

# Algeria

## 1) National context

1.1. Country	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
1.2. Population	33,8 million
1.3. Size of the country	2,381,714 km <sup>2</sup>

## 2) Detention context

2.1. National law(s) regulating detention (e.g. prison law, psychiatric law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Penal Code and Penal procedure code</li> <li>– Prisons Act</li> <li>– Law-05-04: Prisons and social reintegration of detainees.</li> <li>– Executive decree to foster psychological and health before, during and after arrest</li> </ul>
2.2. Total number of persons in detention in your country, including number of:	54,000 (November 2007, cf. the national prison administration) <sup>1</sup>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	158 based on an estimated national population of 34.1 million in November 2007 (UN figures) <sup>2</sup>
Prisoners	47,898 (88,7%)
Pre-trial detainees	6,102 (11,3%) In the frame of the recent Justice Reforms, the duration of trial detention has been shortened
Persons detained in other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	No
2.3. Total number of detention establishments in your country, including	127 <sup>3</sup>
Prisons	
Pre-trial detention centres	
Other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/ migrant camps, military camps, etc.	Organizing transit centres to control illegal immigration at the border, which have all the conditions to ensure the health and legality.

## 3) General information on the organisation, who conducts the visit

3.1. Name of the organisation	Commission Nationale Consultative pour la Promotion et la Protection des Droits de l'Homme
3.2. Type of organisation	National Human Rights Institution
3.3. Address of the organisation	Palais du Peuple, Av. Franklin Roosevelt, 16000 Alger, Algeria Phone: (+213) 21 23 91 33, Fax: (+213) 21 23 90 37/958
3.4. Date of creation	
3.5. Annual budget	Each section has its own budget

1) Source: World Prison Brief, King's College, London, available at: [www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb\\_country.php?country=1](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb_country.php?country=1)

2) Ibid

3) Ibid

3.6. Legal basis (i.e. the law establishing the mechanism or the agreement with the authorities about the visits)	Prison law and integration, article, 66 (2), 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 etc.
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3.7. Mandate	
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3.8. Number of staff (total and those involved in detention visits/monitoring)	
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3.9. Website	<a href="http://www.cncppdh.org/">www.cncppdh.org/</a>
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#### 4) Specific information on the organisations

##### 4.1. Independence

Is your mechanism independent from the Executive (government and ministries) and judiciary (court system) functionally and staff-wise?	
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What are the sources of funding?	
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##### 4.2. Objective of the visit?

What is the primary objective of your visit? (Providing legal advice or assistance, handling complaints, monitoring?)	Humanitarian and to integrate prisoners into society
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What are the other objectives?	
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##### 4.3. Expertise

What expertise does your visiting team have (legal, medical, penitentiary)?	Penitentiary, legal and medical expertise
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Are women as well as ethnic and other minorities represented?	Yes
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##### 4.4. Number of visits

How many visits to places of detention do you undertake per year? (Please specify for each category of places of detention)	
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How many visits did you conduct in 2006?	
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When was your last visit and to which place of detention?	
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##### 4.5. Access to places of detention

Do your visits require prior authorisation or can they be unannounced?	Unannounced visits
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Which of the following places of detention can you visit: prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, military barracks, and secret service?	Prisons
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Do you have access to all facilities within the places of detention?	Yes
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Do you have access to all persons in the places of detention?	Yes
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When did you first visit a place of detention? How did you obtain access at that time?	
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#### 4.6. Access to information

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Do you have access to all information about the place of detention? Yes

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Do you have access to all information about the detainees (can you see the registers)? Yes

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May you speak with detainees in private? And examine them?

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Can you choose the detainees, whom you like to interview in private?

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#### 4.7. Powers

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May you examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty? Yes

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May you examine all the conditions of detention? Yes

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May you receive complaints from detainees? Yes

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May you propose improvements of conditions to the authorities? Yes, through the annual report submitted by the Commission

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May you propose amendments to the legislation? Yes, the Commission submitted a report with a suggestion to adapt the national legislation to international legislation

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#### 4.8. Legal standards

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What legal standards or other yardsticks do you use to measure the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention?

