improved, as well as the creation of a safe and stable environment coupled with the improvement of infrastructure for the return of the displaced Iraqis to their original areas, in light of the existence of a continuous dialogue about immigration between Iraq and the European side, and support programs to encourage the voluntary return of Iraqis whose requests are rejected in

European countries through the preparation of special programs for the rehabilitation of returnees and their reintegration in their original societies.

The Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displacement confirmed through its official spokesperson regarding illegal Iraqi immigrants who are on the borders of Belarus that it has returned 4 thousand of them, and the remaining number of them ranges between 3 and 4 thousand who are still residing in camps in separate places in Poland, as most of them refused to return to the homeland after conducting direct interviews with them by the competent committees in the ministry.

Most of them are from Iraqi minorities, especially Yazidis, Christians and others. In the same context, a member of the Iraqi parliament, Mahma Khalil, cried out on August 26, 2022, in a statement monitored by Hammurabi, the conscience and honorable people in the whole world to rescue the Yazidis stranded in Greece, indicating that about 150 Yazidis were stuck in Greece and that the Greek authorities do not allow them to enter the camps, and that they live in conditions Difficult living, especially the elderly, children and women, including the elderly men and women. It is noteworthy that the Greek authorities had made it clear to French news agencies that they host about 700 Iraqi Yazidis in the Serres camp in the north of the country, and that the capacity could not bear more, which made them refuse to receive numbers that exceeded the capacity of the camp This created a problem for more than 120 Yazidis wandering in the streets surrounding the camp, most of them young men, were not allowed by the Greek authorities to enter the camp, and they had been sleeping on the ground for more than ten days, according to "France Press" in the hope of being accepted into the camp.

Besides that, the Iraqi Ministry of Immigration had announced to the media with the beginning of the Ukrainian-Russian war that the ministry had not taken any real action to return more than 5 thousand Iraqis residing in Ukraine to the country or transfer them to countries neighboring Ukraine, and the spokesman for the Ministry of Immigration, Ali Abbas Jhangir, said that his ministry works in coordination with the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs to settle the situation of the Iraqi community in Ukraine, as there are 5,535 Iraqis residing in Ukraine.

Climate change and its impact on displacement and migration

Climate change in Iraq constitutes one of the other great challenges in increasing migration, after Iraq became the first in the world in terms of climate change. The drying of the marshes is one of the most important remnants of climatic changes in light of government neglect, as very large water areas have disappeared from the marshes of Iraq, which constitute a tourist destination, as well as the job and life opportunities they provide for the residents of southern Iraq, especially women, animal breeders, fishermen and fisheries. The almost complete absence of rain during the last three years and the low level of water flowing from the rivers that flow from Iran and Turkey caused drought, which forced Iraq to ration the use of its needs.

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes that desertification, scarcity of rain and low levels of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers contribute to the population imbalance by 75% in urban areas. In other words, the migration of the population from the countryside to the city, the overcrowding of the main cities in Iraq, the lack of green spaces and the decline in

agriculture also mean more migration to outside the country, at a time when the state's policies did not witness serious steps to address it.

The impact of political and economic tensions and crises on the displaced and refugees

It is clear that the political, security and economic tensions had an impact regarding the conditions of refugees and displaced persons. The political conflicts between the federal government in Baghdad and the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq in Erbil had a negative impact on the conditions of the Syrian and Iranian refugees, as the federal government in Baghdad was unable to organize their data and provide them with the required documents related to residency, freedom of movement and a job guarantee. The presence of most of them was confined to the region of the Kurdistan region of Iraq because they entered Iraq through the border crossings of the region and privileges were granted to them in housing, residence and work outside the framework of the mechanisms and instructions of the federal government.

This discrepancy in protection opportunities was reflected in the reality of the refugees and the extent of their freedom of residence, movement and work in all parts of Iraq. Refugees in Iraq were also directly affected by the exacerbation of the economic crisis in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, which emerged due to political tensions between the governments of Baghdad and Erbil. This economic crisis had repercussions on the overall needs of the refugees, including health care, the delay in completing their documents, in addition to the fact that the few schools that offer the curriculum in Arabic were subject to closure due to the delay in paying teachers' salaries for months, as is the case with the rest of other government employees. It also had negative repercussions on the conditions of children, especially those who live outside the camps and who need psychological and social support services, as well as internally displaced Iraqi children



Photo and statement source: United Nations website: Domiz Complex

As confirmed by the United Nations agencies, the World Food Program and the UNHCR concerned with Syrian refugees in Iraq, in a statement that, with very little funding to help people in their daily lives, it appears that the conditions of many refugees are already dire and on the way to deteriorate.

The refugees are getting more and more in debt and have no means of paying it off. Iraq hosts nearly 260,000 Syrian refugees, the vast majority of whom live in the Kurdistan Region. This includes 95,745 people living in camps, 72,000 of whom are receiving life-saving food and cash assistance from the World Food Programme. The UNHCR provides a range of services, including legal support, registration services, cash assistance, education support and other services.

According to the aforementioned United Nations statement, it seems that social and economic shocks are exacerbating the situation, and 86% of the refugees inside the camps are still suffering from food insecurity or are vulnerable to food insecurity, following a series of social and economic shocks. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment in 2020 and the consequent depreciation of the Iraqi dinar are still being felt while price hikes resulting from the war in Ukraine continue to limit people's access to basic food.

The two humanitarian agencies said that families' reliance on irregular and unpredictable jobs in the informal economy is a major factor exacerbating food insecurity. When there are no earning opportunities, it pushes these families into negative coping strategies, such as buying food on credit, spending less on basic needs, selling assets, child labour, school dropout and begging.

The reality of Iraqi women during the year 2022 got worse:

Isolated from participating in the political decision
Economic and family violence, lack of societal security,
general service grievances·violations related to drought and desertification that struck Iraq

Although the number of women in the Iraqi parliament exceeded the compulsory quarter in the last elections, by a greater percentage than the previous elections and in view of the constitutional percentage: no less than (25%) of the House of Representatives must be women, and in all cases (the quota) the female percentage is obligatory and includes (83) seats out of a total of (329) parliamentary seats. This is the least that women can achieve in the legislative elections, and Iraqi women testified to their ability to achieve more than that, as evidenced by the fact that the number officially announced in the 2012 elections is (97) seats thanks to the phrase “a percentage of not less than...” which is considered the open door to achieve more in favor of women. (33) of them obtained the highest percentage of votes in their constituencies. The number of women winners were supposed to be (116) seats, but the lack of justice in calculating what the law calls “rearranging the sequence of elected candidates,” as stipulated in Article (15) of the Elections Law No. (9) of 2020 Third: “The sequence of candidates is rearranged in The constituency according to the number of votes obtained by each of them, and whoever gets the highest votes is considered a winner according to the first winner system, and so on for the remaining candidates. Here the right of women is wasted and do not have the same considerations in counting during the sequential arrangement of men. Such as calculating the sequence of women who obtained the highest votes and achieved votes by themselves, which requires their deportation from the quota because they were able to win

with their abilities. Therefore, the winners with the highest votes must come out of the quota, according to what is stated in the election law that applies to men and not to women in this part. Likewise, a woman must be substituted for the woman who left Parliament for any reason, provided that the next one on the list in the quota sequence is replaced by the one who got the highest votes and is based on the compulsory percentage in the list and not replaced by a man. Because this place is originally for the quota designated to enable women's access. Therefore, occupying a seat with a man in the event that a woman is mobilized represents a circumvention of the constitution, but rather a flagrant violation of the civil and political rights of women, even if this is codified in Article (16) Ninth: "If the vacant seat belongs to a woman, it is not required that a woman replace her unless this is effective in terms of female representation"?! Here we understand, as is clearly the case, the legalization of masculine moods when it comes to the status of women, regardless of what the Basic Law, that is, the Constitution, orders. Because in this paragraph it means canceling what is required from the constitutional phrase "a percentage of not less than..." ! and a clear contradiction in the law itself. The matter is very clear in a number of paragraphs of Article (15) (16) of the 2020 Elections Law. Therefore, out of belief in justice and concern for the constitutionality of laws with the aim of achieving justice and societal peace, these two articles are required to be amended because they conflict with the constitution, and even with articles in the aforementioned law itself. Quite clearly, the masculine spirit is evident in the Iraqi laws, which by any possible pretext or means, overt or hidden, deliberately obscures and reduces the fortunes of women! But the difference between the past and the present is that women's legal awareness of their rights and the violations legitimized against them is increasing. Therefore, this awareness has become something that cannot be curtailed by abuse against them, not even by escalating killing.

The best evidence of this was in the recent elections when the rate of violations against women candidates and voters escalated in the application of the election law. Nevertheless, the women continued their challenge and got more than what they bet on. Nevertheless, the scales of counting and calculating seats and others differed due to the existence of a type of fraud that is codified in the election law itself and mentioned above, and it represents the way that caused waste against a number of women, especially those whose votes are close to winning. This is not only in violation of the constitution but also in violation of Iraq's international obligations to international covenants to which Iraq committed itself, the latest of which was through the National Strategy for the Advancement and Empowerment of Women regarding the implementation of the Convention against all forms of Discrimination against Women and the first and second national plan to implement Security Council Resolution (1325) regarding the involvement of women in building peace and national security with full respect for civil and political rights to enable women to participate in political decision-making and occupy sovereign positions at all levels of society and its institutions that lack equity between women and men. Delinquency towards fairness for women is the only way to establish justice and equality between the two genders in order to change the inferior view of women and end the culture of normalization of that view and its consequence.

The continuation of domestic violence in cold blood is the main cause of the easy killing

Domestic violence, which primarily targets women as well as girls, is still on the rise, despite the fact that the cases published by the Ministry of Interior on the phenomenon refer to thousands of cases targeting women. As a result of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitoring the conditions of women, the percentage of crimes committed against women is the largest. The phenomenon includes Iraq, including the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, and there is social secrecy about it for fear of what they believe to be exposure. They are hundreds, if not thousands of women, and no one will ever know anything about how bad they are and their miserable fate.

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored quite not few cases of killing of women and girls as a result of domestic violence, as one is surprised that Iraqis follow the path of murder as a quick solution to any family problems, and the disaster is the pride of males in achieving the murder as heroism! Indeed, most of the time they consider it a "face whitening or shame washing" in order to escape any fair accountability against the perpetrator, who in most cases is a very close male, as shown in the successively available statistics. Former member of the High Commission for Human Rights, Dr. Ali Al-Bayati stated: There are no less than (150) girls or women who are killed annually under the pretext of "washing shame" crimes, which is a crime spread in all regions of Iraq and in a catastrophic increase, while he indicated that the apparent numbers are inaccurate because "the number is more than that." UNICEF indicated in a report that, in Iraq, there are about (1.32) million people, or (75% of women and adolescents), who are at risk of various forms of gender-based violence, and that (77%) of incidents of gender-based violence are linked to domestic violence, which has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. According to statistics from the World Health Organization about (736) million women around the world are exposed to physical or sexual violence during their lifetime.

Hardly a day goes by without news of a crime of domestic violence in Iraq. The victims are often women and children, and the perpetrators are often husbands, fathers or brothers, while human rights defenders, feminist organizations and others with their various names are urgently calling for the enactment of a law that limits or eliminates domestic violence. As for the political and especially religious parties through their deputies in the Iraqi Parliament, they insisted, and under the pretext that the new law on combating domestic violence would lead to "the disintegration of the Iraqi family", they insisted on preventing the ratification of the draft law on combating domestic violence submitted to Parliament by the feminist movement introduced by the Iraqi Women's Network! This is because the law guarantees the right and the possibility of legislating mechanisms for dealing legally and humanely with cases of violence that occur, such as providing shelter that preserves women's right to life and human dignity, pending resolution of crises through legal means. The strangest thing is that instead of covering up the issue of family disintegration that results from the violence

practiced in the family, masculines believe that legal solutions are what disintegrate the family?!

In January 2021, in a positive step for our honorable judges, the judiciary in each governorate formed a special court for domestic violence crimes in order to identify and limit these crimes with deterrent penalties, but the number of victims is still higher than before.

The violence of killing women in Iraq is no less than economic violence. The statistics for the first half of the year 2022 indicate that "the number of domestic violence claims amounted to (10,143) cases distributed between (500) cases of violence against children, (7947) cases of abuse against women, and (1696) cases of abuse of the elderly." Domestic violence did not stop with the violence of husbands against their wives, on the contrary, cases of violence by wives against their husbands were recorded, in addition to violence by fathers against their children and vice versa. The Family and Children Directorate (domestic violence) registered (768) cases in 2019 and (735) cases in 2020 and (1361) in 2021 and (985) in 2022 in Diyala. The statistics are, in fact, no less than the aforementioned double or more, as noted by Judge Saif Hatem, the personal status judge in the Diyala Court of Appeal, saying: that social traditions and other concerns may prevent some women from filing lawsuits against their husbands for fear of retaliation or radicalization. According to statistics reported by the Public Relations Department of the Supreme Judicial Council, "the courts registered during the year 2022 a total of (21595) cases of violence against children, women and the elderly, and children's violence cases registered (963) of family violence, while the number of violence cases involving women was (17438) cases, Al-Rusafa came first with (3169) cases of violence against women registered and then followed by the Karbala Appeal Presidency with (1726) cases and the Baghdad-Karkh Appeals Presidency with (1558) cases of violence against women.

The crime of killing women resounds in all countries of the world, as it appears, according to United Nations statistics, that a woman or girl is killed every (11) minute."

The reality of violence, as the United Nations called a "silent pandemic" that is ravaging Arab countries and the world at the hands of a member of each family, according to the Executive Director of the United Nations Office concerning Drugs and Crime, as if female lives are a tool in the hands of their families who dispose of them as they wish. It is estimated that the lifetime prevalence rates of partner violence against women are (20%) in the Western Pacific, (22%) in high-income countries and Europe, (25%) in the WHO Region of the Americas, (33%) in the WHO Region of Africa, and (31%) in the WHO Region for the Eastern Mediterranean, and (33%) in the WHO Region for Southeast Asia. The rate of murders of women committed by partners reaches (38%) of all such crimes worldwide. Only 6% of women in the world report being sexually assaulted by someone other than their partner, despite the scarcity of available data on sexual violence by someone other than their partner.

Quite clearly, violence against women and the family in general increased, compared to what was stated in court statistics recorded during 2021, the year in which the Corona pandemic spread significantly (1141) domestic violence cases against children, and the Baghdad Court of Appeal of Karkh had the largest share with (267) cases, while the number of violence cases involving women was (18,602) cases, and cases of abuse of the elderly amounted to (2,622) cases, of which the Babylon Court of Appeal registered (426) cases.

There were no positive developments that can be referred to during the year 2022 compared to the blood ratios of previous years. On the contrary, the situation worsened, so that we got the largest number of victims, including women, murdered girls and children, most of whom are innocent and even at the top of innocence, as is the case of the ten-year-old Zainab, who was sleeping in her mother's arms when her father blew up her skull by hitting her with a heavy stick, shouting, "the female is a shame on me!" The local and international media and the authorities concerned with defending women's rights had dealt with her subject, shocked by her father's brutality in Sadr City, Baghdad, in mid-April 2022, without any reason indicating that the child had committed any mistake in her short life, except because she is a girl!

There is no segment of the Iraqi people that is not abused because of economic violence in one way or another. Here are examples:

(٢١١)men and women beggars were arrested in the capital, Baghdad. The source / Directorate of Rescue, in a statement received by Al-Rasheed TV on May 25, 2022, not to mention those who are inside the places of detention or are communicating in various regions. This phenomenon needs a realistic and humane study to reach solutions to end it. For example, Iraqi orphan children and those who are thrown on the streets for social reasons, which unfortunately are many due to rampant domestic violence and mothers who are homeless after abuse, divorce and other conditions without a resource simply immerse themselves in begging.

Economic violence against women

Women constituted (23%) of the labor force in Iraq before the international embargo on Iraq that began in 1990 and lasted (13) years. This percentage decreased to (15%) after the ban, according to World Bank statistics for the year 2020. It seems that this type of violence is the most important because it is often the beginning of other types of violence. This is especially true because the popular view, which has been gradually reinforced by the religious tide since the beginning of the 1990s, holds that it is the husband's responsibility to provide for his wife!

The main reason for most of the murders of women is the economic violence that kills the lives of women due to the lack of economic independence for women, in addition to the discrimination practiced against women, as they devote a few months to childbearing reasons. We refer here, and to this day, to some countries of the world, including developed ones, that still do not accept equal pay between men and women, just because "women enjoy maternity leave." This applies to all women, even those who are not mothers.

This is a flagrant violation of women's rights in an unforgivable way because it is a policy of negative discrimination that has to do with discrimination for the sake of sexual difference. Despite the positive progress that has taken place, and it is in some European countries such as France, Belgium, etc., the right of fathers to paternity leave has been legislated, i.e. after the end of maternity leave and the return of the mother to her work, the father enjoys his vacation for the purpose of family care of the newborn! However, his salary is not affected, as is the case in the aforementioned negative discrimination policy against women.

- In Iraq, unlike the whole world, the credit goes to the insistence of the first woman to hold the portfolio of the Ministry of Municipalities, the pioneering feminist, Mrs. Naziha Al-Dulaimi, who influenced positively during the legislation of the Personal Status Law No. (188) of 1959, and where Al-Dulaimi accepted her participation in the government on the condition that she legislates an issue of equality in pay legally, between men and women, and this has been achieved since that time because Iraqi Prime Minister Abdul Karim Qassem understood it, and was convinced that equality is in human dignity and rights and not in external differences, physical or otherwise.

-What we are observing today in terms of the increase in organized violence in the form of marginalization, contempt and abuse of female childhood by trafficking in them as if they were something the parents owned and they could kill them or get rid of them through early marriage whenever they wanted or needed money?! While all forms of violence against women are only a dangerous indicator indicating a retreat towards savagery and the choice of underdevelopment and multiplicity of crime instead of progress and the inevitable development of capabilities in an era in which technology and social media provide wide opportunities that are difficult to be controlled.

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political and economic decision-making and leadership of the country, which is in dire need of all its energies to advance its exploited reality by neighboring countries and others. The Iraqi youth cannot accept the retreat of the cradle of civilizations because of inappropriate laws for them to fall into the futility of reactionary patterns that are far from any respect for the dignity and sanctity of human life and his/her right to life and freedoms, whether male or female.

It is the responsibility of educators, and women more, to radically change the simplified stereotyped thinking and mentalities of crimes of violence and murder. Stop wasting Iraqis' minds! because in light of this rampant violence, it can be said that Iraqis have suffered from human desertification as a result of the strictness expressed in the behavior of abusers, and the largest number of victims is always female. This is in addition to environmental and economic desertification, which has put its biggest burden on the back of women, especially rural women, who, even in medical treatment, are not entitled to express their feelings and they are close to total health deterioration, as they are unaware of anything of their conditions, and all this is "in the name of honor," that is, priority is given for male to protect what they believe is their pride, even if it costs the lives of all women and children in the world! It is avoided to expose a female patient to the doctor, without any consideration that the matter is related to a flagrant violation of the right to health and treatment, resulting from a negative legalized custom, even if it is criminal and unacceptable in all its forms.

The monitoring of the Hammurabi Organization of the economic situation in southern Iraq and the attendance of some photo exhibitions that witness the terrible desertification of the marshes, and this led to the loss of thousands of buffaloes, livestock and other economic resources from which the people of the marshes lived on, which have now become desert satiation. Therefore, the concerned voices of the residents of those areas are calling out and asking for solutions from the official authorities to aid the citizens in the economic crisis that is causing severe damage to millions of people with regard to the economic aspect that affects their right to a decent life, adequate housing, and all aspects of life and services related to it. The greatest burden of the consequences of these poor environmental conditions falls on the burden of women there. Likewise, in Baghdad and the rest of the provinces, millions of Iraqi families, including those in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, suffer from poor electricity and expensive amperes supplied to them on the one hand, and many cuts on the other hand. Hammurabi noted that the citizen in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq does not receive the service provided to him half of his entitlement, especially in the district of Ankawa, where not only the electric amperes are more expensive than in Erbil, but also foodstuffs and other life necessities are more than double the price! It is even multiplied by three, for example, a kilo of tomatoes costs three times (1500) dinars in Ankawa compared to (500) Iraqi dinars in Erbil!, according to live testimonies monitored by Hammurabi. The people live in a sense of the existence of practices that indicate discrimination in light of the difficult economic situation for most families. The citizen in Ankawa wonders if there is a special tax for their gathering from where they do not know. Or was what was hidden greater in the hearts of extremists like one of the officials in the constituency there

when answering a question from one of the international observers who asked the director of the constituency about the lack of names of winning Christian candidates in the constituency designated for the elections of the people of Bahrakah? The answer was very clear: “And why do they have nominees and winners while we protect them? They do not need any representative since we are protecting them.” A Christian citizen felt sad as she heard the author of the question, who was an international observer and a Kurdish, and she is Christian from the displaced people of Mosul and said that they still believe in our protection for our humiliation. Also, Hammurabi was spotted in the official offices, in addition to many obstacles to accomplishing a transaction, as it seems that in every window in the same department, there is a fund that imposes unimaginable amounts that exceed what can be considered fees or something like that. The citizen feels the collapse wherever he goes, whether the high-priced rent allowance, the market, or official dealings. All of them are considered in relation to those with salaries and incomes that are more than average. The conditions of villages and rural areas that lack their most basic rights, including poor infrastructure, lack of job opportunities, and discouraging agriculture by killing local production in exchange for dumping markets and shops with imported production despite the citizen’s will and production, which since 2003 has not been found in the local markets, but remains in the orchards or being get rid of it at low prices that do not cover the price of transportation from the field to the market.

Indeed, one feels bitterness in the markets from the absence of any Iraqi production on the agricultural or industrial level, or rather from the complete death of the tourism side, which does not move due to the lack of tourism facilities and development initiatives for this sector, securing the lives of tourists, and publicizing the mechanisms for achieving security by developing the "tourism sector". Therefore, the Hammurabi Organization urges the responsible Iraqi authorities in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and the rest of the regions of Iraq to assume their responsibilities and to have field visits to investigate the reality of the decline, which is costing the lives of Iraqis in a very sharp way, reflecting negatively on the lives of women due to the decline in job opportunities for them and the dominance of the clan pattern that detracts from the value of women etc. In Baghdad, the woes of women multiply when rain showers fall on the capital, where in addition to the continuation of poor municipal services, especially the piles of waste and the streets dug for months and years with the aim of “new paving”, the piles of dust and muds remain, returning the regions to a worse condition than the desertified countryside that did not know the paved streets.

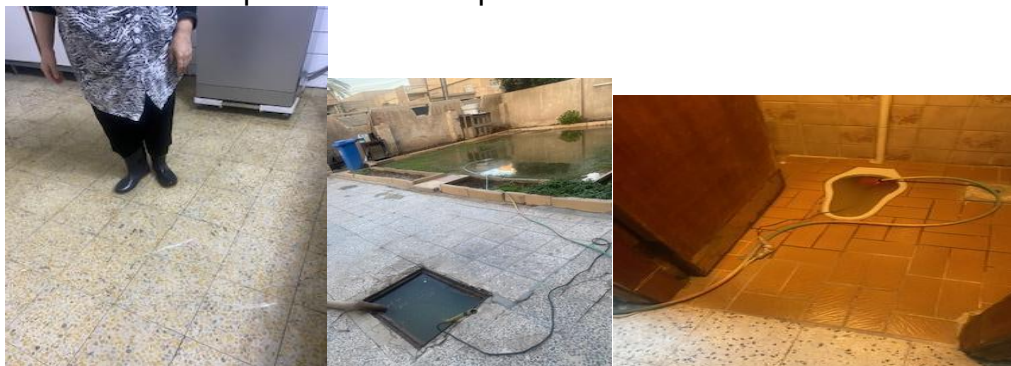
Here, excavations were carried out with the aim of re-paving, which turned the capital to rural in Al-Ghadeer and other areas



Houses in the Al-Ghadeer area are

flooded with dirty water and reach the kitchen and rooms due to the blockage of the main sewage sewers as a result of the rains, which return heavy water to the houses, where every time there is rain, the heavy water streams overflow inside the houses, which happens every year to the people of Al-Ghadeer and New Baghdad, and not even in some Al-Qadisiyah areas, etc. Neither the director of the municipality in Al-Ghadeer nor the Municipality of Baghdad moved a finger! Here is the question: Who is benefiting from these curses against the Iraqis? Why do the authorities remain without any measures to develop local governments and train them in good governance? And when will the Iraqi employee understand that he is a servant who serves his community and not an authoritarian for the sake of power in itself and complicating the lives of citizens instead of developing and facilitating them? How long will the enemies of the Iraqi people rejoice and the Iraqi authorities testify to them of their inability to assume responsibilities, especially in providing services? Who is waiting for orders from those who held administrative and legislative positions to torture Iraqis all these years? Is the issue of wasting the rights of Iraqis seems programmed or what? Hammurabi strongly denounces these inhumane violations and calls for accountability for the negligent officials of their duties, and compensation for the victims affected by the clear violations of the most basic service rights of citizens, even in their own homes!

Here in the picture is a confused woman in peasant rubber shoes (boots) in the heart of Baghdad to avoid the troubles of electricity; she does not know how to turn on the electric power while her legs are immersed in water on the floor of her kitchen! Pictures of heavy water flooding inside the house, and from the field, Hammurabi's camera monitored these tragedies annually, as the high water level inside the rooms destroyed the furniture, in addition to the unpleasant smells that forced the people of the house to leave it because walking inside the house is in rubber boots because of the abundance of dirty water! Do municipal officials accept this situation for their families?



Hammurabi for Human Rights confirms that the insistence on not improving services and developing the agricultural, industrial and tourism sectors is a flagrant and double violation, rather a compound testifying to the lack of a

sense of responsibility, among other reasons, towards the groups that depend only on these sectors and represent the majority of the Iraqi people. Carelessness, which means willful negligence on the part of local officials and others, whether by not allocating sufficient budgets or improper spending or for any other imposed reason, all of these are reasons that must be held accountable by law.

No one ignores the miserable reality of the conditions of the people of the south, who not only have oil wells but also walk over oil sources that represent seas under their feet. The people of Basra, Amarah, and the south, in general, are deprived of their rights to their share of these sources, which is reasonable to have a share with two characteristics: The first characteristic: is the share of every citizen who has the right as all citizens, in addition to the second characteristic: which is the share of the owners of the land represented by positive discrimination that must belong to the people of the south in order to help them with an additional percentage to support their standard of living and their environmental situation, which suffers from the apparent negligence of the various departments with regard to the cleanliness of potable water on the one hand and the cleanliness of the streets and the development of municipal work, which appears to be different from the level of cities and villages inhabited by people on the other hand. In addition to the lack of a major reconstruction campaign in those areas within the cities as well as along the strategic roads that attract tourism, there is a great and urgent need for life and service facilities that provide peace of mind, a sense of decent living, and the identity of a civilized homeland that the Iraqi is proud of. As a result, these services will provide citizens there with job opportunities to eliminate deadly unemployment. All of these demands are among the most basic rights that are not entitled to be disposed of at all.

-The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization also monitored the existing danger and the catastrophic loss of the problem of natural gas destruction in the atmosphere of the oil regions in the south, as in Kirkuk and others. Hammurabi calls for preserving and manufacturing those wasted oil flares, which are usable gas products on the one hand, and as a result, avoiding and reducing the rampant diseases caused by gases and chemicals resulting from oil extraction on the other side. Environmental pollution causes long-term diseases, including cancers, and kills thousands of citizens, especially the people of Basra and the rest of the southern regions because of the spread of oil extraction wells. Therefore, Hammurabi urges the concerned authorities to stop making grace a curse in the face of those who deserve it.

The economic reality and the continuous deterioration in not carrying out the required reconstruction and development campaigns 20 years ago

The economic reality in Iraq reveals that the unemployment rate among women is the highest within the framework of the general rate of unemployment due to economic pressures that give the government an advantage in employing young men first, then the decline in the movement of the private sector played a major role in perpetuating the phenomenon of women's unemployment in return for an interesting note. And that many girls are sensitive to working in the private sector for ethical reasons in the first

place, fearing sexual harassment or direct sexual assault, or the difficulty of accessing work sites if they are far from their areas of residence, in addition to its lack and the continuation of negative discrimination on the basis of gender in government employment.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization revealed new violations that rural women were exposed to during the year 2022 due to drought and desertification that struck Iraq. In a conference organized by the American University of Iraqi Kurdistan in Dohuk, it was indicated that the phenomenon of drought and desertification prompted thousands of families in the marshlands to migrate. The women of those families lost job opportunities, as they are considered real contributors in the work there, which includes hunting, agriculture and animal and poultry breeding, which caused thousands of women to lose opportunities to go out and work and pushed them to stay in the new refugee camps that were established due to drought and the influx of thousands to the outskirts of cities to form new poverty belts. The scene took place in Amarah, Nasiriyah, Kut, Basra, Baghdad, Diyala, Dohuk, and Erbil.

The medical reality for treating gynecological diseases is still in a state of fluctuation, if not in complete weakness. The specialist monitor in the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization pointed out how women who are threatened by gynecological diseases are waiting in front of medical clinics after the disease has taken hold in their bodies as a result of modesty that prevents them from the disclosure of it in the early stages. Iraqi women in conservative neighborhoods still say (sick), without disclosing the type of disease that is related to her reproductive system, infections that affect the urinary system in general, and injuries that reproductive health is exposed to.

Long plans do not help the situation of women because they are not implemented. Female survivors of ISIS oppression receive special attention.

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization observed, saying, despite the plans drawn up by the Iraqi authorities to abide by the implementation of Security Council Resolution (1325), which the Iraqi authorities committed themselves to implement as the first country in the Middle East to commit themselves to this analogy, but unfortunately, the situation of women in Iraq has not progressed except in further marginalization and exclusion from any initiatives of fair and real participation in peace-making and security as well as in political decision-making.

The Director General of the Women's Empowerment Department in the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, Ms. Yusra Karim Mohsen, said: Iraq launched the first national plan in response to United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325) for the years 2014-2018, but unfortunately that plan was not implemented, due to what Iraq was exposed to at the time, because of ISIS, and instead of that plan, an emergency plan was implemented that targeted women who survived the terrorist organization in (2019). In this regard, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in November 2022 to support the implementation of the "Yazidi Women Survivors Law of 2021" for psychological rehabilitation and the provision of material support to Yazidi women, Christians, Turkmen, Shabakiya, etc., while until this moment, the department has not responded to the requests of any Christian survivor.

She continued, "The second plan will extend from 2021 to 2024, and the plan includes three pillars, and each pillar includes activities. The first pillar, for example, is related to participation, and it is related to women's participation in peacemaking and its sustainability, especially in peace negotiations. There is also training and qualification of women working in the government sector or civil society".

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has made great efforts to provide moral and material support to the Christian and Yazidi female survivors upon their return from ISIS captivity, starting with documenting their stories and publishing a number of them, and continuing to present what is available to them. Hammurabi also participated in various meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations in this regard, whether through Zoom or to the Iraqi News Agency (INA), directly with the International Commission for the Verification in ISIS Crimes UNITAD and the United Nations Mission to Iraq UNAMI. The organization is still organizing various files for Christian survivors or at the media level, as during the past years Hammurabi published in its annual reports lists of names and what is related to female survivors without exception. It also supports them by providing support letters according to their need.

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization notes in its diagnoses, saying: It seems that all of these initiatives have not been achieved, even what can be considered a symbolic level, rather, the rates of more violence have increased and Iraqi women are isolated from contributing to political and administrative decisions, with whose participation the country can be immunized. The best evidence for this is the gap between women and men in senior administrative positions in the Iraqi ministries is very large. Even the idea of an academic chairing a university faces many skeptics and objectors in public and private, while government data reveals that the representation of women in the position of general manager in the Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education is zero percent. !

This isolation of women's opinion in determining the fate of the educational, political and economic trends of Iraq still exists, and it is a clear retreat of the rights of Iraqi women and the escalation of murder and violence against women is conclusive evidence of this unacceptable retreat. The presence of women in higher education as teachers and researchers since its inception was considered inevitable and important. Nevertheless, women remained practically absent from leadership positions in Iraqi universities. The absence of women leaders in Iraqi universities is a result of muscular values and practices in the broader society in which Iraqi universities are prevalent. Therefore, the Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights calls on the presidents of all public and private universities to have more respect for the capabilities of women by allowing the space that many female academics with experience, creativity and invention deserve to occupy senior administrative positions without discrimination because they are female. We ask the university community to strive in favor of women to remove and correct the negative reputation that Iraq does not deserve among its peers in the United Nations because of the tribal patriarchal traditions, as stated in the United Nations report (ESCWA) - "Strengthening the political participation of women in Iraq": The patriarchal traditions stemming from the culture of Tribalism discriminates against women and refuses to lead them. This discrimination is

abrogated and integrated into the political system. Thus, political life is conducted according to masculine standards and values. Political parties often select candidates for elections based on their tribal affiliation, a system that is biased towards men, although, United Nations Security Council Resolution No. (1325) regarding women, peace and security, adopted on October 31, 2000, urged all of the Security Council, the Secretary-General, Member States and all other parties to take the necessary measures in matters related to women's participation in decision-making processes and peaceful operations, and the introduction of the integration of gender in training and peacekeeping, and starting of gender integration in all United Nations reporting systems and program implementation mechanisms.

(ESCWA), one of the United Nations organizations, confirms - "Enhancing the political participation of women in Iraq": The patriarchal traditions stemming from a tribal culture that discriminates against women and rejects their leadership. This discrimination is copied and integrated into the political system. Thus, political life is conducted according to masculine standards and values. Political parties often select candidates for elections based on their tribal affiliation, a system that is biased towards men. Whereas UN Security Council Resolution 1325 regarding women, peace and security, adopted on October 31, 2000, has urged the Security Council, the Secretary-General, Member States and all other parties to take the necessary measures in matters relating to women's participation in decision-making and peace processes, adopting gender integration in training, peacekeeping and women's protection, in addition to integrating gender into all United Nations report systems and program implementation mechanisms.

The Hammurabi Organization notes that the Iraqi scientific edifices, since the first years of their establishment, were not devoid of a female element, despite their low numbers for the reasons mentioned above. Therefore, Hammurabi demands and urges the respected Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research and the heads of all universities, institutes and special positions in them, and without any doubt, we await the Prime Minister's support and the rest of the members of his cabinet, to reconsider the negative situation and consider the employment of women in various specializations and sciences without any discrimination as a positive part and a qualitative shift in advancing sustainable development and consolidating social and economic peace as basic rights protected by men and women in quality and quantity. Hammurabi insistently asserts her demand to achieve equality in the educational milieu, because we believe that universities are the best institutions in which they are based, and from which the mentality of understanding, openness, the use of the mind, and the construction of thought and its continuous development towards a civilized civilization is not born today, but rather a Mesopotamian legacy that began on the land of Mesopotamia more than (7) thousands years ago. The country must continue to grow and radiate in building a contemporary civilization through which every Iraqi, male and female, keeps pace with the wheel of global change and secures respect for rights and freedoms and the maintenance of human dignity in peace and security, in contrast to retreat, isolation, discrimination and infernal chaos. All this with the aim of limiting, if not ending, the bloody situations documented by Hammurabi in this report, including:

The social reality in Iraq is bitter and violent against women in general

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization has monitored a significant increase in the phenomenon of divorce and family breakup, According to a statement issued by the Iraqi Supreme Judicial Council, and the schedule of November on the website of the Supreme Judiciary states that there were 1337 cases of divorce in Rusafa district only that took place in November, 2022, and (1161) cases in Karkh district and (705) cases in Basra.

انفوغراف الزواج والطلاق



Infographic of marriage and divorce for the Supreme Judiciary

This percentage came within the framework of the escalation of the divorce rate, which rose to seventy thousand cases during this year alone, with the perpetuation of the unfair routine view towards divorced women. It is a brutal male view that has no basis in logic, while men bear the greatest responsibility of urging for divorce and family disintegration.

The silent pandemic

According to statistics reported by the Public Relations Department of the Supreme Judicial Council, "the courts registered during the year 2022 a total of (21595) cases of violence against children, women and the elderly. Children's violence registered (963) cases of family violence, while the number of cases of violence against women was (17438) cases and in Rusafa only with (3169) cases of violence against women, and then followed by the Karbala Appeal Presidency with (1726) cases and the Baghdad Karkh Appeals Presidency with (1558) cases of violence against women.

Anarchy and neglect still sweep the country and fester in the most miserable regions. Legal protection against extortion and digital harassment is almost non-existent. According to statistics issued by the Iraqi Ministry of Planning and published by the Iraqi News Agency in 2021, the violence practiced by the husband against his wife ranges from economic violence (22%), verbal abuse (12%), physical violence (3.6%), and sexual violence (1.8%).

In general, 29% of women in Iraqi society are exposed to violence in all its forms. Bearing in mind that this percentage is calculated amidst the chaos and poor coordination that pervades state institutions in Iraq. One can only imagine that the real numbers are much worse. The international community describes violence against women and girls as a "silent pandemic," although it

hopes to change course thanks to what it calls the “Spotlight” initiative. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, called for support for this initiative, which calls for an end to violence against women and girls. In this context, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Amina Mohammed, summarizes that men and boys who “turn a blind eye” to violence against women must accept that they are “accomplices in violence.” The Hammurabi Human Rights organization points out that even mothers, who remain silent to avoid male accountability, or simply for fear of the same punishment, bear responsibility for what is happening.

• **Suicide is a door to escape from justice**

The phenomenon of suicide continued throughout the country due to the persistence of its causes and the absence of ways to treat it. In addition to the reported murders, there are cases of suicides of women. This crime, most of which appears to be disguised murders registered as suicides, must be exposed so that the perpetrator can evade accountability. Thus, domestic and community violence continues in Iraq without a legal deterrent and a complete absence of serious protection for the victims.

Community police report recorded more than (700) suicides in 2021, half of which were among women. Again, many of these suicides are likely to be domestic violence homicides registered as suicides with impunity, while the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ms. Amina Muhammad, stated that "men and women who turn a blind eye to the crime of killing women must know that they are accomplices in the crime," meaning that there must be fair accountability for the perpetrator and those surrounding the crime who knew and remained silent about it. From here, we ask where is Iraq from this, while the phenomenon of suicide alone recorded a remarkable rise throughout Iraq due to the phenomenon of suicide scourge, with more than (300) cases, including women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan, but the suicide rates, in our belief, are greater than that, as some families resort to picking up the issue and issuing reports of natural death in order to preserve the reputation of the family, as the perpetrators of these complex crimes believe, rather keep the offender away from accountability, because most of the time, the perpetrator is a male who considers himself, and most of the parents consider him, because he is a male, deserves a safe life away from punishment under all circumstances! In this context, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Amina Mohammed, summarizes that men and boys who “turn a blind eye” to violence against women must accept that they are “accomplices in violence.” I would add even the mothers, who kept silent in order to avoid holding the males accountable or simply out of fear of the punishment itself.

Hammurabi Human Rights Organization urges the official authorities in all regions of Iraq, in particular the Ministry of Interior, including the Kurdistan Region, to stand up to the disasters of violence against women to seriously consider the reasons for these scandals and to hold those responsible for the murder crimes accountable to reduce impunity. The most controversial situation is that the man is a member of the security forces! Here, we mention

a number of the inhumane conditions we have reached for the phenomenon of suicide, which we consider fabricated:

In addition to the suicide of a number of female Yazidis in the displacement complexes in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (see the issue of "minorities": fires in camps for the displaced, the issue of "suicide"). The phenomenon of suicide has spread seriously, and we mention some of the conditions monitored by the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization quoting some security sources and various media.

"A 30-year-old girl committed suicide, on February 25, 2022, by shooting herself inside her house, east of the city of Nasiriyah, the center of the governorate." Her family asked to complain against her husband, who is affiliated with the security forces, because he is constantly having problems with her, while the security forces found two circumstances of shooting near the victim's body, as suspicions arise that the incident was criminal and not a suicide," according to a security source in Dhi Qar Governorate.