- Human Rights standards, International treaties
- The International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
- African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights

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#### 4.9. Reports

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Do you draft reports about your visits? If yes, are they public or confidential? Reports are published

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How often do you draft reports, after each visit or for a period of time? After each visit

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When did you publish or submit your last visits report?

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#### 4.10. Strategies for change

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How would you describe the strategy of your its treatment of detainees and the organisation for obtaining improvements in the experiences with international treatment and conditions of detention)? A cooperative approach assisting the state in improving conditions of detention, and in the framework exchange institutions (as French and English expertise)

- e.g. a cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention.
  - e.g. a dualistic approach where detention visits are combined with some "pressure" in the form of public reports or complaints handling
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#### 4.11. Cooperation with authorities

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Do the authorities respond to your reports? In what form? Yes, as joint ministerial committee, expertise and visit by media

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Do you have a dialogue with the authorities? Yes

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Have any improvements occurred as a result of your detention visits?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Adoption of an emergency programme ratified by the government to establish 47 penal institutions so as to eliminate overcrowding and improve conditions of detention during 2006</li> <li>2) Adoption of a special programme to create 81 prisons by 2010</li> <li>3) Reviewing the legislative and adapting to the social and economic transformation,</li> <li>4) Training agents, judicial employees and prison administration in order to improve the functioning of penal institutions in accordance with international human rights standards</li> <li>5) Rehabilitation programme for detainees in penal institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The no. of pupils for literacy courses 2006/2007: 9.627</li> <li>- The no. of university pupils: 902</li> <li>- Success rate in baccalaureate: 51.41% (the total number of successful – 455 (2007))</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
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#### 4.12. *Impact assessment*

What impact did the visits of your organisation have?	
What strategies/actions and external factors have helped improve the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of the legislation</li> <li>- Juridical collaboration with foreign countries</li> <li>- Collaboration with national &amp; international organisations</li> </ul>
What strategies/actions and external factors have impeded improvements in the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	
What are your recommendations in order to enhance impact?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The establishment of joint ministerial committees to follow up the implementation of the recommendations</li> <li>- Emergency action is required to ensure that complaints of prisoners are handled appropriately</li> <li>- Focus on the reintegration of prisoners socially</li> </ul>

# Bahrain

## 1) National context

1.1. Country	Kingdom of Bahrain
1.2. Population	1 million
1.3. Size of the country	1,454 km <sup>2</sup>

## 2) Detention context

2.1. National law(s) regulating detention (e.g. prison law, psychiatry law)	
2.2. <i>Total number of persons in detention in your country, including number of:</i>	701 in 2004 (UN 9th Survey) <sup>1</sup>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	95 based on an estimated national population of 739,000 in mid-2004 (UN) <sup>2</sup>
Prisoners	589 (84%) (2004)
Pre-trial detainees	112 (16%) (2004)
Persons detained in other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	No official statistics
2.3. <i>Total number of detention establishments in your country, including</i>	
Prisons	2
Pre-trial detention centres	10
Other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	
3. General information on the organisation, who conducts the visit	
3.1. Name of the organisation	Bahrain Human Rights Society (BHRS)
3.2. Type of organisation	NGO
3.3. Address of the organisation	P.O. Box 11262
3.4. Date of creation	2001
3.5. Annual budget	
3.6. Legal basis (i.e. The Law establishing the Mechanism or the Agreement with the Authorities about the visits)	The one visit that the BHRS was allowed to do so far was based on an oral agreement
3.7. Mandate	
3.8. Number of staff (total and those involved in detention visits/monitoring)	15
3.9. Website	www.bhrs.org