A young woman in her twenties committed suicide by consuming "toxic arsenic" inside her house, east of Baghdad - on Thursday, March 17, 2022, in the Husayniyyat al-Ma'amel area, east of Baghdad, which led to her immediate death. It seems that "the cause of the suicide is still unknown, and the young woman's body was transferred to the forensic medicine department, while an investigation was opened into the accident to find out its circumstances."

A girl committed suicide by throwing herself off the Al-Jumhuriya Bridge in the center of the capital, Baghdad, followed by three other suicides in just one week in Baghdad and Erbil. Suicides among women have increased in recent years to the extent that it has become a phenomenon covered by many press reports.

A girl from Baghdad committed suicide in the first week of May 2022, and before that, she wrote these words: I have become a stain on you, so I will get rid of my life" and she left it to her family before committing suicide: "The last of the Iraqi women and girls who chose death over life in Iraq. It appears that two days earlier, two other women had committed suicide.

An elderly woman committed suicide in the Tigris River in the center of the capital, Baghdad, and her body was recovered near the Al-Muaal-Iaq bridge on Saturday, August 13, 2022, by the "River Rescue".

The Iraqi dancer and "tiktokker", Marwa Al-Qaisi, committed suicide, on Monday, September 5, 2022, from the highest building in the Lebanese village in Erbil, from a local source in the Kurdistan region.

A young college student committed suicide, in Al-Shaab area, east of the capital, Baghdad, according to IQ NEWS, on Monday, September 5, 2022. The young woman, born in 1996, committed suicide by hanging herself by means of a shawl that was tied to the ceiling fan of the house, indicating that according to preliminary information, the young woman suffers from Psychological state.

A girl committed suicide by hanging inside her house in Baladruz district, east of the governorate (30 km east of Baquba), on Sunday, December 10 / 2022. It seems that the victim was a student born in 2003, and the reasons for her suicide are still mysterious.

Female survivors of suicide

Positive security initiatives are considered professional progress for those interested in the security services and their affiliates, such as the police and community police, who have achieved the prevention of some suicide cases, including:

A case of a suicide attempt that was prevented by the community police on February 2022, who were able to thwart a suicide attempt of a girl fleeing from her family because she was forced to marry an elderly man. Also, four cases of domestic violence against girls and children in 5 governorates were stopped.

A 23-year-old (R.J) attempted suicide, was about to throw herself from the roof of "Nizar City Mall in Kirkuk on April 5/2022." The police chief of Kirkuk Governorate, Brigadier General Kawa Gharib, managed to persuade two families to accept the marriage of the girl who She tried to commit suicide, with the guy she wanted. Source / Radio Balad

A 58-year-old woman attempted suicide in Mosul after she jumped into the Tigris River from the old bridge in May 2022, while the river police rescued her. The security source told Earth News, who asked not to be named, that "the detachment took her out of the river and handed her over to the police station."

Two women attempted suicide, one from the Al-Muaal-laq bridge, and the second tried to throw herself from the 14th of Ramadan bridge, 25 May 2022. They were rescued and transferred to a police station for fundamental procedures.

A woman attempted suicide by throwing herself from the top of the Tikrit Bridge in Salah al-Din Governorate on Sunday, July 10, 2022. A security source in Nineveh Governorate rescued her. Source said to Al-Sumaria News A 12-year-old Baghdadi girl attempted suicide from the 14th of Ramadan Bridge, on Saturday, September 2022, due to family problems. The security services rescued her, "and the Rescue Police provided her with psychological support, and worked to hand her over to the police station to take the necessary legal measures."

An attempt to incite suicide by her husband on October 7, 2022, for Zainab, twenty-eight years old, who ended up in the burn department of a hospital in Baghdad, after marital disputes that lasted for more than eleven years, violence and knife stabbings, the last of which was a third-degree burn of five Seventy percent, as her parents say. Zainab Salam, the victim whose body was covered with burns, referred to pictures in which she was subjected to violence at the hands of her husband.

She said, "He scolds me and insults me, and sometimes he tells me to bring me a water hose, and when I bring it, he hits me with it in front of his daughters."

Zainab's family talks about her suffering over the past years. As for Zainab's mother, she confirmed that her son-in-law was abusing her daughter, and this prompted Zainab to think about suicide on (Rudaw Digital).

The parties and their representatives in Parliament have justified their negative positions through legal articles that allow flagrant violations and violations, while they are controversial and old articles that explain the old constitutions of the previous regime, which successive governments claimed

to reject. Among these articles is Article (41) of the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969, which allows the husband to “discipline his wife” and fathers to discipline their sons and daughters by beating! i.e., abuse. Without any doubt, such laws lead to the normalization of violence, and thus to the crime of murder, as if it were the ideal solution and the heroism of manhood. Here are some examples:

1- A woman was killed by her husband’s brother during a family quarrel in Sadr City on February 5, 2022, east of the capital, Baghdad, as it developed into the use of light weapons, but the perpetrator fled after carrying out the crime. From a security source / Al-Rasheed satellite channel.

2- The torture and death of the young woman (Hala Abdullah Abbas Al-Bayati) at seven o’clock in an evening of February / 2022 at the age of (22) in one of the villages of Al-Kattoun in the Baquba district, because of her torture to death by her father.

3- The young woman, Ttiba, a victim of domestic violence, struggles with death after being burned because of a dispute with her husband on February 16, 2022. Her parents confirmed that her husband burned her in her home in Babil Governorate because of her demand for a decent life. We ask, what does this man intend to do with his life when even a decent life could not provide for his young wife, whom he undoubtedly prevented from working outside the home? Unfortunately, he is supported by unfair laws, customs and societal traditions. He will exceed and make the victim the wrong one, thus escaping punishment because he is male! According to her mother, he said: He did not even provide her with a fireproof blanket to wrap her in, but rather looked at her while she was burning! To where, Iraqi man, and what kind of savage person is this?



Young Ttiba's parents testify loudly



That their daughter's husband had deliberately burned her and did not try to save her

The killing of an elderly woman (Hameen Abdullah Muhammad Amin), at the age of (70) years by her son (H.Z.K.), at the age of (36) years, in the Bahrakah area in February 2022. The source is the statement of the Erbil

Governorate Police Directorate / Shafak News

A woman was killed by her husband on March 22, 2022, in Al-Saadiya district, Diyala Governorate, following a verbal family argument between a husband and his wife that developed into a beating, and according to a security source, the husband struck his wife with a hammer on her head and she died immediately, and he added that a security force went to the scene of the accident and the husband was arrested." Al-Sumaria News Channel

The bride, Marwa Ali Faleh, 20 years old, was killed in the city of Najaf while her husband was dressing her in a suicide dress. A crime was committed against her on April 20, 2022, while she had been married for more than five months only when her husband claimed that she committed suicide by hanging, her body showed signs of severe beating and torture, as is the case in many similar cases that usually end with the perpetrator's impunity with the support of their family and the law itself

The killing of a twenty-year-old woman by gangs of aggressors, and that was on her birthday on the first of April 2022, by four members of a gang carrying iron-breaking tools and opening the window, where they killed the victim in her bedroom, leaving her young child an orphan. Source/ Al-Sharqiya

News

Despite its horror, the killing of Zainab was not very far from the reality of the ongoing violations and abuses against women and children, which permeate Iraqi society in various forms. In many cases, the violations led to death, as in the case of Zainab and more than ten other cases registered with the community police during the months of April and May 2022 only. These issues occurred in different Iraqi regions and were addressed by the platforms of feminist organizations, such as the Iraqi Women's Network, the Iraqi Women's Rights Organization, the Organization for Women's Freedom in Iraq and the "She is a Revolution" platform.

8- A girl, about 20 years old, was killed, with traces of gunfire on the head was found dumped in one of the abandoned dumps within the Al-Daseem area, east of the capital, Baghdad, on May 23, 2022, east of Baghdad. "This incident is the second of within hours." Source / IQ NEWS channel

9- The killing of a woman and her son, on Sunday, September 11, 2022, the Nineveh Governorate Police Directorate revealed the murder of a woman and her son in the city of Mosul, while confirming the arrest of the perpetrator. The Directorate stated in a statement, "The detachments of the Nineveh Police Directorate were able to uncover the murder of a woman with her 18-year-old son, who were subjected to a crime of murder inside their house on the left side of the city of Mosul by her ex-husband by stabbing with a traumatic machine." The statement added, "He was arrested, in cooperation with the security services of the Kurdistan region, inside the (Hassan Shami) camp. Legal measures were taken against him, his statements were recorded in the primary and judicial proceedings, and he was put to jail in accordance with Article 406 penal code," according to Nass Channel.

10- A girl was killed by her brother, south of Baghdad, in the Dora region, stabbed and shot on November 20, 2022, and fled to an unknown destination. The security source stated that "the girl lives in Amarah and works as a dancer in a nightclub and lives in Dora with her friends,"and he added, "According to the claim of her friends, she was killed by her brother, as she ran away from her family.



IQ Baghdad, the girl killed by her brother

Thus, some female victims resort to social networking sites to publish their stories in the hope that they will embarrass the authorities so that they must take measures to protect them. Nevertheless, everyone has to ask: What legitimizes depriving girls of their rights, or rather qualitatively? What has the man achieved that surpasses what these historical figures have achieved in the arts of poetry, political leadership, construction, various sciences, patience and even space?



Her Excellency the first woman minister in Iraq and the Middle East, Mrs. Nazeera Al-Dulaimi, achieved equal pay for men and women in the Personal Status Law of 1959. How proud and grateful are Iraqi women to you, O great one? You did not look at your personal interests, but rather you looked at the future. Oh! Women of Iraq, you have a blessed legacy to follow.



These are girls too, whether they are in the abode of eternity or among us, for they are at the highest point of pride for Iraq. Hundreds of females like them have raised the head of Iraq higher than what the father of the child Zainab does. This criminal father whose eyes were blinded by the wrong education of the inferior view of women, and that education caused him to choose the characteristic of the murderous father instead of the loving father.

All men should stand in honor of these Iraqi women and many others in various fields so that the masculars discover the seriousness and crime of their disastrous ideas in which men of the form of Zainab's father represent a disgrace to civilization in our current era that has provided the globe with "peaks" of women that rise and rise across the world.

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Hammurabi also demands that the judiciary contribute to the consolidation of the principles of equality through the use of constitutional texts and international texts on civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights contained in the two international covenants of 1966, which impose respect for equality between the two genders in dignity and rights. With the support of covenants today, we call on the Iraqi man to change his stereotypical view of women by respecting the areas of women's contributions and partnerships, as there is more than one Iraqi example of pioneering women in various scientific, political, civil, economic, social and cultural fields, as Iraqi women have reached more than leadership, including in space. The Iraqi young woman, Diana Al-Sindi, is a good example of this, as she is the first Iraqi engineer working in the field of missile development, to explore space and to manufacture satellite engines at the American agency "NASA" - her followers distributed the news of her participation in launching a missile to the moon...



Diana Al-Sindi in space

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization calls on the esteemed judiciary to achieve a process, which is that all our honorable judges, lawyers, and other legal specialists practice applying laws by adapting them to binding international texts that, even if their application has not been realized until now, remains an integral part of Iraqi law after It was approved by the Iraqi authorities and published in the Iraqi Gazette. Thus, they can achieve the right and support the independence of the judiciary in the service of the Iraqi citizen in order to achieve justice, which is in dire need of it in a society that has lived and still has many scourges as a result of political, administrative and financial corruption, the main cause of the unreasonable decline in services and the perpetuation of violence that causes the exacerbation of crises and crimes and thus the spread of violence. This is also how it is possible to restore the true image that Iraq deserves in front of the world and get rid of the "reputation of the most violent country," while the goodness of the Iraqi people is distinct.

It seems that women have begun to respond to violence with violence as well, and the "union of men" against the violence of their wives!

Since violence only generates violence, it is no longer possible for the traditions and customs that justify violence to reach solutions through violence, ignoring the possibility of making women victims turns against their perpetrators, who in turn abuse men, and this is something that happens in all countries of the world, including Iraq. According to France Press, the men who founded the "Union of Men" in Sulaymaniyah testified: on January 2, 2021, and at the beginning of 2022, according to the head of the organization, Burhan Ali, who told Al-Araby Al-Jadeed that "in the year 2021 in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, the 521 cases of domestic violence against men by wives were recorded," indicating that among the suicide cases recorded in the same year in the region, there were (68) men who were subjected to violence within their families. He added that "during the aforementioned year, the number of men who were killed by their wives, according to the statistics, reached (6) men, while the number of those expelled from the house by their wives because they were elderly reached (31) men, the cases of marital infidelity by the female partner reached (47) cases." ". He stressed that "Sulaymaniyah Governorate is one of the governorates of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, which led in suicide cases due to the violence of men with (28)

cases, while Erbil came in second place with (24) cases, Dohuk came third with (9) cases and the city of Halabja with two cases."

Kurdish feminist personalities and women's organizations have questioned the validity of the statistics in this regard and consider that men in Kurdistan consider women's struggle to obtain their rights a threat and a violation of their (men) interests because we live in a male-dominated society, and this is what made the Men's Union exaggerate the numbers it publishes according to Kurdish women.

Therefore, Hammurabi Human Rights organization urges the men's, regardless of their religion and orientation, not to continue insisting on preventing the ratification of the draft law against domestic violence, especially the ruling religious parties and their deputies in the Iraqi parliament, on the pretext that it "will lead to the disintegration of the Iraqi family." Violence as a flagrant violation of human rights, whether against men or women, is the main disintegrator of the family, and the only tool to reduce it is the Anti-Domestic Violence Law. This means the rule of civil law to deal with a human in the most humane way possible, to preserve their dignity and protect their inalienable rights. We urge the ruling authorities to carry out punitive missions with mechanisms that take into account the human being's humane accounts, whether man or woman, child or elderly, free or under the law. We also call on legislators to listen to the needs of women in terms of claims with the aim of making some legal amendments that are required to be amended, because they are firstly inconsistent with the spirit and articles of the new constitution on the one hand, and secondly, because they perpetuate domestic violence in all its forms.

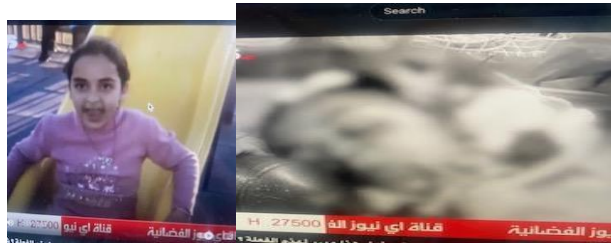
The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization also reiterates its calls for the abolition of the death penalty from the Iraqi Penal Code No. (111) and to find other means and methods, such as life imprisonment, to punish the perpetrators of major crimes, in implementation of the principle of not infringing the right to life, whatever the situation in which the person is.

- Violence against children is exacerbating

All children have the right to be protected from violence, exploitation and abuse, but hundreds of thousands of children in Iraq, including displaced and refugee children, need protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. As for the increasing aspects of violence against children in Iraq cannot be cured, neither by the current laws nor by simply talking about them, due to the brutality of the inhuman criminal mentality that especially fathers and sometimes mothers, act in various regions of Iraq. Examples are many and I must mention them:

- The child from Diyala governorate lives in Al-Nidhal Street, Al-Muqdadiya district, at the age of (14) years. He died after being detained in the bathroom of the house on the upper floor of his father's house, deliberately by his father and stepmother for a period of 14 days. According to a security source of Shafaq News, his body was taken to Al-Muqdadiya Hospital on January 14, 2022, with the aim of taking legal action against his father and I wish also against the woman who brutally participated and did not prevent the occurrence of this crime against a child who needs tenderness stolen as a result of the irresponsibility of those who are convinced of violence as a means of education, including premeditated murder! This criminal father must

spend the rest of his life behind bars. We hope that the law will have a firm role.



-The ten-year-old Zainab was killed while she was sleeping in her mother's arms in their home in Sadr City, Baghdad.

It was the night of April 13, 2022, when her father, was obsessed with the idea of "shame" from being the father of a girl! He hit the girl in the head with a heavy stick, fracturing her skull and breaking her teeth and ribs. The criminal father screamed "The girl is a disgrace!" while he was determined to kill the child. Zainab died, and the news of her brutal murder sent waves of indignation among Iraqis. The widely condemned crime was shocking to the public, especially since the victim had committed no "guilt". In fact, her father killed her for no reason other than that she was a female! Despite its horror, the killing of Zainab was not very far from the reality of the ongoing violations and abuses against women and children, which permeate Iraqi society in various forms. In many cases, the violations led to death, as in the case of Zainab and more than ten other cases registered with the community police during the months of April and May 2022 only. These issues occurred in different Iraqi regions and were addressed by the platforms of various feminist organizations and others, including Hammurabi for Human Rights, the Iraqi Women's Rights Organization, the Organization for Women's Freedom in Iraq, and the "She is a Revolution" platform.

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A child among (5) people from the same family who were killed by the family's brother-in-law, including his wife, due to family disputes in Chamchamal, in the Sulaymaniyah Governorate, in the Kurdistan Region, and that was on the day of Eid, May 2, 2022 / Source: Baghdad Today

The body of a young man whose father threw him into the Great Zab River after he was killed by suffocation was recovered on June 30, 2022.

It is known in Iraq that the Iraqi Penal Code No. (111) of 1969 and the Juvenile Law of 1983 dealt with the issue of violence against children, as it increased the punishment for assaulting children under the age of (18) years. The gradation of these penalties according to the type of violence, including that rape against a child carries a penalty of death, and the penalty of beating that causes disability reaches imprisonment for more than (3) years. This is in addition to Iraq's adoption of the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which is a contractual agreement in which the state is a party in it is obligated to submit a comprehensive report on the situation of children and the extent to which they have achieved development and capacity development through education and a decent life away from violence, destitution and extreme poverty.

Nevertheless, violence and exploitation of children's lives increased in Iraq, as previous reports revealed that about (90%) of children between the ages of (14) years are exposed in one way or another to violence in various ways. The United Nations Organization (UNICEF) also attributed the causes of this aggravation in the relationship of educators with children, whether they were parents or teachers, to the misuse of the article that incites violence in the Penal Code, which is (41) of the Penal Code No. (111). The United Nations Organization (UNICEF) had warned some time ago of the consequences of the prolonged violence against Iraqi children, which has reached dangerous levels, as the organization stated in its reports that (4) out of every (5) Iraqi children are subjected to violence and beatings. Article (41) of the Penal Code, justifies violence in the name of education and disciplining women and children by beating and other forms of violence, in many cases leading to death. What is strange about this is that the Iraqis link the ugliness of these crimes to outdated customs, norms and traditions that they lament over in return for leaving the humanitarian framework against their children! In Iraq's international obligations, it was stated that there is no justification for hitting and violating a child under any pretext because he has the right to be protected from violence, exploitation and ill-treatment, regardless of his situation, whether he is a citizen or a refugee. Childhood is universal and must be respected and stop the abusing it.



Pictures that testify to the horrific violence practiced, from which even people with special needs are not spared, and girls having their blood spilled with knives in the school bathrooms.

UNICEF called on the Iraqi government to establish monitoring and follow-up mechanisms for perpetrators of crimes of violence and murder against children and to bring them to trial. Unfortunately, as the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored, the violence of Iraqi children has reached an alarming and bloody level in school as well by teachers and students among themselves, and increasingly in secondary schools. Therefore, the organization demands the respected Minister of Education strictly direct the educational staff to prevent beating and violence in all its forms against children and to adopt correct educational methods that enhance the

child's energies by teaching him to think, understand and initiate creative initiatives instead of dwarfing him in violent behavior and bequeathing it to him.

Hammurabi quotes UNICEF as confirming that there are grave violations of children's rights: conflict-related violence continues unabated and has worsened years after its outbreak. According to the United Nations Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism in Iraq, the killing and maiming of children constitute the most serious violation of children's rights. In addition, the United Nations has verified (271) cases of child recruitment and use by parties in the conflict since 2014.

Unaccompanied children:

Cases of unaccompanied minors or children separated from their parents have taken a significant upward trend over the years of the conflict. No less than (10%) of the children registered as unaccompanied children hold foreign nationalities and are deprived of caregivers, and are considered among the most vulnerable to violence exploitation, abuse and neglect; who are ticking bombs for the near future. At the national level, the United Nations reaffirmed its emphasis on birth registration for children under the control of ISIS, although the national rate of birth registration in Iraq before the outbreak of the conflict was higher than (99%), the situation changed dramatically when ISIS took control of large areas of Iraq. Children were born in the areas under the control of the organization, where there was no official system for registering births, and (25%) of children under the age of five years in those areas do not hold official documents, so this lack of civil records will have long-term effects on the ability of children to access to basic education, health and social welfare services. What is the priority for the Legislative Council in Iraq? It continues on the path of its predecessors to turn a blind eye to the legislation of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law, which could limit this ingrained culture of belief in violence and violence as a means of education!

nevertheless, we repeat that violence only produces more violence, and the best evidence of this is what is evident in the cases of crimes committed by children who killed their parents, siblings or even themselves by committing suicide when they were children. There are many examples, including:

- The young man who killed his mother in his home on November 11, 2022, and immediately after the ugliness of the crime, killed himself in one of the Sulaymaniyah cemeteries.
- Two cases of suicide, a (14)-year-old girl in the Al-Hussainiya area in Al-Maamal in Baghdad, who committed suicide by hanging herself with a shawl, and a (15-year-old) young man who also hanged himself with a shawl, within Al-Sha'ab area in Baghdad! This indicates that when children are brought up in an environment that justifies killing and violence, what do we expect to remove these inhumane ideas from the innocent who have been brought up with the idea that killing is a legitimate matter and a solution to unresolved crises? Eliminating the increasing domestic violence can be reduced at least by improving the standard of living and providing psychological treatment and legal services as peaceful solutions that contribute to overcoming the problems that cause disputes. Social awareness is being made that conflicts can occur in any family. As for the solutions, there must be multiple solutions within the social protection system.

- **Underage marriage in all its forms represents human trafficking and childhood abuse**

Underage girls constitute the highest percentage of this type of marriage with the blessing of the existing religious authority. The percentage of married girls under the age of (18) in all of Iraq reached (25.5%), according to the statistics of the Ministry of Planning, and the Kurdistan Region recorded a slightly lower rate (22.6%). This is in addition to the crime of exploiting minor girls in prostitution and networks of sexual services run by highly influential personalities. For this reason, the marriage of minor boys and girls constitutes a violation and perpetuation of violations of children's rights. In most cases, it is related to human trafficking, and we notice this in some of the cases that we have received of minor girls who were married off to solve the financial problems of families or solve a problem in the clan pattern. It has become difficult to obtain real numbers documenting the number of underage victims who fill nightclubs under the watch of the authorities who do nothing to save them, while any act of violence against women and girls is a pandemic.

It seems that this type of marriage is practiced more in clan mediums, particularly in rural areas, where in certain situations women and girls become a gift or exchange item during bargaining to settle clan disputes, using insulting expressions for women such as "head for head or for head, or piece for the piece" etc., because these conflicts are often bloody to take revenge, an act that does not respect tolerance or the right to life and is drawn from generation to generation in the systematic killing and violence. This is what Hammurabi noticed in a number of incidents that took place between the various clans in the center and south and in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq as well, where the number of clan conflicts reached more than 14 cases, resulting in (18) deaths and (12) injuries, including members of the security forces trying to break them up.

Hammurabi calls for limiting the phenomenon of the seizure of weapons by clans in order to avoid systematic killing (revenge) and others. As for keeping weapons in the hands of citizens as a "solution for legitimate self-defense," as some claim, it means a lack of respect for the law and an increase in violence, and this is what weakens the state and its security services. Rather, there is an imposition of a state within a state, since the clan system has its own solutions, which they make above the law since 2003, because of the weakness of the law and the lack of control over the uncontrolled weapon. As long as the use of force and clan separation and other patterns that distinguish them are the shortest ways to achieve their goals, the force of law cannot prevail over the law of force in the followed mentality unless there is a strong state that adopts the responsibility to protect these citizens and others within the borders of the country.

- **Is there protection for children and adults seeking asylum in Iraq, regardless of their nationalities?**

Iraq, during its millennium history, is still one of the countries to which people flee from the oppression of their countries, whether from Syria, Turkey, Palestine, Iran, etc., as it is in dire need of special legislation for this socialite

segment, which most of the time accepts its exploitation both physically and psychologically, in beggary operations in search of a living humiliated. Most of the time these are women and children. Here is an important question: How amazing if the countries in which the Iraqis sought refuge did not have local and international laws that preserve the dignity of those who escaped from the brutality of their regime, how could it be possible to avoid living outside this phenomenon devoid of dignity and humanity in order to secure their lives against hunger?

While there should be the possibility of acquiring a legal residency specific to their status, which gives them the right to gain legitimate and decent human dignity through the right to access job opportunities, this matter needs laws and support mechanisms for those concerned to reach the results of the laws related to social support, if any. What I mean is new laws commensurate with the status of refugees to organize their lives within the country with international support that requires the adoption and ratification of the Geneva Convention of 1951 of the United Nations on the rights of refugees. The strange thing that cannot be accepted is that no less than five million Iraqis were and still outside Iraq, and most of them enjoyed the benefits of special laws for refugees, especially the aforementioned Geneva Convention, and today some of them are at the highest peaks of the state and have returned to their country with honor when the oppression ends. This matter did not attract their attention to seek ratification and adoption of the Geneva Convention, which is necessary to preserve the dignity of persons who come from their countries to Iraq for political or security reasons that threaten their lives and the lives of their families. Iraq is economically empowered to do more and end the phenomenon of begging and material destitution instead of imprisoning those concerned after the police arrested them. Iraq deserves its civilized face, through which it has ratified most of the international texts on human rights, except the Geneva Convention of 1951 for the protection of refugees.

•The abolition of the death penalty creates the "lesson" and not the other way around

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization notes, after all these body-shaking crimes, that the "lesson" lies in the abolition of the death penalty and not in its application. The reason is that it seems the basis for what characterizes the thinking of killing that is practiced by the closest relatives in the family or others in the most horrible way, without any regard for what is stated in the Constitution and the criminal procedures regulations in this regard.

The new Iraqi Constitution and the regulations of criminal procedures also stipulate: "The accused is innocent until proven guilty in a fair legal trial. The accused shall not be tried for the same charge, and no accused may be arrested except by a decision of the judiciary, and the investigating judge shall interrogate the accused within twenty-four hours of his presence after verifying his identity and informing him of the crime attributed to him." Killing the child Zainab by her father's hand, and killing the woman by her husband's hand because she does not agree to sell the piece of land that is in her name, etc., in which the bossy considers himself authorized to do anything that comes to his mind!

The strange thing is that in Iraq, after all these clear materials, human mutilation, torture and killing are multiplying with ease and within the scope of captivity in a disastrous manner! This is because the Constitution, like the penal code, contains articles that contradict each other to give way to this insult to the life of the individual, as if it were a machine belonging to those who have the authority or guardianship over him. Hammurabi notes that this brutal situation, which strictly violates the dignity and all human rights and the laws to protect them, in addition to placing Iraq on the list of the most violent countries, has a great connection to the death sentence, which instead of correcting something or making a "lesson" as the Iraqis say quickly and without thinking, just to justify the position of the criminal who carried out the killing because he is often a male. The crime of murder, especially the killing of women and children, is legitimized in various ways that are inappropriate for a human person. Any person's right to a fair trial is deliberately violated, in addition to the mechanisms of the death penalty itself, which are clearly stipulated in the Constitution.

"Fathers and brothers molesters" or incest

The presence of many girls, young women and married women in their homes does not mean that they are safe from harassment as they are exposed to it by their fathers or their brothers or relatives, and the matter goes as far as rape and having sex with them under threat and by force. The testimonies heard by the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights agree that the majority of victims of harassment prefer silence to avoid "trouble, bad reputation and societal stigma," as well as lack of confidence in courts and police stations and the difficulty of proving cases before them, and the moral embarrassment entails that extends to the victim's family in a conservative society dominated by masculine notions and strict clan norms in matters of honor. At a time of terrible duplicity that is beyond human decency when there are any mistakes on the part of females in this regard, they are condemned to death! At a time of terrible duplicity that is beyond human decency when there are any mistakes on the part of females in this regard, they are condemned to death!? While in a terrible duplicity that is beyond human decency, if there are any mistakes on the part of females in this regard, they are condemned to death!? Where is the trait that kills the lives of thousands of women? while even the very close ones, women are not saved from them. As we see the perpetrator most of the time are the males who worship what they believe to be "the cause of honor". Here we suggest that health and educational institutions take seriously the psychological aspect and provide the necessary treatment for every Iraqi, from the age of incubation to the last levels. It seems to us a mentally ill society. Unfortunately, the psychological aspect is the least interesting, chosen and successful specialty in Iraq.

Article (396) of the Iraqi Penal Code provides for (7) years in prison for anyone who is convicted of harassing by force, threat, or deception, and increases the penalty to 10 years if the victim is under the age of (18), while Article (402) of the law stipulates the same to punish the "demand harasser" with 3 months imprisonment or a fine, provided that the penalty is doubled to 6 months in prison in the event of a repeat act, which experts consider to be insufficient for the required deterrence.

The website of the Supreme Judicial Council mentions, in a report on September 15, 2019, that the judge of the Karkh Investigation Court in Baghdad, Sima' Naim Huwaim, said, "The courts receive many cases and complaints about cases of harassment, but often these cases end in reconciliation and compromise, and one of the reasons is due to reconciliation," tribalism and the fact that Iraqi society is a conservative society.

Extortion refers to a moral crisis in Iraq, and it is daily violence and abuse

- The Baghdad Crime Control Directorate announced, on Monday, May 2022, the arrest of a blackmailer who threatened to publish pictures of a girl in exchange for money in the capital. A statement from the Directorate, received by Earth News, stated, "The detachments of the Al-Hurriya Crime Combat Bureau managed to arrest a suspect for blackmailing a girl online and threatening her to publish her private pictures on social media in exchange for an amount of one and a half million Iraqi dinars." The statement added that "the arrest took place after the complainant sought help by the detachments of the Al-Hurriya Bureau to combat crime, a working team was formed in coordination with the complainant, and reach and arrest the accused. The statement indicated that "the statements of the accused were recorded and he was arrested in accordance with the provisions of Article (430) of the Penal Code." Source / Earth News Agency

- - Social communication including (Facebook) circulated among themselves that a fifty-year-old harassed two female students at Al-Firdous High School for Outstanding Girls in Al-Amriyah district in Baghdad on Wednesday, May 26/2022, and the school guard shot him. Source / Education News.

- The Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights said, on Tuesday 14 June 2022, that cases of sexual and verbal harassment are increasing in many governmental and private facilities, including homes in Iraq, according to testimonies of victims and eyewitnesses. The Observatory listened to personal testimonies and conducted numerous interviews, during which women, as well as men, security personnel, journalists, teachers as well as, in the media, spoke details of harassment incidents that took place in hospitals, universities, schools, governmental and private departments. All speakers asked not to reveal their names or reveal information leading to the identification of them or the "perpetrators" of the cases of harassment mentioned in this report for fear of "societal stigma" and clan prosecutions.

Therapy vs "sex"

- A woman told the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights, and asked to remain anonymous, that she was accompanying her mother, who had cancer, during her treatment in a public hospital (Al-Amal) in Baghdad, when one of the employees there "bargained" her sexually in exchange for her mother's treatment. She added, "My mother's treatment depended on a signature from him. I thought about how to solve the problem and did not inform my father lest his troubles increase, and I was afraid that my mother would be harmed if I filed an official complaint, as the officials do not support a citizen, so I kept

silent." One day after the accident, her mother passed away. She also said, "I was also subjected to two cases of harassment, the first by a university professor who lowered my academic degree in his subject because I refused his harassment, even though I ranked second in my undergraduate and master's degrees." However, this "punishment" was less severe than what befell her colleague, "a professor also harassed her, and she did not respond to him, so he failed her in his course." As for the second case of harassment that the spokeswoman was subjected to, it was after she applied to work as a correspondent on a satellite channel: "The chief correspondent harassed me, so I had to withdraw despite my competence."

- A journalist who spoke to the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights and asked not to reveal his name or the name of the institution for which he works, recounted a similar case. In an audio recording he sent to the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights said, "A manager in our organization harassed a female colleague inside the headquarters where we work, so she beat him and then she was expelled from work after he falsely accused her of stealing money from her colleagues' bags."

- The Hammurabi Organization confirms its concern about what was reported by the media about the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights regarding sexual harassment, by a "university professor who dared to touch his student's chest by force" at the University of Baghdad: The student (Z.K.) was subjected to sexual harassment in the room of a professor, her story was told by her colleague: "I entered his room in order to ask him about an academic matter, and he touched her chest with his hand, which prompted her to file a complaint with the university presidency, which suspended him from teaching for a whole year." The colleague added, who is studying for a master's degree, and asked not to be named to avoid administrative harassment that "a professor in the same college called another colleague late at night and asked her to show him her naked chest and other sensitive parts of her body, and later argued that he was taking a drug that affects his mind." This case "did not reach the Deanship of the College or the Presidency of the University, because it is firstly something that is not surprising and semi-normal and is known to everyone and brings the students nothing but trouble and bad reputation despite being victims, so the majority of them prefer silence and rarely dare any of them to file an official complaint and they do not speak at all," except for those of their colleagues who trust them and sometimes ask for help and advice." I wish Iraqi women would show their magnanimity by submitting complaints and not minimizing the severity of these crimes, as they are common crimes even within the same family among close ones, as it is not possible to minimize the importance of these crimes, as was the case previously. Rather, being silent about it and not demanding a fair punishment is the most shameful thing and represents a great disaster because the victim feels that she is a victim without fairness throughout her life.

According to the testimony of the postgraduate student who witnessed one of the harassment operations, the testimonies heard by the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights, as well as the interviews it conducted, indicate that schools also witness cases of harassment, including both female students and teachers.

Also in Baghdad, and through the statements of one of the teachers, the abuses practiced by the school principal of one of the schools were exposed,

who asked his female colleague to have a sexual relationship with him, but she refused, and he annoyed her a lot until she moved to another school, and he is known among the students by the title (teacher Sexual) because he used to ask them sending pornographic clips to his phone.” The Observatory also listened to an audio recording documenting a teacher’s request in Diwanayah governorate from one of the students to have a sexual relationship as well. An investigative committee was formed regarding the incident, which a journalist delivered with the guide, to the office of the Minister of Education. A student in an evening school in Baghdad reported that his colleagues, who are older than the morning school students, "do not stop harassing a free lecturer who teaches us without any accountability or interest even from the school administration".

As a result of all these situations, we feel and witness a moral crisis in Iraq. We do not know how and when the masculine behavior person becomes aware that his human behavior must differ from the barbarism of the predatory animal that animal instincts lead away from reason, dignity and the security of others. What is the matter? Wherever women and girls are targeted by "moral degenerates" who, without any doubt, inside their families act as if they are “exemplars of noble morals” for their wives and daughters, while outside their families they go about having fun, targeting other girls and women?! Without any psychological treatment, the number of these mentally ill people is increasing, and they represent large numbers in Iraq.

As a result of all these situations, we feel and witness a moral crisis in Iraq. We do not know how and when masculine behavior becomes aware that its human behavior must differ from the barbarism of the predatory animal that animal instincts lead away from reason, dignity and the security of others. What is the matter? Wherever women and girls are targeted by “low morals” who, without any doubt, inside their families act as if they are “exemplars of noble morals” for their wives and daughters, while outside their families they go about having fun, targeting other girls and women?! Without any psychological treatment, the number of these mentally ill people is increasing, and they represent large numbers in Iraq. Therefore, we call on the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, in cooperation with the direct Ministry of Health, to open psychotherapy clinics in schools and universities to force those who are not psychologically stable (teachers and students) to seek psychological treatment because, without it, it is considered a general danger to their family environment, their place of work, the street are wherever they are. The proposed therapeutic context is applicable in all civilized countries that care about the health of their citizens. How much more does the Iraqi needs deep psychological treatment, after all the violations and the long negative conditions as a result of wars, accumulated crises without solutions, deprivation, material poverty and instability? As for the silence about the crime of harassment, it exacerbates the crisis to end by making it a crime for which the law must be held accountable because it is a crime linked to the inferior view of women, who in the male view represents nothing more than a sexual tool.

This can be considered a global matter; however, Iraq has a level of concern due to the development of this crime to affect the closest relatives in the same family.

Balsam Mustafa, a researcher at the University of Warwick in England and a feminist activist said during an interview with the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights: "Social psychology studies indicate that there is a strong social stigma surrounding harassment in its various forms globally, which pushes girls and women to remain silent and not disclose their experiences or report about any harassment they are subjected to. She added, "This stigma is linked to a view of women as inferior, fueled by a male-dominant culture that blames the victim, which weakens her self-confidence and makes her lose a sense of security, as she fears that she will be rejected or censured or punished."

All of this calls for the enactment of strong laws accompanied by awareness and educational campaigns to change entrenched concepts and strengthen the spirit of solidarity with Iraqi women. (Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights) Indeed, we need deterrent laws, not the outdated ones that currently exist, which are circumvented from more than one door. Also, there is an urgent need to empower and train judges and other jurists to gain true awareness of victims, treatments and fairness in the law, and not only because the inferior view towards women justifies male as a "breadwinners for his family" and this is the first argument for impunity, as well as because he is the only one for his family and etc..., but simply because he is a male and deserves to escape from the law while the judge is watching who thinks and looks at the woman as a mere female with no value more than half of what a man has, i.e., the inferior view towards women's humanity is the basis of the problem, even in the daring of the perpetrator against the woman. Therefore, changing the stereotypical view is required in the academic curricula from zero to the last level of postgraduate studies, as well as in the laws that guarantee the sanctity of the existence of women as well as of men without any right or leniency in affecting their freedom and their lives, neither in terms of harassment nor in terms of eliminating life by killing and other killing tools practiced against women and girls, which put Iraq at the forefront of countries that practice violence against women!

• "Police bargaining"

- In the same context, the police corporal (A.M.) narrates the incident of bargaining with an Arab female beggar who was caught by his patrol in one of the streets of Baghdad without official papers or a residence permit. "Before the patrol commander called on the radio and informed her of the situation, panic began on the face of the beggar, and he asked her to have sex in return for letting her go, which is what actually happened." According to the corporal's testimony, there is no safety even at home, in restaurants, markets, public parks, streets, taxis and public transportation, and even in some places of a religious nature, people of both genders and different ages told the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights that they were "subjected to cases of sexual and verbal harassment by workers, passers-by and drivers among them elderly people, although some of the victims were not alone at the moment of harassment and their clothes were loose." All this affects not only the dignity and psyche of the victims but also the capabilities of the country, such as the tourism sector, which can expose any tourist to such extortion. Therefore, we urge, the various authorities to secure the lives of people and tourists of these crimes, which not only harms

Iraq's reputation and civilization but also the economy by not encouraging tourists to go to Iraq.

• Rape

With the aim of drawing the attention of the Iraqi authorities to the type of crimes that occur in society, asking them to initiate solutions, Hammurabi chose some examples that convey rape as a multifaceted violation of the ugliness of the many that it monitored:

-Satellite TV channels, including Sumeria News, circulated in a suburb of Baghdad a tragic story that shames the forehead. A man kills his brother and takes his widow captive. He was not satisfied with that heinous act but even went so far as to rape his minor nieces. This crime occurred on Friday, February 11, 2022, and the girls who were raped by their uncle are under the age of fifteen. This criminal made this family live in a state of terror as a result of the cruelty and brutality they were subjected to with the knowledge of her mother, who was possessed by the perpetrator after killing her husband. One of these girls spoke that her uncle used the most heinous means of torture and rape against her sister, who is only ten years old and threatened to kill in the event that they disclose what their father's brother is doing or dare to go to the security authorities to report this heinous crime.

- In April 2022, a parliamentarian in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq revealed the rape of five women by a plastic surgeon working in the city of Sulaymaniyah. The representative of the Islamic Union Bloc in the Kurdistan Parliament, Abu Bakr Haldani, said in a televised statement, followed by "Al-Ain News" - that "one of the five women told him that a cosmetic doctor in Sulaymaniyah raped her and then promised to marry her after she became pregnant from him, but the doctor did not fulfill his promise. She added that "the same doctor raped 4 other women after defrauding them in the name of marriage, according to the victims' statements." Hours after the spread of the statement and the emergence of various reactions to the issue on social media, the Ministry of Health in the region issued a statement late on Friday night stating that "Minister of Health Saman Barzanji made a phone call to the deputy to find out the details and promised to open a ministerial investigation in cooperation with the Doctors Syndicate" in the region and refer the case to the Public Prosecution and the judiciary. Source / Al Ain News.

• Trafficking and kidnapping

According to the United Nations, Iraq is one of the countries with the largest number of missing persons in the world, and most of them are forcibly disappeared. The failure to determine enforced disappearance as a crime in Iraqi law stands in the way of searching for victims and punishing the perpetrators has become unthinkable, and since 1968 up to ISIS, what the Iraqis mean in this regard is nearly a million disappeared Iraqis whose fate is still unknown.

The Anti-Crime Directorate arrested an accused of human trafficking for trafficking in girls and the provisions of Article (6) of the Human Trafficking Law were applied to her in order to obtain her just punishment." Another person forged checks worth (170) thousand dollars in Baghdad and was

arrested according to the provisions of Article (289) , (298) of the Penal Code to obtain his just punishment, and that was in April 2022, when the detachments of the Baghdad Crime Directorate, the Department of Combating Human Trafficking in Al-Karkh, were able to arrest and interrogate him, as their statements were written down in primary and judicial confession, and the investigative papers were presented to the investigation judge, who decided to arrest him.

- The Hammurabi Human Rights Organizatio recorded the announcement of the Baghdad Operations Command, on Saturday 12 February 2022, of the liberation of a teenage girl and the arrest of her captors after luring her through social media, according to her mother. Immediately, a joint work team was formed from the Sixth Brigade of the Second Division of the Federal Police, and a detachment for Combating crime in Baghdad, and in coordination with the Intelligence Department of the Operations Command, and by analyzing and intersecting information, the force went to a house in the (Diwan) area in Karkh and raided the place according to a judicial order, and was able to free the girl and arrest two accused of the kidnapers.

- Hammurabi for Human Rights monitored the liberation and arrest of their captors, by the leadership of the Federal Police Forces, of a woman and her three children (two girls and a boy) who were kidnapped on Wednesday, March 23, 2022, east of the capital, Baghdad. The command's media stated that "a force from the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Federal Police, in cooperation with the intelligence detachments of the 3rd Regiment of the Federal Intelligence and Investigation Agency, managed to arrest three suspects, after they kidnapped a woman with her three children." The arrest came after information was received about a kidnapping case in the Al-Amin area, east of the capital, Baghdad. The area was cordoned off, temporary checkpoints and ambushes were set up, and their movements were monitored, which resulted in their arrest in record time. We demand accountability for those responsible for this type of crime, which leaves its terrorist impact on citizens on the one hand and contributes to the deterioration of the security situation and the prolongation of periods of chaos on the other hand.

The urgent need for a new law

Quoting legal expert Ali Al-Tamimi, in an interview with the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights, "The need is urgent to legislate a new law, which collects the scattered legal materials, to deter harassment, which has become a common phenomenon in Iraq with its psychological and social effects. Technological development and the spread of social networking sites exacerbate harassment cases The Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights urges the higher authorities in Iraq to tighten follow-up, activate legal procedures against harassers and allocate trained departments to deal with harassment cases firstly to ensure that perpetrators do not escape punishment, and secondly to preserve the confidentiality of the identity of the victim who reports what she is exposed to. The Observatory calls Parliament and the Supreme Judicial Council for cooperation to find stricter legislation and laws to deter harassers and not allow them to escape punishment just because of the "tribal reconciliation", especially if they are government employees. The Iraqi

Observatory for Human Rights emphasized that these issues severely affect the psyche of the victims and their future, including studying and working, leading to emigration and suicide Source/IOHR 14/June 2022.

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization is in solidarity with the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights and urges the Legislative Council and the rest of the Iraqi authorities to submit a new draft law that can deter this negative reality that is rampant in Iraq, represented by shameful and inhumane violations through harassment in all its forms.

We conclude from these crimes **that Iraq needs**, in addition to other measures, to:

- A new procedural **legal system** and training those concerned with implementation to implement laws related to the societal security of citizens, especially the security of women and children, as they bear the largest share of the escalating violence and violations inside and outside their family homes, as well as outside the family sphere at work, the street and school, etc. Source / Alsumaria channel.

- The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization notes that these killings violate the Constitution in all its values while the Constitution denies any punishment without a fair trial. Therefore, we call on the higher authorities to abolish the death sentence altogether and replace it with life sentences in prisons and exorbitant financial penalties, which will contribute to reducing murders instead of increasing them and doubling them annually. Since the enactment of Penal Code No. 111 of 1969, no "lesson" has been created; rather, crimes have increased in an indescribable way.

- To renounce the violent culture, the Ministry of Education is required to empower the educational corps and supplement the educational curricula with materials related to human rights and peace-building in order to learn the culture of human rights and introduce students to how to claim their rights away from the chaos and in return awareness of their duty to respect the rights of others and to refrain from looking down on any human being, female or male, but of all creation is a trust in our hands.

- To solve the refugee problem, Hammurabi Human Rights Organization urges the Iraqi government to sign and adopt the United Nations Geneva Convention of 1951 on the rights of refugees to avoid exploitation of refugees who deserve protection in our country, as well as to protect them from forced return to their countries and organize their legal residency to qualify them for work and enjoy human rights specific to their situation during the initial periods of their residency to avoid any trafficking, beggary and other violations for the purpose of providing a living. Hammurabi notes that in a country with natural, human and other resources, an advanced civilized dealing special for these crises can be achieved.

- Extending humanitarian assistance with compensation on a regular basis to all displaced groups inside and outside the displaced Iraqi complexes and supporting the voluntary return of the displaced as well as to the returning migrants from outside Iraq by developing strategies and plans attached to the mechanisms of implementing special governmental programs for the re-

empowerment of returning women and men in order to encourage voluntary and safe return and their reintegration into Iraqi society.

-Human trafficking and kidnapping, being one of the ways of enforced disappearance, we call on the Iraqi authorities: To enact a special law that defines enforced disappearance and punishes the perpetrators, as well as achieving even part of transitional justice for the families of the forcibly disappeared, regardless of their religious, national and geographical affiliation, whether for those who disappeared in the organized campaigns against citizens in the genocide such as what happened against the Yazidis in Sinjar and its dependencies, and against Christians in Mosul and its dependencies, or what happened in 2014, such as those who disappeared in prisons or mass operations in the oppression of previous regimes, and others, such as the Anfal operations of 1988 against Christians, Kurds, and the popular uprising, as well as those who disappeared as a result of the crushing wars against Iran and Kuwait without to forget the victims of identity targeting. This can be achieved by a humanitarian cooperation between the families of the victims and the concerned authorities through transitional justice to achieve justice and compensate the victims with rewarding compensation. Fulfilling these demands will make the victims' families feel fair and hopeful for psychological recovery.

Demonstrations, popular movement and the economy

•Assassinations of activists

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization looks with caution and fear at the serious violations against the lives of civil activists, as the right to life is one of the most important rights that any person in the world should enjoy. It is a right guaranteed by all international conventions, in addition to the national constitutions. The organization has monitored a number of assassinations that were recorded against unknown persons, some of whom had known identities.

-The government's response to these incidents was weak, for example, the activist (Haider Sabri) was assassinated on Wednesday, corresponding to January 26, 2022, in the Qurna district of Basra Governorate, as the Basra Police Command issued a clarification about the activist's assassination, and stated in a statement, "The incident is criminal." It was purely carried out by his brother (M.S.A.) due to a family dispute and there is no truth to what was published," indicating that the brother was arrested in accordance with the provisions of Article (406) of the Penal Code, and he was seized with the pistol used in the crime.

-On Thursday, June 30, 2022, unidentified gunmen in the Sinjar district killed the civil activist (Jamil Salman), according to the announcement of the Iraqi Observatory for Human Rights.

-On Tuesday, March 8, 2022, the civil activist (Durgham Majid) was subjected to an assassination attempt, after which he was transferred to the hospital after being shot and stabbed with sharp tools by the protection of a deputy in Parliament called (Suha Al-Sultani). The information indicates that the

activist's condition is critical, as (Dargham) is considered one of the most prominent protest activists, and he is still leading protest activities despite the decline in protests in the country, and he always appears in video clips criticizing major political figures, religious leaders, and leaders of armed groups. Mass demonstrations took place in Babil Governorate the next day, calling on the government to arrest the perpetrators of the assassination. At the same time, the Hammurabi Organization commends the government's measures related to the pursuit of wanted persons and those accused of attacks against civilians and activists. On Monday, September 5, 2022, the Al-Diwaniyah police force arrested the leader of the Al-Salaam Brigades (Kifah al-Kreitti), as a statement from the police stated that the accused was one of the accused and wanted in various cases according to arrest warrants issued against him by the judiciary, and the statement added that the arrest process took place after monitoring and investigating the moment he was in the Municipality Directorate; while he was immediately arrested by the investigating judge, in preparation for his transfer to the competent authorities for investigation. It is noteworthy that Kreitti is accused of killing a Tishreen demonstrator.

-The Hammurabi Organization closely followed the decision of the Court of Cassation in Wasit on Wednesday, April 6, 2022

Regarding the annulment of the death sentence issued against Major (Tariq Al-Jabri) accused of murder, after he was convicted of killing demonstrators in the October 2019 uprising, due to insufficient evidence, and here, in our role as an organization concerned with human rights and freedoms, we appreciate the efforts of the judicial authority not to be extravagant or rush to implement death sentences without clear and sufficient evidence. On the other hand, we reiterate our call for the abolition of the death penalty and its replacement with life imprisonment.

• **Attacks against journalists**

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization follows up on the file of violations and arrests against media professionals and civil activists directly and continuously.

The organization opposes the issue of restricting freedoms and the policy of silencing mouths practiced by the government against these people, which are among the political and civil rights that every citizen enjoys and are guaranteed by the constitution and the law in addition to their clear guarantee in the two International Covenants of 1966 on civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights and the two annexed protocols with them:

-The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, quoting a security source, monitored that a security force arrested the journalist, Dr. Qusai Shafiq, on Tuesday, March 13, 2022, after a lawsuit was filed against him by the Minister of Finance because of his (journalist) position rejecting the ministry's policy, including the high exchange rate of the dollar and his criticism of the positions that harm the country's policy.

- On Thursday, April 14, 2022, members of the riot police in Baghdad attacked professors from the University of Baghdad who demonstrated to demand the distribution of the lands of Al-Amriya for housing to deserving professors instead of offering them for commercial investment to the private sector, as this deal was marred by clear corruption.

-On May 31, 2022, (5) protesters of free lecturers and affiliated with contracts, were injured, with varying degrees of injury to the head and limbs, after being beaten with batons when they approached a security checkpoint of one of the gates of the Green Zone from Karrada Maryam side in central Baghdad.

-The Hammurabi Organization also monitored the Iraqi Observatory for Journalistic Freedoms' statement condemning the brutal attack that the program presenter on the Al-Baghdadiya channel, Dr. Ali Al-Dhabhawi, was subjected to on Saturday, July 30, 2022, by unknown gunmen in the center of the city of Kufa, after he moved to it from Baghdad, following threats he received and raids on his residence. Al-Dhabhawi's family explained the details of the attack that took place at ten o'clock on Friday night. Al-Dhabhawi was with his children in the city of Kufa when two gunmen raided him, and they started hitting him with the butts of a pistol and a machine gun on his head, nose and mouth, causing severe injuries, after which he was transferred to Al-Sadr Hospital in Kufa while he was suffering from loss of consciousness. A medical examination at eleven o'clock at night confirmed that he had a nose injury, a broken tooth, severe bleeding, headache and excruciating pain. After that, he was admitted to the hospital to receive further treatment and medical supervision

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, through its monitoring of the situation of violence, counted the number of dead and wounded as a result of the deteriorating security situation in 2022, which exceeded the numbers available to it, namely: (101) males, (20) women and (8) children, were killed. The number of injured (151) injured in a variety of injuries, including premeditated murder and targeting due to freedom of expression.

- At a time when Hammurabi calls on the security services and political authorities to carry out their responsibilities and disarm the widespread weapons in order to reduce crime and these bloody operations that ravage Iraqi society and increase the number of forcibly disappeared.

- The Hammurabi Organization refers to the parliament's efforts in its attempt to uncover the facts, as the House of Representatives Media Department stated in a statement that "the House of Representatives voted to form a parliamentary fact-finding committee, search for missing demonstrators, absentees and victims from the security services, attacks on government institutions, and follow up on the file of killers of demonstrators." In addition, the council voted to "cancel the Cabinet's decision to assign the Minister of Oil the duties of the director of the National Oil Company in addition to his job, for violating the law."

- Popular movement

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, through the reports of its observers, learned about many events that accompanied peaceful demonstrations and protests on some political issues and services. The organization regrets what is happening during this popular movement in terms of acts of violence and friction that affected the demonstrators as well as some members of the security forces, and the organization calls on everyone to abide by ethical, legal and humanitarian standards in dealing with these

cases, since these injuries and losses occur in the bodies of Iraqis and even undermine access to rights and demands.

-At the invitation of the various Tshreen and protest forces and from various parts of Iraq, large mass demonstrations took place on the night of Friday, April 16, 2022, calling for expediting:

- Forming the government and ending the political deadlock.
- Starting immediately with concrete measures to address economic and living problems
- Accountability of the killers of the uprising
- Completing the compensation file for the families of the martyrs
- Treating the wounded and other files.

These demonstrations came after a period in which the protest arena was devoid of demanding events of a political nature: What drives the vitality and activity in these events is the great yearning for freedom of expression, which is participating in correcting the course for building democracy, one of whose clear manifestations is the demand for rights and freedoms through peaceful demonstrations. This included the large and wide presence of the uprising Tshreen youth, along with the coordination and other movements that emerged from the uprising, not to mention the participation of political forces with different names.

Emphasis must be placed on the need for full awareness of the legitimacy of demonstrations and the duty to protect and not prevent them in a regime that wanted to renounce dictatorship and choose democracy. We have seen a development in this regard, although it is required to expand it further, from the security side, and it is in the recent gatherings that a certain percentage of protection is provided for the demonstrators and the organization of standing in the streets for large gatherings in some areas. Nevertheless, it requires demonstrators and others not to exploit this movement in favor of private and narrow issues, but rather to maintain peace and avoid friction with the security forces because of the sabotage that is likely to occur as a result of large gatherings that require effective and comprehensive organization so that the demonstrations represent that democratic language that is understood from the street to the concerned authorities, through the unity of slogans and chants, in line with the event and the purpose of the demonstrations.



A photo from AIA website

The diversity of protest events in different places, such as the one that took place in Baghdad, indicates the possibility of organizing diverse, large and broad protest activities with common goals that are prepared in a civilized manner, with the importance of coordination between the various protesting gatherings and that the usurped rights be the unifying factor for action. In the case of the result, as experience says, the influential political forces did not revise their positions or did not reform their policies, and they do not respond to the demands of the street except with widespread public pressure, so the right to repeat the demonstrations must be guaranteed.

-Consistent with the aforementioned, hope for the correct construction remains a motivator, as the Hammurabi Organization noticed the importance of time in democratic empowerment, which is conditioned on popular awareness, through the launch of demonstrations rejecting the nomination of (Engineer Muhammad Shia' al-Sudani) for the position of prime minister on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, in front of his house in Baghdad. Dozens also demonstrated in front of Mr. Al-Sudani's office in Al-Shaab area - Al-Tijjar neighborhood - Central Market Street, and as a result, an army force deployed in front of his house. In the same context, the coordination framework announced, officially, the selection of Al-Sudani as a candidate for prime minister, during a meeting described as holding in a positive atmosphere. Mr. Muhammad Shia al-Sudani is one of the leaders of the Islamic Dawa Party and managed several ministries in successive governments. He was nominated by Mr. Nuri al-Maliki to head the new government, noting that he established a party he heads called the Euphrates Movement on the basis of a Shiite-allied electoral list. Later, amid tight security measures, a number of demonstrators flocked, on Saturday, July 30, 2022, to Tahrir Square in the center of the capital, Baghdad, in preparation for the upcoming demonstrations, in protest against the nomination of (Muhammad Shia al-Sudani) to head the government, as a security source reported that the demonstrators had arrived at the gate of the Green Zone from the side of the Ministry of Planning after they were able to cross the concrete barriers on the Jumhuriya Bridge. In the end, the demonstrators managed to enter the Parliament building and declared an open sit-in inside Parliament. Accordingly, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (Mustafa Al-Kazemi) directed the security forces to protect the demonstrators, calling on the demonstrators to adhere to peace in their movement and not to escalate, and to adhere to the directives of the security forces whose goal is to protect them and protect official institutions.

-The next day, the Organizing Committee for Supporting Legitimacy and Preserving State Institutions, emanating from the coordination framework, called on Sunday, July 31, 2022, to demonstrate on Monday, August 1, 2022, at the vicinity of the Green Zone. In a statement, the committee stated, "We call on our Iraqi people, with all their sects and their tribal, academic, and cultural activities, to rise up to demonstrate peacefully to defend their state, whose foundations have been proven by the blood of thousands of martyrs, in the face of dictatorial tyranny, occupation, sectarianism, and ISIS terrorism and the future of their children, which the Iraqi Hashed Forces and its security forces were keen to guarantee, especially after the recent developments that

warn of planning a suspicious coup, hijacking the state, canceling its legitimacy, insulting its constitutional institutions and canceling the democratic process in it." The organizing committee also added, "Be on the covenant and the promise, and there is no humiliation from us." Indeed, the next day, the Hammurabi Organization monitored friction and beating by some members of the law enforcement forces against the coordination framework demonstrators near the Al-Muaal-laq Bridge in Baghdad.

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-In the same context of the demonstrations, supporters of the Sadrist movement stormed, on the morning of Saturday, July 30, 2022, the Green Zone and the building of the Iraqi Parliament, and declared from there an open sit-in under the dome of Parliament until meeting their demands for the formation of the new government by the leader of the movement, Muqtada al-Sadr.



Pictures from the Al-Jazeera

It is noteworthy that the Hashed Defense Forces include Shiite fighters and are linked to the Iraqi Ministry of Defense, but it is not affiliated with the "Popular Hashed Authority". The Hashed Defense provides support and assistance to the Iraqi forces in fighting the remnants of the terrorist organization "ISIS", in addition to providing protection for some areas. On Tuesday, August 8, 2022, a source in the committee supervising the sit-ins of the supporters of the Sadrist movement in Parliament stated to one of our monitors in the organization that special instructions for women's participation in the sit-in had been issued, stating that "women can demonstrate or join demonstrations at the parliament gate during daylight hours only, and they are not allowed to sleep or stay late at night, for the sake of their safety." Al-Sadr's office stated that "the withdrawal of the sit-down will be from the parliament hall and not from the building, and the sit-in demonstrators must continue to be present inside all the corridors of the parliament building without any withdrawal," and that "there are instructions that will be issued during the coming hours by (Muhammad Salih al-Iraqi), Minister of al-Sadr, including the places that the sit-in will take place in front of them and they are not specified, except that they are inside the Green Zone. He added, "The sit-in is open and continuous, and there are no signs of ending it and withdrawing from the Green Zone, and that the evacuation of the parliament building from the sit-ins came to preserve public property, and the sit-in will be outside the parliament building." Mr. Saleh Muhammad al-Iraqi, nicknamed (Minister of the Leader), who is close to the leader of the Sadrist movement, said in a tweet on Twitter, addressing the sit-in in the parliament building, "evacuating the building and transferring the sit-in in front of and around the parliament and its approaches within a maximum period of (72) hours from the date of this publication," and he continued, "If there are other places in front of which the sit-in should be held, then instructions will come to you accordingly," stressing that "the continuity of the sit-in is very important to fulfill your demands, which we will inform you of later, so the sit-in must be organized in the form of meals, with the momentum of numbers remaining at specific times."

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization believes that this political tension and power struggle led to human rights violations, blockage of main streets, and traffic jams, which generated negative repercussions on the psyche, mood and interests of the Iraqi citizen as well as his confidence in ensuring stability and security in the capital, Baghdad is hesitated.

On the other hand, the Hammurabi Organization appreciates the efforts of the United Nations Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) for its support for human rights files and the promotion of civil and political freedoms. On Wednesday, July 27, 2022, in an official statement, it affirmed that peaceful demonstration is essential to democracy, pointing to the importance of respecting state institutions and preserving public and private property. The mission also stressed the need for peaceful demonstrations to continue and compliance with the law, and this coincided with the withdrawal of demonstrators from the Parliament building and the Green Zone, which they entered earlier, in response to the call of the leader of the Sadrist movement, Mr. (Muqtada al-Sadr), the demonstrators to return to their homes.

- The organization noted in the Great Celebrations Square in the Green Zone in the center of the capital, Baghdad, on Friday, August 5, 2022, the establishment of a unified prayer, which brought together thousands of supporters of the Sadrist movement from a number of governorates of the Middle Euphrates, in response to an invitation from Mr. Muqtada al-Sadr, and the Central Committee of the "Revolution Ashura" had announced a day before that: the completion of the logistical and technical preparations for the organization of unified prayer. The Baghdad Operations Commander, Lieutenant General (Ahmed Salim) chaired an expanded security meeting attended by the leaders of the advanced headquarters on both sides of Karkh and Al-Rusafa, the commanders of the divisions and the directors of the security services operating within the Sector of Command Responsibility. The meeting witnessed a discussion of the security plan for securing the necessary protection for the worshippers. Sadr City, east of Baghdad, witnessed, in the middle of last July, a major unified prayer that extended from Al-Falah Street to the Al-Sadda, in which more than two and a half million people participated, according to unofficial estimates. At the same time, a demonstration took place from Al-Nisour Square in central Baghdad under strict security measures and partial blockages of roads, chanting "Down with the regime and No No to all the parties". In the same context, the organizing committee of the demonstration said in a statement, "The leaders, movements, and coordinators of Tishreen are honored to invite you to attend the Friday demonstration to turn the equation around on Friday, August 5, 2022, in Al-Nisour Square, at five o'clock in the evening, to confirm Tishreen's demands to dissolve parliament and hold the corrupt accountable."

- As a continuation of the repercussions of the political file, the organization monitored the launch of a mass demonstration on Wednesday, September 28, 2022, in Tahrir Square in the center of the capital, Baghdad, in protest against the House of Representatives that held a session witnessed the renewal of confidence in the Speaker of the Council (Muhammad Al-Halbousi) and the selection of (Mohsen Al-Mandalawi) as First Vice-President. There

was friction between the demonstrators and the security forces, which led to the injury of (122) security personnel, including four officers, and 11 demonstrators, according to news agencies. Late on the same day, the forces began to intensify their deployment in the vicinity of the Green Zone and closed the Al-Sinak and Al-Jumhuriya bridges leading to the Green Zone with concrete barriers. Military forces also deployed at a number of intersections and bridges east of the capital, Baghdad, specifically at (the entrance to Sadr City, the municipalities area, the army channel, Muzaffar Square, the intersection of Ur neighborhood and the Bunuk), with one outlet opened for movement. Iraqi security sources stated that the main roads in Baghdad were closed as part of a strict security plan, and explained that "the security plan for securing possible demonstrations and the parliament session entered into force," and "Baghdad was divided into three sections, as more than (70%) of the roads and bridges were out of service, in addition to - closing the Green Zone completely and the main entrances to the capital."

- In conjunction with the third anniversary of the start of the October 2019 protests, the Hammurabi Organization followed the events directly, in an attempt to monitor and document the events that may accompany the expected events. On the morning of Saturday, October 1, 2022, mass demonstrations took place in the center of the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, to commemorate this anniversary, as the protesters raised a number of demands, the same as those raised in 2019, except that this year witnessed clear participation by supporters of the Sadrist movement, who raised the well-known slogans of the movement and most of them wore "black clothes ."



photos from aljazeera



According to security sources, "the security forces fired tear gas at the demonstrators to try to disperse them on Al-Jumhuriya Bridge in central Baghdad." He added, "Seven new cases of suffocation as a result of tear gas were recorded," noting that "the outcome of suffocation cases as a result of smoke and stones was ten people." At the same time, the demonstrators in Tahrir Square managed to remove the Iron Gate that was placed by the

Baghdad Operations Command at the beginning of the Jumhuriya Bridge as a first barrier preventing them from advancing toward the Green Zone. The source added, "The demonstrators also threw the iron columns of the gate into the Tigris River," the source added, explaining that "after this step, they crossed the first blocking line of the bridge, and are preparing to cross the rest of the lines towards the Green Zone, while some of them threw stones at the security forces." For his part, a security source said, "The law enforcement forces withdrew from the first checkpoint on the Jumhuriya Bridge and headed to the middle of the bridge, while demonstrators remained at the gates of the aforementioned checkpoint".

"It can be said that, if all these events testified to anything, they testify to the improvement of Iraqi awareness of the requirements of democracy on two levels, the authorities that avoided prevention and deterrence with weapons on the one hand, and the popular movement that raised its voice and invaded peacefully with the aim of obtaining their violated rights represented in the right to the homeland, their individual rights and the right of the state to be governed by those who respect it, as the demonstrators chanted, from the other hand. This is considered a positive act to empower politicians in democratic work as one of the general rights of Iraqis. The demonstrations are a healthy condition in a country where democracy is still new, but it is required to be without sabotage events.

Unemployment and poverty

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights is closely following the economic file. Iraq possesses huge natural resources such as oil, gas, phosphates, sulfur, and unexploited agricultural lands. It owns the fourth global oil reserves and the second in the Arab world. As the World Gold Council announced, on Sunday, February 6, 2022, Iraq advanced one place in the table of the world's most precious metal reserves. According to the latest table published by the Council in February 2022, "Iraq advanced one place to reach the position (38) out of (100) countries listed in the table with the largest reserves of gold after a decline in Libya's ranking in the table," noting that "Iraq ranked fourth in the Arab world after all of Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Lebanon." And he added, "Iraq maintained its possession of gold unchanged, bringing its possession of gold to (96.4) tons, which represents (8.8%) of the rest of its other reserves, but despite all of this, it is still nearly (40%) of its population under the poverty line.

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“Iraq maintained its possession of gold unchanged, bringing its possession of gold to (96.4) tons, which represents (8.8%) of the rest of its other reserves, but despite all of this, it is still nearly (40%) of its population under the poverty line. As for the unemployment rate among young people, it reached nearly 30%, and this is a very worrying matter, especially the large amount of corruption that the country suffers from, which has reached staggering records. The three previous governments took away the pension rights of citizens and did not make any increases on them. Rather, some of them were completely withheld (they were zeroed out), and some of them were left with less than (20%) of their original salaries, as is the case with the previous ministers, where since 2015 their salaries have been affected in an unbelievable way and under the pretext of paying the salaries of the Popular Hashed during the liberation of Iraq from the ISIS invasion. But at the same time, they abused the Retirement Law and manipulated it with the aim of harming the acquired rights of those who sacrificed their lives and their children in serving the country in the worst security conditions in Iraq, especially since some of them are considered politically dismissed, as their rights were violated when the ministers were considered ordinary employees, and this is inconsistent with all international laws and norms that consider the position of the minister a political mandate and not a purely functional position. The inclusion of this concept in the "Unified Retirement Law" within Cabinet Resolution No. (333) is considered ignorance of international laws, and all former ministers who became out of power were negatively affected by it. Behaviors that violate rights are part of the mentality of politicians in Iraq, whereupon their accession to power they consider the law as a means of establishing more domination over the necks and livelihoods of people to impose influence as they wish. As for what they call "legal amendments", they achieve them automatically without any awareness that the laws and public service in their full true meaning are for the sake of regulating the preservation of citizen's rights, and expanding the numbers of those who must be above the poverty line, and not for the sake of more domination, aggression, a sense of the need for revenge, and the implementation of a violation of their rights as if they (the authorities) are loyal and reformers of the people, while the truth is, as we have seen above. The enormous capabilities that Iraq possesses, economically and humanly, are being wasted in private political bargaining without any regard for the interests of the country and the people, starting with the family in which violence is exacerbating, passing through all segments of society and the retirees, in addition to the survival of the weak national security and the lack of border security to prevent trespassers on Iraq in some border areas.

-Without any doubt, all these flagrant violations against the people are prompting people to demonstrate and protest because of the poor distribution of wealth and the corruption of successive administrations ruling the country who overthrow even the rights of the weakest segments of society, such as those who need a helping hand from all institutions in the country, which caused the rise of dozens of people with special needs (the deaf, dumb, and blind), on Sunday, March 6, 2022, demonstrated and blocked the road near the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs within Al-Waziriya district in Baghdad,

demanding the dismissal of the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Labor (Abeer Chalabi) and an improvement in their income level.

-The organization monitored the protest of dozens of taxi drivers in front of the Sulaymaniyah Governorate building on Sunday, April 3, 2022, expressing their rejection of the increase in gasoline prices in the Kurdistan region. Drivers tried to close the main road linking Sulaymaniyah - Kirkuk, but the security forces did not allow them to do so. In front of the governorate building, they demanded a reduction in gasoline prices, and (3) drivers representing all drivers met with the governor and presented their demands directly.

-In Baghdad, the top three graduate students organized demonstrations on May 29, 2022, in front of the Ministry of Finance building, calling on the Iraqi government to implement Law No. 67 and appoint them to permanent staffing. On a subsequent occasion within the framework of cooperation between local governments and citizens, the Deputy Governor of Dhi Qar (Rafie Al-Shami) announced on Thursday, June 16, 2022, that the most prominent demands of the demonstrators in the province are appointments, indicating that the province has addressed Parliament and the federal government to implement these demands, including the allocation of (27) thousand job degrees for the people of the province, commenting on the demonstrations that took place in the district center of Nasiriyah, as graduates and free-jobs workers closed a number of government departments, demanding job opportunities. Al-Shami also confirmed that part of the demonstrators' demands is related to approving the general budget while meeting the other part of it falls within the local government's responsibility. According to figures from the Iraqi Ministry of Planning, the poverty rate in Dhi Qar is (49%), and the governorate ranks second in poverty after Al-Muthanna Governorate, in which the poverty rate reaches (50%), and more than half of the population of Dhi Qar, whose number is more than two million and (130) thousand people, suffers unemployed.

-In Baghdad, dozens of postgraduate and bachelor's graduates in health and medical professions and faculties of veterinary medicine demonstrated, on Tuesday, June 28, 2022, in front of the Green Zone and near the Ministry of Planning to demand their appointment, preempting a cabinet session headed by Al-Kazemi and pressing for decisions that serve their demands.

-In Maysan, southern Iraq, on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, the organization monitored clashes and gunfire between demonstrators who surrounded the headquarters of the Petrogyna oil company, demanding the appointment, and security forces in the province. The source also indicated that other clashes took place between demonstrators and security forces in front of the doors of other oil companies in the Al-Kahla district. Basra also witnessed the launch of an angry demonstration, on Monday, August 8, 2022, at the intersection of Kut al-Hajjaj, in the center of the province, to protest the power outages, water salinity, the absence of services and the spread of unemployment, as the southern governorates are witnessing a complete power outage for the third time in a week. Iraqi electricity had announced earlier a state of general alert in the face of the heat wave in anticipation of an increase in demand or the occurrence of malfunctions.

-On the other hand, Hammurabi indicates and encourages some governmental solutions and decisions that would raise the standard of living of

the individual, as the Trade Bank of Iraq decided, on Monday, August 15, 2022, to reduce the interest on loans for employees whose salaries are settled with it, as the interest on personal loans was reduced from (8%) to (5%) for employees whose salaries are settled with this bank, to include all loans granted from the date of July 1, 2022. The bank decided, "to cancel the guarantor requirement (for permanent staffing employees only) for loans whose value reaches up to (15) million dinars," and continued, "As for loans granted before this date, the remainder of the loan will be calculated according to the current reduced rate (5%), while maintaining the condition of the guarantor. In the same context, the Ministry of Commerce announced, on Saturday, February 6, 2022, a new project to reduce the prices of flour in the local market by benefiting from the quantities of flour (water growth) in government mills. The Minister of Commerce (Alaa Al-Jubouri) said in a statement that "there are technical committees that were formed for the purpose of studying the project and benefiting from the quantities of flour in the mills, for the purpose of selling them in the local market and the owners of bakeries and ovens." He added that "this comes to contribute to reducing the prices of flour in the Local markets", which witnessed a relative rise due to the high prices of wheat in the global market and the dependence of the local market on what it receives from foreign origins and neighboring countries." He stressed, "These measures come within the ministry's strategy to reduce food prices in the local market, in addition to providing all items." The minister added, "There are quantities of flour that exist as water growth in government mills, and we will work to exploit them and include them in the local market to contribute to reducing prices, as well as controlling the market movement by benefiting from these quantities to be an aid to citizens and the owners of bakeries and bakeries in obtaining them through the local markets." He indicated that "the reports of the technical committees formed by the ministry stressed the importance of benefiting from these quantities of flour that are available in government mills, for the purpose of selling them in the local market at competitive prices that are much lower than the prevailing prices in the market, which are imported from foreign origins and from neighboring countries." He pointed out that "this project precedes the large economic project in which the private sector contributes to supplying the local market with white flour and relying on the private sector for large imports that cover the needs of the local market.

He explained, "The ministry's action in this aspect is to urge the private sector to work on this large project, which was approved by the Ministerial Council for the Economy, in addition to providing flour well in the local markets and preventing price increases by competing with the prices in which the private sector operates through Imports from neighboring countries.

The organization also followed the government's measures to combat beggary, which is considered an uncivilized phenomenon and gives an unfavorable image to the country, in addition to the fact that begging is led by gangs and mafias whose aim is illegal profit and not because of poverty. On Friday, April 22, 2022, the Director of the Baghdad Rescue Department, Major General (Abdul Karim Al-Gharawi), directed the Karkh and Al-Rusafa districts to arrest beggars and hand them over to the relevant authorities. Later, the Baghdad Rescue Police Directorate announced, on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, the continuation of its campaign to reduce the phenomenon of begging

in the capital, Baghdad. The Directorate stated in a statement that, under the direction of the Undersecretary for Police Affairs and under the direct supervision of the Director of Baghdad Police Rescue, Major General (Sabah Abdul Hassan Jaafar Al-Rubaie), "Rescue patrols are continuing to implement security practices to limit the spread of the phenomenon of begging throughout the regions of the capital, Baghdad. The patrols were directed By arresting beggars around the clock, many of them were arrested, and the campaign continues until these negative phenomena are reduced." Note that these measures are not enough on their own if the problem is not addressed from its real basis represented in destitution and widespread poverty among needy families, Syrian refugees and others. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs must provide economic support and put all the ministries concerned with the sources of the economy, such as oil, trade and of course finance, and place them before a cooperative responsible for the purpose of providing financial aid and resolving the issue of begging by a dignified and peaceful solution on the two important levels of living and housing as their most basic human rights.

Drought, change and climatic conditions

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights looks with concern at the phenomenon of global warming that the world in general and Iraq, in particular, suffers from. The issue of drought and the decline of water levels in the Tigris and Euphrates basins aroused wide governmental and popular concern because of its negative repercussions on the level of agricultural and animal production in the country and thus negatively affects living life, and on the other hand it may constitute a demographic danger in the event of migration from the countryside to the city. After the great decline in the water and the lack of rain during the last winter season, drought began to ravage important irrigated lakes and rivers in Diyala Governorate, including Lake Hamrin and the Great Diyala River, where the director of Al-Saadiya district (Ahmed Al-Zarkoshi) said, "The so-called (Lake Hamrin) It no longer exists, and the remaining water in the province is only in the Diyala River." According to estimates, the water storage of Lake Hamrin was about two billion and (400) million cubic meters of water. Al-Zarkoshi pointed out that "the most affected by the drying up of this lake are the areas south of Saadia, such as (Al-Muqdadiya, Baquba, and Baladruz district), and other agricultural areas. Many areas and villages in the north of Dhi Qar Governorate also witnessed a terrible crisis represented by the scarcity of water, which destroyed their agriculture and animals, while forcing many residents of these areas to migrate out of the governorate towards the areas of the middle Euphrates. One of the notables of the village of Al-Aboud Al-Batoush and the village of Al-Aboud Al-Bariz mentioned that the residents of (76) villages in Sayed Dakhil in Dhi Qar were forced to migrate, and he also stated that their voices reached the officials, but there is misleading from the officials in the governorate. In the Diyala Governorate, the city of Orange, on Monday, July 11, 2022, a government official in the governorate sounded the alarm that the governorate's most famous orchards are about to perish. The District Commissioner of Baquba District (Abdullah al-Hayali) said, "The situation of

the orchards of the Diyala River Basin within the Baqubah district is in a very critical condition," and it entered a very dangerous phase, especially since most of them did not get any water since (50) days, despite entering the height of summer and rising temperatures to (50) Celsius." In an initiative by the environmental activist (Ahmed Al-Saadi) to shed light on the wave of drought facing the marshes, he printed A 50-meter-long photograph, "The Hashtags of the Marshes, Crying for Help", on the football field in the district of Al-Mushrah, close to the eastern marshes. Journalist (Mahdi Al-Saadi) says that Ahmed brought the skulls of buffaloes that died due to drought, and the interesting thing is that his tears fell as soon as he caught these skulls. and began crying loudly in a "marsh affiliation" that is difficult to explain. Al-Saadi hopes that the hashtag will be included in the Guinness Book of Records in an attempt to shed light on the problem of drought in the marshes crying out for help. Al-Saadi chose the area of the Al-Mushrah because it is the stronghold of his fathers and grandfathers, and it lives in harsh environmental conditions as a result of the drought that struck the East marshes and caused the displacement of hundreds of families from it. The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization proposes holding an emergency conference to address water scarcity and reduce waste despite the existence of this scarcity.

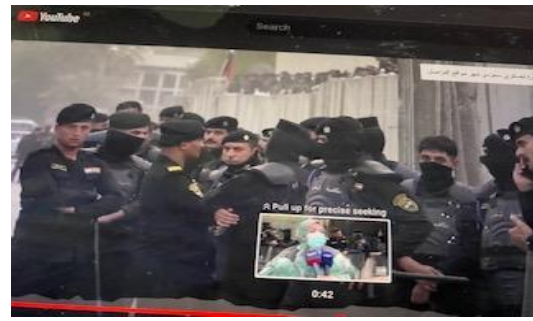
• External aggressions

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization stands with the decisions of the United Nations and the Security Council regarding the issue of non-interference in the internal affairs of states and aggression against them as a violation of national sovereignty, and the consequences of that on the Turkish relationships with Iraq. This sparked waves of widespread popular resentment and anger, for example, but not limited to: - Protests against the Turkish bombing of the (Barkh) summer resort in the Zakho district of Dohuk Governorate, which killed dozens of martyrs and wounded.

On Wednesday, July 20, 2022, angry demonstrators closed the Turkish visa issuance office in Najaf and lowered the Turkish flag from it. On the next day, a clash took place in central Baghdad between security forces and angry protesters in front of the Turkish embassy building in central Baghdad. The clash resulted in eight injuries on both sides and two police vehicles were damaged, while the protesters raised the Iraqi flag over the gate of the Turkish embassy.



Bombing in Dohuk, and Iraqi demonstrators in front of the Turkish embassy are calling for severing relations with it, and the security forces are protecting the Turkish embassy



-Later, on Saturday, July 23, 2022, the security forces in Erbil prevented many activists, politicians, and citizens from participating in the vigil against the Turkish attacks on northern Iraq, as they arrested three activists among the demonstrators.

-The bombing of Erbil and Baghdad airports with missiles and drones, represents a terrorist act that violates Iraqi security and sovereignty. The Hammurabi Organization calls on the security services to uncover the perpetrators and those behind these terrorist operations and bring them to justice.

•The popular movement in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq

The popular demonstrations and protests that took place in Iraq were not limited to the central and southern regions, as the Hammurabi Organization followed the popular movement of the Kurds in the region, which is a popular right guaranteed by all international laws, covenants, national constitutions and the law, and it is not confined to a specific region or a specific people. Wherever people see injustice, negligence and violation of their rights and freedoms by their rulers, there must be reactions commensurate with the scale of the violations. Large demonstrations broke out in the famous (Mawlawi) Street in the center of Sulaymaniyah Governorate on Saturday, August 6, 2022.

The head of the New Generation Movement (Shaswar Abd al-Wahed) called for them, calling for changes in the system of government and in the mechanisms used in managing governance in the Kurdistan region, while others called for storming the region's parliament building, similar to the scenario of the Sadrist movement that stormed the Iraqi parliament in Baghdad and announced an opened sit-in until the demands of the

movement's leader, Muqtada al-Sadr, are fulfilled. As a result, the security forces deployed extensively in the city center before the start of the demonstration, and after the demonstrators gathered, they dispersed them using tear gas, and prevented the media from reaching the place of the demonstration, as well as preventing citizens from using mobile phones, even if it was to make a call, as anyone is using his phone is arrested immediately. The shops on the street closed their doors after the start of the demonstration. The next day, the head of the Kurdish New Generation bloc, Sarwa Abdul Wahed, stated, "Yesterday's demonstrations in Sulaymaniyah were peaceful popular demonstrations, like others that take place in the streets of Baghdad, demanding services and an adjustment to the economic situation." She added, "The authorities in the region suppressed the demonstrations".



In the photo here, the security forces confront the demonstration in Sulaymaniyah and used tear gas and rubber bullets (The Farenciya Photo 24)

Although the calls were for peaceful protest,” noting that “more than (600) detainees were arrested by the security forces in the region in all cities of the region,” and Abdel Wahed indicated that “the demonstrations in the region will continue until the demands of the people are met in Kurdistan region,” pointing out that “what happened is evidence of the power parties in the region’s fear of the people’s voice.” Among the detainees were parliamentarians, journalists, and activists. The Hammurabi Organization notes the undermining of democracy in Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and the rest of the provinces of the region, and calls on the authorities to stop violating the right to demonstrate and refrain from determining the freedoms for which more and more complaints are increasing. The demonstration is one of the constitutional rights and every citizen has the right to enjoy all his rights as a human being and preserve his dignity without any fragmentation or prejudice to it. We call on the authorities in the Kurdistan Region to adopt an approach of respecting public freedoms and free expression as well as private individual freedoms in the implementation of the Iraqi commitments to Constitutional and international, bearing in mind that the Kurdistan Region has announced a five-year plan to address human rights issues in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

The economic problem

The Iraqi government headed by Al-Kazemi was unable to meet the demands of the Iraqis put forward by the protesters. In Erbil, the situation is likened to a

recurring collapse of the social contract in all parts of Iraq, including in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. The best evidence for this is that there are continuous violations and a clear threat to human rights, which is not new, and we have witnessed some of its incidents through the existing targeting against women and children, as well as against the actors and persons involved in claiming and defending human rights. The population of Kurdistan is about (6) million and (33) thousand people, according to the estimates of the authorities in the region, of whom (1.2) million are government employees, and the region needs (895) billion dinars (614) million dollars per month to distribute salaries, i.e. about (10 trillion and 740 billion dinars) (7 billion and 368 million dollars) annually. From the beginning of 2022 until the current month of May, employees received (3) salaries in Erbil and Dohuk, while employees in Sulaymaniyah, Halabja and Kermian governorates received only two salaries out of (5).

Note that the Kurdistan Region of Iraq owns (3) sources of public revenues: its share of the federal general budget, revenues from the sale of oil, and non-oil revenues from taxes, fees and customs fees.

The Hammurabi Organization developed its vision for the economic reform process in Iraq, as it identified the negative aspects that afflict the economic side during the year 2022, noting that these problems are not born of their time; Rather, they are a collection of accumulations of the past twenty years in Iraq in general and in the region in particular after more than (32) years of the international intervention and the imposition of preventing the intervention of the previous regime after latitude (36). They have not been addressed or resolved in accordance with what the advancement process and economic development require. We can not make any progress or step towards economic reform unless we find appropriate solutions to these problems and crises in a scientific, real and serious manner. The economic problems in Iraq lie in these aspects mentioned below:

The corruption that eats this economy with more than one head, including; political, administrative and financial, and has led to the loss of billions of hard currenc.

The reluctance of projects that were placed on the list of annual budgets as a result of weak government monitoring and the lack of the government's development budget necessary to manage development operations.

Extensive import schemes have extorted public budgets and disrupted, to a large extent, the advancement of national industries and services, and agricultural programs.

Unemployment has been exacerbated at large rates, especially among educated youth who have completed their studies in Iraqi institutes and universities, where waiting still governs obtaining government jobs, far from thinking of adopting projects of their own.

Unemployment related to the economic aspect is witnessed by graduates of agricultural institutes and colleges, including agricultural engineers, veterinarians, and agricultural specializations in horticultural operations and field crops.

The water scarcity that struck Iraq led to the spread of drought and the receding of agricultural land, is due to two main reasons. The natural reason

that led to the decline in the amounts of rain, and the second because of the Turkish and Iranian measures in dealing with rivers and tributaries emanating from them, which led to a severe decrease in surface water especially in the south of Iraq, where scarcity struck the Iraqi marshes and led to an increase in the pace of economic migration towards Iraqi cities and the formation of poverty belts around them, which brought more crimes and deviations that poverty itself creates.

Lack of capacity and poor performance of government officials in charge of managing the Iraqi economy so far, there is no unified plan to promote sustainable development on the platform of the government with its three institutions, the Presidency of the Republic, the Council of Ministers and the Parliament, and if it exists, such as the one related to the advancement of women, is also stillborn due to the lack of the necessary mechanisms such as a ministry or council to implement it, or any mechanism that has the required financial competence. Smuggling phenomena of an economic nature across land and sea borders and even through airports caused a huge waste of public money.

The regional and international pressures that the Iraqi economy is exposed to by making Iraq a mere receiver of imported goods on the one hand, and an arena for the liquidation of their opponents on the other hand.



According to what the Turkish authorities say, the Turkish army is leading a military operation against the "PKK" organization stationed in northern Iraq – Getty

This has led to the cessation of many local projects because they cannot compete with these goods in terms of prices and quality, in addition to the poor security conditions due to the interventions of neighboring countries in the affairs of Iraq, including armed intervention, which prevents the population from staying in their areas and investing in their lands and livestock, as is the case in the Kurdistan Region, along the border strip with thousands of kilometers inside Iraqi territory on the Turkish and Iranian borders adjacent to Iraq. Hammurabi for Human Rights monitored that they have become battlefields for neighboring countries principally, "against their opponents," and as a result, it is the Iraqi people who pay the losses, whether in lives or money, the price of the military plans illegally implemented on Iraqi lands in front of the eyes and ears of the ruling authorities, wasting the most basic rights of thousands of citizens in a safe and dignified life due to the lack of security. An example of this is what also happened in the summer resort in Zakho, Dohuk Governorate, as a result of the Turkish bombing of the aforementioned tourist facility. In a statement to the Chief of Staff of the Iraqi Army in July 2022, he confirmed that the number of points of the Turkish army

in the year 2021 was (40) points, and at the beginning of 2022 it reached (90) points, and today there are (100) points inside the territory of Iraq, a few distances from the areas of Zakho Amadiyah and Dohuk. The source is the London-Arabic website.

Therefore, we call on the Iraqi authorities in the region and in Baghdad to intensify diplomatic efforts, to carry out their security responsibilities, and not to simplify these dangerous situations that have been violated by the most heinous means of Iraqi sovereignty, rights and freedoms since the beginning of the nineties of the last century. The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights calls for the removal of the arsenal of the Turkish forces imposing themselves on Iraqi soil freely. Hammurabi also calls on Turkey, in addition to respecting good neighborliness, to practice the language of dialogue and reconciliation, to respect the rights and freedoms of its citizens, to listen to their demands and satisfy them, and to restore them to their areas within the Turkish borders while ensuring their security and safety. Hammurabi also calls for the expulsion of the armed infiltrators of (PKK) in the event that they refuse to stop using weapons from within Iraqi territory.

Oil file

It is no secret to everyone that the economy of Iraq is a unilateral rentier economy based on the production and export of oil, and this constitutes an existing and continuous dilemma as long as it depends on one side. Countries with rentier economies constantly suffer from political and economic instability, and therefore the Hammurabi Organization urges the government to provide more support and facilities for the agricultural and industrial sectors and take care of the private sector.

- In line with the above proposal, the Ministry of Oil confirmed, in a statement on Thursday, August 4, 2022, that it is proceeding with plans to sustain and increase production and exports for the next five years. The First Vice President of the National Oil Company (SOMO) and the Executive Director (Hamid Younis) said during the meeting he chaired with the companies' officials; "The ministry and the company are continuing to implement the program prepared for this purpose, in cooperation with international contracting companies." In the same context and time, Mr. Hamed stressed that the country has promising production capabilities that qualify it to be one of the most important producers while pointing out that the global economic crisis and low oil prices have stalled plans to increase production. The Ministry and the company are continuing to implement the program designed to increase production and export, in cooperation with international contracting companies. On Saturday, December 10, 2022, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Planning for Technical Affairs (Maher Hammad Johan) announced that the draft general budget law for the year 2023 includes calculating the price of a barrel of oil between (65 to 75) dollars, with mechanisms in place to provide full protection for vulnerable and poor groups by providing basic commodities in the ration card. He quoted Johan saying that "Prime Minister Muhammad Shia al-Sudani assigned the Ministries of Planning and Finance to quickly prepare the general budget for the year 2023 and submit it within appropriate time periods to the House of Representatives." In exposing data and facts, the international oil expert and the former Iraqi Oil Minister (Issam Chalabi), on Thursday, December 8, 2022,

reported that Iraq has obtained more than one trillion and 310 billion dollars since 2003 until now from oil sales, as he criticized the imbalance in the administration of the state and the failure to provide services. He said that these huge sums were enough to build a developed country in all fields. Chalabi, regarding licensing rounds, said that the foreign companies that came out of the door returned from the window after 2003.

With all this revenue from wasted funds as a result of irresponsibility and the inability to lead and implement structural projects, Iraqis continue to demonstrate to obtain their usurped rights. Here are some examples:

A demonstration in Wasit for graduate students for the appointment with a contract and no more / A security source said, on Tuesday, May 31, 2022, they were assaulted, suppressed, and beaten, both women and men, as the source confirmed that "a demonstrator died and 21 of the lecturers who stormed the parliament building were injured." The source said, "The security forces clashed with the free lecturers who stormed the parliament building." The source / Al-Daa'i News May 31, 2022

On Thursday, December 8, 2022, a number of demonstrators in Nasiriyah closed Al-Nasr Bridge and the Al-Bahu intersection in the city center with burning tires. For his part, the Governor of Dhi Qar (Muhammad Hadi Al-Ghazi) prevented the use of live bullets to disperse the demonstrators, as he issued important and urgent directives to the new leadership of the governorate police related to dealing with protests and demonstrations in Dhi Qar in a professional and humane manner. The Minister of Interior (Abdul Amir Al-Shammari) had directed to replace Dhi Qar police chief, Lieutenant General (Saad Harbiyeh), and to appoint Brigadier General (Makki Shana) to replace him. In the Kurdistan Region, in addition to the bloody demonstrations, citizens suffer from delays in receiving salaries. Hammurabi reported from the Al-Jazeera that met Mr. Ridar Muhammad, he said: We receive one monthly salary every (50) days and more (Al-Jazeera).



Former Kurdish MP Ghaleb Muhammad Ali also said that "the misdistribution of oil imports and family and partisan control are among the causes of the salary crisis." He told Al-Jazeera Net that the region depends (85-90%) on oil imports, as it produces daily (500) thousand barrels, which constitute its revenues, one billion and 200 million dollars per month, according to current prices, at a time when the total salaries are about (600) million dollars. Ali

accuses the influential ruling parties in the region of acquiring (60%) of those revenues amounting to 14 billion and 400 million dollars annually, which causes an ongoing salary crisis affecting the Kurdistan economy and its employees.

Economist Idris Ramadan points out that a large part of the public sector employees in the region have moved to the private sector, which in turn suffers from many problems. He told Al-Jazeera Net, "The private sector does not accommodate the large numbers of employees; in addition to that it does not have qualifications that meet the desires of workers, including health insurance and social security." Ramadan concluded that the private sector in Kurdistan impedes the development process in the region as a result of the lack of a law that guarantees the rights of its workers

In light of the foregoing, the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization urges the authorities in the Kurdistan Region to correct the course and allow Iraqis, whether Kurdish or otherwise, to reside, invest, and contribute to reconstruction as citizens with rights and duties that require full respect, not as strangers.

Education reality

It is no secret that the education sector in Iraq suffers from chronic failures that included all educational levels from primary to university, even if some relative improvement has been achieved in this field, it is a perception that does not match the growing needs in it.

If it is necessary to elaborate, we refer to some of the observations indicated in the many monitoring reports recorded by our organization in this field.

The lack of buildings is still a clear challenge in all governorates of Iraq, so our organization recorded a painful picture of the students of Umm Al-Nakhil School in Dhi Qar on January 27, 2021, while they were sitting on the ground to take mid-year exams. The Hammurabi Organization commended His Excellency the Minister of Education, Ali Hamid al-Dulaimi, for directing the formation of an urgent investigation committee with the principal of Umm al-Nakhil School on some of the procedures followed during exams. Al-Dulaimi ordered the announcement of the results of the investigation within three days, stressing that there would be no negligence in holding accountable those who expose our students to danger or put them in positions that are not appropriate for the distinguished status of the Iraqi student in our souls and our work, while the report that the minister promised did not see the light. Rather, it came to the erection of a pavilion (condolences) in the district of Hamzah (Diwaniya) to fill the lack of buildings. More than that, it came to pass that the Federal Court of Cassation issued, on Sunday, September 4, 2022, a decision obliging the Minister of Education to pay an amount of (40) million dinars as compensation for the fall of a fan on the head of a female student in Najaf Governorate, in a precedent that is the first in Iraq, and the Najaf First Instance Court stated that, " Through the investigations conducted by the court, it was established that the defendant's followers (the table) of the Minister of Education, were responsible due to their failure to take sufficient

care to examine and seriously follow up all the school's facilities, including furniture and equipment within the school building. The student has reached 100 percent of her disability due to the fall of the fan in one of the classrooms," according to the lawsuit document".

The thing that needs a serious pause from the Ministry of Education is the acute shortage in the areas liberated from the ISIS invasion, which is still neglected despite promises to address the acute shortage in school buildings. This time, the appeal came from the legislative authority, appealing to the government to intervene. Al-Shammari, today, Sunday, September 11, 2022, appointed the Minister of Education to intervene and save the schools on the right side of Mosul from an educational disaster, with the approaching start of the new academic year (2022-2023).

What applies to buildings also applies to the shortage in the number of teachers, especially in areas far from the centers of large cities. The reason for this is the lack of appointments and the negative political influences that are based on crowding teachers into city centers and leaving the remote rural areas under the burden of this need, despite the promises of the Ministry of Education by appointing lecturers, which may fill that deficiency.

Despite the continuous claims and demonstrations of the free lecturers and the contract holders to appoint them to the permanent staff after contractual service that exceeded three years for some of them.

- On September 11, 2022, our organization monitored the death of a lecturer and the countless numbers of wounded lecturers in Baghdad as a result of being attacked with batons by riot police.

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored an important issue that needs real solutions, which is the dropout of pupils and students from schools, and this percentage is raising at large rates among females, especially in popular areas, due to the deteriorating living situation, as well as due to sectarian factors and social backwardness.

- On Wednesday, February 9, 2022, a school principal in Mahmoudiya filed a lawsuit against a 15-year-old student who "broke a class seat unintentionally." The police imprisoned the student in a prison in the Tobji area. A guardian of two female students attacked Hajar High School for Girls on Tuesday, March 15, 2022, in Dhi Qar, and violently assaulted its administration and teaching staff because of the failure in final exams of his two daughters.

- Incidents of assaults on school buildings were repeated. The Safi Al-Din Preparatory School for Boys building in the Ur district of Dhi Qar Governorate, on Tuesday, April 5, 2022, was subjected to a shooting incident by a student as a consequence of forming an investigative council and transferring him to another school.

The Hammurabi Organization praised the decision of the Director General of Education in Basra, Dr. Abdel-Hussein Salman Abdel-Hassan, on Thursday, April 21, 2022, to exempt the principal of the Salmiya School for Boys and

refer him for investigation, following the spread of a video confirming that he had beaten students, which contradicts the directives of the Ministry of Education and gives a bad impression of the educational process. It is our real responsibility to raise a good generation, and we will never allow these principles to be transgressed, and we are trustees of them. Hammurabi notes the transgression of the new constitution and Iraq's obligations in these violent cases.

One of the points recorded by our organization is the inability to supply textbooks despite the start of the academic year at the beginning of October 2022, and the occurrence of a state of confusion among students' parents, including their tendency to buy books from the private market, and the ministry printing the economics subject for the fifth grade of high school, the scientific branch, and then canceling the subject from the fifth scientific grade, what is the fate of the thousands of copies that were printed?? Among the ministry's decisions is to introduce the concept of affiliation to students of the finished grades, and this creates a state of confusion for the students and leaves them without real and realistic follow-up from the school, thus opening the way for thousands of students to go to the affiliation option and limit their exams to the mid-year exam only.

The university reality is also still suffering from serious obstacles that need radical solutions, which were mentioned in our previous report. They were represented by confusion in the ministerial decisions such as changing the university systems with every ministerial change affecting the Ministry of Education. It is exemplified by teaching that follows the annual system to a system that follows the courses, then canceling them and returning to the annual system promised by the current ministry, which leads to a state of confusion for teaching at the universities.

There is a very important point that must be stopped at, which is the incompatibility between the requirements of the labor market in opening graduate studies and preparing students and graduating in large numbers without receiving attention from officials or appointing them in their field of specialization.

Among the decisions that need to be reviewed is the injustice that affects students of supporting colleges such as Science and Arts, which are not accepted in government appointments, and about (10%) is allocated to them from the percentage of other colleges. These colleges witnessed reluctance from students, so the situation reached the Department of History in the College of Arts - University of Dhi Qar to suspend the study for the first stage because no student joined it.

Hammurabi also recorded the issue of clear discrimination between women and men in the process of not achieving the required equality by not allowing qualified university female professors to assume leadership positions in public and private universities and colleges (see the status of women in this report).

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored the failure of university professors to receive their financial allocations related to teaching



and supervising postgraduate students for previous years, despite the promises made by the Ministry earlier.

The Hammurabi Organization notes that no changes have been made in the university presidencies, and the situation has reached the point that they remain outside the legal age specified for them due to a serious and real lack of attention to this issue, which needs a serious and real pause to make others feel the real change and commitment to the law.

At the same time, the Hammurabi Organization supported the attempts of the Ministry of Higher Education to hold training workshops on combating violent extremism in cooperation with UNESCO on Tuesday, July 19, 2022, and the Director General of the Studies, Planning and Follow-up Department, Dr. Ihab Naji Abbas, stated in his speech that the Ministry of Education is working with organizations International organizations interested in eliminating extremism by organizing scientific courses and workshops to develop competent faculties to reduce this phenomenon and work to establish the foundations of communication, social peace and rejection of hatred. For his part, the Associate Director of the Program for Reducing Violent Extremism at UNESCO, Mr. Hammam Talal, indicated that UNESCO, through its cooperation with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, seeks to train a number of leaders in the universities of a number of Iraqi governorates on issues of critical thinking, media and information literacy to reduce violent extremism through education in Iraq.

The Hammurabi Organization also monitored, quoting a security source, on Tuesday, March 29, 2022, that the university professor specializing in chemistry at the University of Basra, Dr. Ahmed Yahya, was arrested because of his criticism of the security and political reality, following a lawsuit filed against him by the Basra police chief. We call on the official authorities to clarify the reasons behind the arrest. This is contrary to the standards of the Iraqi constitution, in addition to Iraq's international obligations, which together stipulate respect for freedom of expression, especially in educational circles that need to support the idea of infidel development among young people in order to acquire a spirit of analysis, criticism, and free opinion-making.

Among the incidents of assault on university cadres was the targeting of the house of the dean of the Faculty of Administration and Economics on Friday, May 6, 2022, with an explosive device, according to a security source stating that "unidentified persons placed a homemade bomb in front of the house of the Dean of the College of Administration and Economics, Dr. B.R., within the Baladiyat area."

The judiciary, prisons and detention centers

The judiciary file is no less important than the files dealt with in the report of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization because the judiciary represents a legal value and an independent third authority that cannot be dispensed with. Rather, it is relied upon to separate the legislative and executive powers with all objectivity and the fact that it is also an independent authority and represents a safety valve for the citizen in preserving his rights and gains approved by the Iraqi constitution of 2005.

The judiciary is exposed to many pressures, especially from political forces, as expressed by the head of the Supreme Judicial Council, Judge Faeq Zaidan, that the Judicial Council is subjected to many political pressures to influence its judicial decisions, and that it continues to repel these pressures and fortify against them. It is clear that there is a general structural problem that is still prevailing, trying to run the judiciary in accordance with its interests, and it is one of the most dangerous and painful phenomena that corrupt people cause by harnessing more capabilities in their favor. It is A clear touch on the independence and integrity of the judiciary.

One of the observations made by the Hammurabi Organization on the judiciary is the apparent delay in the procedures for the judicial settlement of many cases that require precedence in the settlement to put an end to the phenomena of rebellion against the law and to communicate the reality that the judiciary must bear its responsibilities in facing all the cases presented to it without delay or negligence. Some media outlets have revealed published security information about the presence of suspects in detention centers whose cases have not been resolved in the courts for more than the periods prescribed in this regard. It also requires responding to the demands of the families of the victims and the owners of the right to change the court that is looking into their cases to another court with fairness and justice.

Appeals reached the Hammurabi Organization through its monitors that it is widely rumored that some lawyers do not abide by the oath of justice, while they agree in cases in favor of citizens, at the same time they extend bridges of relationship with the accused and their representatives in these cases to benefit financially from both sides contrary to the honest moral custom on this legal duty that requires sincerity and integrity.

Among what awaits the judiciary is the reduction of some of the phenomena that constitute a major challenge to the judicial authority, which is confronting the phenomena of "clan warfare" and the clan retribution that is achieved by exploiting the citizen with exorbitant sums, and the large number of armaments among the clans represents a constant threat in societies where they dispense with the force of law by applying the law of force. which they made and consider as an alternative to the state. The most affected by these clan customs are women, as people deal in various ways and customs that limit their (women) equality in rights and freedoms, etc. and even exchange them sometimes as a commodity to advance the issues of what they call clan retribution between two clans. The law must not surrender to these measures but rather prosecute the perpetrators. This approach needs more judicial procedures in, and especially in, some governorates that are still prevailing, for example, but not exclusively in the governorates of Basra and Maysan, according to published information.

The difficult task in the court of the judiciary this time is what is known as the "theft of the century," despite the announcement by the Judicial Council that it is actively and continuously following up on what is known as the theft of the century of tax deposits in the Rafidain Bank, as well as the revelations of oil smuggling operations in Basra Governorate. The judiciary continued issuing arrest warrants and prosecuting those involved, as well as seizing property

belonging to them. However, these measures need to be implemented more broadly in order to fully control corruption and present the results to Iraqi public opinion.

The Hammurabi Organization calls for directives in the Judicial Council to reduce the phenomena of political, administrative and economic corruption that is killing the country in the construction process and allowing neighboring countries to attack other economic and vital facilities with the aim of preventing the establishment of security in sustainable development in Iraq, i.e. the facilities represented by the sovereignty of Iraq. Therefore, all of these abuses are unacceptable because they are flagrant violations by neighboring countries against Iraq, whether the air strike or complete control of Iraq's markets by preventing industry and agriculture and neglecting tourism are all goals to make Iraq a gain for the merchants of neighboring countries and defeat the local Iraqi production. This in itself represents a flagrant violation of Iraqi sovereignty.

Prisons and detention centers

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored the dire and extremely dangerous situation in Iraqi prisons during 2022. It seems, according to official statements and various media reports, that there is negligent overcrowding, political influence, torture, and unspeakable medical neglect in Iraqi prisons.

Among those parties that raised the issue of overcrowding, according to the Arab Al-Jadeed website, was the Parliamentary Committee for Human Rights, which called for the enactment of the "Alternative Sentences" law to reduce the number of prisoners, but Iraq's problem will remain the lack of accurate official statistics. However, there are conflicting numbers confirming that they are close to 100,000 prisoners distributed in the prisons of the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Defense, in addition to prisons owned by the security services such as the Intelligence, National Security and Counter-Terrorism Service, and the Popular Hashed Forces, amid continuing talk about secret and undeclared prisons that are spreading and holding thousands of detainees.

As for the head of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Arshad Al-Salhi, he described the reality of the prisons as not good and confirmed, according to his information, that there are "seventy thousand prisoners." He also confirmed that there are also partisan and political interferences in prisons, primarily in the issue of feeding and operating shops, and that companies dealing with these needs cannot be controlled due to political pressures that prevent any parliamentary or other intervention. Al-Salhi added that there is the influence of powerful parties inside prisons and their management and prison directors face exerted pressures, which adds to the suffering of prisoners.

The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights calls on the concerned authorities and the parliament, in particular, to start developing satisfactory solutions in which the dignity of the human being is respected, who, being in prison, atones for his legal transgressions or the crimes he committed. As a result, he is legally condemned, and deprived of exercising his freedoms, and his humanity is affected because of detention. It is not correct in any way to

torture him or treat him in a worse way inside prisons. Since Al-Arraf has ratified the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which was ratified by the United Nations on December 10, 1984, and entered into force on June 26, 1987, in accordance with Article 27 thereof. Iraq enacted a law on the accession of the Republic of Iraq to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment No. 30 of 2008.

Victims of torture and ill-treatment and degrading can file a complaint with the judiciary using this national law stemming from the international commitment that Iraq has committed to and legislated by a law published in the Official Gazette. Thus, the victim is compensated handsomely.

Health status

There have been no significant positive changes in the health and environmental services provided to Iraqi citizens, as the prevailing ministerial policies and plans have remained by the Iraqi Ministry of Health and its service departments. As health services are still fluctuating, weak and unable to advance the health and environmental reality of the country, and if statistical detail is necessary, we can refer to the following characteristics.

There is a shortage in the number of hospital beds compared to the number of patients, and this shortage exists now in the capital, Baghdad, and the governorates of Basra, Mosul, Dhi Qar, Maysan and Samawah. The Ministry of Health justifies this by the lack of financial allocations allocated to expand existing hospitals or to build new hospitals that can meet the ratio adopted by the World Health Organization in an equation known to those concerned in the field of health. The number of beds per capita in Iraqi hospitals has actually decreased between 1980 and 2017 from (1.9 beds for every (1,000) Iraqis, to (1.3) beds for every citizen, according to the World Bank. The reason for this is that the Iraqi government did not keep pace with this because of the population increase that occurred between 1960, when the population at that time was (7.28) million, reaching (39) million in 2017 and up to (40) million at the end of 2022.

The remote areas of the centers of large cities lack health centers that meet the first aid and treatment needs of the residents of those areas, and this lack mainly includes medical personnel, medicines and other supplies.

According to a field review conducted by the specialist monitor at the Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights, many of the free medicines given to hospitals sneak into the market to be sold or are replaced by outdated medicines, and therefore it is not recorded that the medicines that are dispensed to patients achieve positive results, which forces the patients' families to buy them from pharmacies, and most health centers far from city centers suffer from this situation.

The visits made by the Prime Minister, Muhammad Shia'a al-Sudani, to a number of hospitals, particularly the Kadhimiya Hospital, and in the memorandums submitted to him, especially from Nineveh Governorate, showed how financial and administrative corruption had infiltrated the health services sector.

Field studies on the reality of private clinics showed medicine has turned into a trade, and according to a field study conducted by the specialist monitor in the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, the total cost of a patient's

referral to the Doctors Street in the Al-Harithiya neighborhood in Baghdad costs a quarter of a million dinars between examination, x-rays, laboratories, and medicines that are dispensed.

It is learned from field control agencies that raided pharmacies that some of them do not adhere to the ethics of the profession. There is no security in terms of the price of medicines or the validity of the medicine in terms of its expiration date, knowing that many patients do not know how to read the expiration date. The disgusting thing is that many doctors refuse to dispense medicine except from specific pharmacies, because each doctor has a specific pharmacy, and there are commissions paid to them as a result of that. Medical waste and the way it is treated and disposed of in Iraq is still a cause of environmental pollution and the spread of many diseases, including the "Corona" virus.

The general medical reality in Iraq is in dire need of radical achievements that take into account the adoption of the preventive reality in general and not just curative measures.

Burning hospitals

It is necessary to mention some examples of burning hospitals, which represent a flagrant violation of the rights of patients, and even of public service facilities and according to what was reported by the Iraqi media, including Al-Sumaria News and Shafaq News, a fire broke out in Al-Hindiya Hospital in Karbala Governorate, inside the premature babies and the internal diseases wards, and it was limited to cases of suffocation as a result of smoke among patients and medical staff.

1. Extinguishing a fire in the Children's Hospital in Babil Governorate, on Thursday, March 24, 2022. The fire had broken out inside the main electrical system room in the Children's and Maternity Hospital in the center of Babil Governorate
2. A fire broke out inside the Royal Hospital in the city center of Sulaymaniyah, on the evening of Wednesday, June 1, 2022. The cause of the fire was a malfunction in the electricity generator located at the top of the building.
3. A fire broke out in the "Welfare" hospital in Bakhtiari district on Thursday, October 6, 2022; it was caused by the electrical generator installed on the roof of the hospital. As a result, it did not cause human injuries.

• Defective oversight

1. On Friday, February 11, 2022, Hammurabi's sources monitored the sewage stations threatening biodiversity in the Euphrates River. He also monitored many environmental problems and crimes in Dhi Qar, especially environmental pollutants such as sewage plants that flow into the Euphrates River without treatment, and which have attracted the attention of various relevant government agencies, pointing out that more than one lawsuit has been filed by the judge. Pointing out that "more than one lawsuit was filed by the environmental judge over the sewage networks, which were installed without treatment and affected biological diversification as well as affected the health, social and agricultural aspects in addition to the biological aspect because it

reduces dissolved oxygen in the water and thus throws large amounts of chemical waste in the water will biologically affect it.” Adding that “there are more than 10 sewage stations installed on the Euphrates River without treatment, and thus affected biodiversity, as well as public health in the city center of Al-Battha' district and in the Al-Shuyoukh market, in addition to sewage disposal stations in the regions of Al-Fuhd, Al-Manar and Al-Chibayish.” He added that “the drainage of water affected the birds and fish in the marshes, as well as other organisms, and also caused a high concentration of salts, especially in the summer, which affected the agricultural side.” And that “sanitary water drainage also affected the side health and public health and led to the emergence of many diseases, including skin diseases, thus there were priorities for environmental problems, foremost of which was the problem of water pollution.” Source / Iraqi News Agency.

2. The 25-year-old, Dunia Qais Abdul-Majeed Al-Samerrae, passed away during the birth of her twins, due to a medical error in a private hospital in Baghdad on May 25, 2022. Source / Al-Sharqiya.
3. 1. As a result of the attack of rabid dogs in Al-Alam district, east of Tikrit, a man and two of his children were injured near their home with various injuries. The father and his two sons were transferred to Tikrit Hospital to receive the necessary treatment, while the security authorities informed the residents to be careful and to report the whereabouts of the stray dogs in order to treat them and prevent them from attacking the citizens. The source / Shafaq News Agency, September 9, 2022. The Iraqi Ministry of Health had warned that the spread of stray dogs is a major reason for the increase in rabies cases. The Hammurabi Organization demands that municipal services abide by their duty to citizens.

Contractual defect

The director of Al-Zahra Hospital in Baghdad, Abbas Al-Husseini, told IQ NWES that a “contractual defect” stopped the operation of medical waste shredders, which are also called “mincing machine” in Iraqi hospitals, including the hospital he runs, and “as well as Ibn Al-Baladi Hospital” from the Al-Rusafa side in Baghdad, so the burning method is used. Al-Husseini explains, “The medical waste is placed in a tightly closed safety box, after calculating its weight, then it is burned inside the hospital itself and is never taken out, and it is dealt with caution.”

Untrained cadres

Hammurabi noted through various reports that there is a clear failure or lack of concern for the environment.

1. “The existing waste incinerators are either small in number, old or malfunctioning.
2. Not carrying out procedures for burying anatomical waste, and often just burning.
3. 3. The lack of a triple treatment system for liquid waste in most hospitals?

4. The lack or poor quality of the bags that must be provided to deal with various wastes, as well as the mechanism for dealing with them according to health and environmental standards.

According to the reports of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, there is a "lack of cutting and sterilization devices compared to the number of hospitals, insufficient training for staff on them, the lack of awareness methods about the mechanism of dealing with waste by patients and escorts and the absence of training for health staff on dealing with types of hazardous and non-hazardous waste."

- 1- The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization noted the call of the Iraqi Ministry of Health on Friday, February 4, 2022, to citizens the need to receive vaccines against the Coronavirus, while confirming that the percentage of infections with the new variant reached (80) percent. in turn; The Director General of Health, Riyad Abdel-Amir, said, "The percentage of infections with the Omicron mutant has now reached more than (80) percent," noting that "most of those who are dead are not vaccinated." He appealed to all citizens to receive vaccines, noting that the virus is still present in many areas and the government continues to work on finding solutions to reduce infections.
- 2- The Hammurabi Organization for Human Rights followed up the seriousness of the high rates of cancer in Iraq, according to what was revealed by the World Health Organization, where it published the numbers of people with cancer, noting that more than half of the cases are "women". The organization said in an interview published by it, that "in Iraq, there are (35) thousand patients with cancer," indicating that "57% of them are women." It added: Together, we can provide "equitable care for cancer patients" and ensure that they reach recovery through the development of prevention programs, early diagnosis and quality treatment. Source / Shafaq News, February 5, 2022.
- 3- The Erbil Health Department announced the registration of (222) cases of suffocation due to the dust storm in the province, according to the Iraqi News Agency. Source / IQ Baghdad - April 8, 2022
- 4- According to the medical information made available to the Hammurabi Organization, the number of hemorrhagic fevers has reached frightening numbers in several Iraqi governorates. In Dhi Qar Governorate, southern Iraq, the organization recorded two new confirmed cases of the "hemorrhagic fever" virus. The director of the Public Health Department in the province, Hussein Riyad, said, "We have recorded two new cases of hemorrhagic fever out of (6) suspected cases in the northern regions of the province." The source / Shafaq News, April 26, 2022, knowing that the epidemic appeared for the first time in Iraq in Sulaymaniyah Governorate The Hammurabi Organization also urged the Ministry of Health to stand against the spread of the epidemic in the country and to pay attention to securing the necessary vaccines and treatments for all infected people.
- 5- The dust storm drew the attention of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, with what it monitored in the governorates of Anbar and Najaf, that more than (800) cases of suffocation were caused by the

- dust storm. Anas Qais al-Ani, Media Director of Anbar Health, said in a press statement, "Health centers in the city of Ramadi have begun to open their doors since the beginning of the dust storm so far." The hospitals in the two governorates were overwhelmed with those injured as a result of the storm, according to various reports. Source / Public Opinion News Agency, May 5, 2022.
- 6- The Maysan Governorate Health Department announced the registration of the first confirmed case of hemorrhagic fever in the governorate. The Director General of Maysan Health Department (Ali Mahmoud Al-Aalaq) said, in a statement received by (Alsumaria News), that "after conducting laboratory tests in specialized laboratories in the Ministry of Health, the infection was confirmed, and the patient is currently in the isolation hall for hemorrhagic fever in the Al-Shahid Al-Sadr Teaching Hospital to receive treatment, under the supervision of a specialized medical and health staff." Source / Alsumaria News, May 8, 2022
 - 7- The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, through the announcement of the Ministry of Health, monitored the increase in the number of injuries in the demonstrations to (125), including (25) soldiers. A statement by the Ministry stated that "Furthermore to the previous statement, and until the preparation of this statement, the number of injuries received by the Ministry of Health's institutions reached (125), including (100) civilians and (25) military personnel." Source / Earth News, July 30, 2022.
 - 8- The Hammurabi Organization closely monitored the closure of (79) beauty centers in Baghdad under the pretext that they are not registered. Source / Al-Rasheed TV channel, November 7, 2022. Hammurabi considers this matter an attack on initiatives and creativity for the sake of job creation, while unemployment exceeded nearly (30 %) of the Iraqi people.
 - 9- The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization monitored the dire situation as a result of the rain, which was not limited to homes, but also to hospitals, where water leaked, as happened in Al-Numan Hospital in the Al-Aadhmiya district of the capital, Baghdad, due to the intensity of the rain. Source / Nass TV / November 12, 2022.
 - 10- The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization appreciated the efforts of the Integrity Commission in hospitals to find out the extent of the failure that occurs.

Conclusions and suggestions

Minorities

One of the conclusions reached by the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization regarding minorities is that their rights are still subject to bargaining with the tendency of marginalization and the impact of the reality of the economic situation of a country, more than other components. Moreover, there are no solutions for this broad Iraqi component that includes (Christians, Yazidis, Shabak, Kaka'i, Sabians Mandaeans and other minorities) and is still waving any directions that have not yet acquired the image of the strategic national organized effort in addressing the violations that this component is exposed to.

The Reality of Iraqi Women

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, through its monitoring of serious violations against women, believes that there is a clear persistence in perpetuating these violations, and that uninterested political, religious and social forces are trying to cover up these violations:

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization found that the constitution and the laws issued to protect rights that include women's rights do not cover these rights. Therefore, Hammurabi calls for the enactment of special laws to protect the family in general and women in particular.

Educational reality

Hawrabi Organization for Human Rights believes that there is a clear deterioration in the educational level of all educational levels, with the diagnosis of incompetence in many educational departments and bodies, and that the matter needs to be reconsidered in the policies adopted by the Ministries of Education and Higher Education in order to provide fairness to the rights of all participants in the educational process.

Economic situation

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization concludes from its monitoring of the general Iraqi economic situation that Iraq lacks a sustainable development plan based on two main pillars, the first is sustainable human development and the second is development in its concept that achieves justice and meets the needs of the most affected governorates by this dire situation, and at the same time calls for the adoption of a new vision that puts considering the diversification of sources of income and freedom from mono-production economic pressure and the provision of job opportunities closely linked to sustainable human development and the formation of more channels to address the phenomena of poverty and climatic effects that led to more drought and migration towards areas where important water resources are available.



Health status

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization revealed many negative phenomena in medical services related to the efficiency of doctors, the phenomena of imbalance in medical treatments, the shortage of beds prepared for major and minor medical operations, the scarcity of medicines and the leakage of some of them from government hospitals to commercial agencies at the expense of the rights of Iraqi patients

Demonstrations and popular movement

The Hammurabi Human Rights Organization, through its review of the demands of the demonstrations, sit-ins and the popular movement that took place, found that these demands did not find a response from successive governments, as evidenced by the fact that many ministries concerned with serving citizens economically and supervising infrastructure, public services, education, health, general social status, It did not take into account these demands and did not establish strategies to meet these legitimate demands.

Displacement and forced displacement

According to a field reading conducted by the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization of the phenomena of displacement and forced displacement during the year 2022, it was found that this file is still open to many negative surprises, although many displaced and forcibly displaced Iraqis have returned to their areas from which they were displaced, and if a diagnosis must be made, let us point out This is the case in the reality of the residents of Jurf al-Sakhar and areas in Diyala that are still awaiting the return of their original residents to it, as is the case in some areas of Nineveh.