## 4. Specific information on the organisations

### 4.1. Independence

Is your mechanism independent from the Executive (government and ministries) and Judiciary (court system) functionally and staff-wise?	It is an NGO based on voluntary work
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What are the sources of funding?	
<i>4.2. Objective of the visit?</i>	
What is the primary objective of your visit? (Providing legal advice or assistance, handling complaints, monitoring?)	To make recommendations
What are the other objectives?	
<i>4.3. Expertise</i>	
What expertise does your visiting team have (legal, medical, penitentiary)?	
Are women as well as ethnic and other minorities represented?	Women are represented
<i>4.4. Number of visits</i>	
How many visits to places of detention do you undertake per year?(Please specify for each category of places of detention)	One visit to the main male prison in Bahrain in 2005
How many visits did you conduct in 2006?	No (BHRS did not receive permission)
When was your last visit and to which place of detention?	31 December 2005
<i>4.5. Access to places of detention</i>	
Do your visits require prior authorisation or can they be unannounced?	Prior authorisation
Which of the following places of detention can you visit: prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, military barracks, and secret service?	Prison
Do you have access to all facilities within the places of detention?	Yes
Do you have access to all persons in the places of detention?	Yes
When did you first visit a place of detention? How did you obtain access at that time?	In 2005, access was obtained from the Ministry of Interior
<i>4.6. Access to information</i>	
Do you have access to all information about the place of detention?	To a majority of the information
Do you have access to all information about the detainees (can you see the registers)?	Yes
May you speak with detainees in private? And examine them?	Yes
Can you choose the detainees, whom you like to interview in private?	Yes
<i>4.7. Powers</i>	
May you examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty?	Yes
May you examine all the conditions of detention?	Most of them
May you receive complaints from detainees?	Sometimes

May you propose improvements of conditions to the authorities?	Yes, through the visit's report
May you propose amendments to the legislation?	
<i>4.8. Legal standards</i>	
What legal standards or other yardsticks do you use to measure the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention?	United Nations standards
<i>4.9. Reports</i>	
Do you draft reports about your visits? If yes, are they public or confidential?	A public report
How often do you draft reports, after each visit or for a period of time?	The report was published three months after the visit
When did you publish or submit your last visits report?	March 2006
<b>4.10. Strategies for change:</b>	
How would you describe the strategy of your organisation for obtaining improvements in the experiences with international treatment and conditions of detention)?	
– e.g. a cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention	
– e.g. a dualistic approach where detention visits are combined with some "pressure" in the form of public reports or complaints handling	
<i>4.11. Cooperation with authorities</i>	
Do the authorities respond to your reports? In what form?	Yes, through making improvements
Do you have a dialogue with the authorities?	Sometimes
Have any improvements occurred as a result of your detention visits?	According to the statements of the authorities improvements have taken place, but BHRS was not able to verify as they did not obtain permission to carry out a follow-up visit
<i>4.12. Impact assessment</i>	
What impact did the visits of your organisation have?	Positive
What strategies/actions and external factors have helped improve the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	The report
What strategies/actions and external factors have impeded improvements in the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	
What are your recommendations in order to enhance impact?	Repeated visits, allowing unannounced visits, facilitating communication between inmates and the BHRS; and removing those guards from service, who are the subjects of repeated complaints

# Egypt

## 1) National context

1.1.	Country	Arab Republic of Egypt
1.2.	Population	75.5 million
1.3.	Size of the country	1,002,450 km <sup>2</sup>

## 2) Detention context

2.1.	National law(s) regulating detention (e.g. prison law, psychiatry law)	– Prison law – Criminal procedure law – Emergency law
2.2.	<i>Total number of persons in detention in your country, including number of:</i>	64,378 (on 31.12.2006, United Nation's 10th Survey) <sup>1</sup>
	Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	85 based on an estimated national population of 76.15 million at the end of 2006 (UN figures) <sup>2</sup>
	Prisoners	58,005 (90,5%) (31.12.2006)
	Pre-trial detainees	6,373 (9.9%) (31.12.2006)
	Persons detained in other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc	
2.3.	<i>Total number of detention establishments in your country, including</i>	44 (2006, there are no prisons for juveniles within this total but 30 institutions for juveniles are operated by the Social Ministry) <sup>3</sup>
	Prisons	
	Pre-trial detention centres	
	Other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	

1) Source: World Prison Brief, King's College, London, available at [www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb\\_country.php?country=16](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb_country.php?country=16)

2) Ibid

3) Ibid



### 3. General information on the organisation, who conducts the visit

3.1. Name of the organisation	National Council for Human Rights	Human Rights Association for the Assistance to Prisoners (HRAAP)
3.2. Type of organisation	National Human Rights Institution	NGO
3.3. Address of the organisation	1113 Cornish of the Nil-Midane Al Tahrir, Cairo Phone +202 2 574 5830 Fax: +202 2 574 7670	60 Al Rashid Street, behind al Tersna Club, Cairo
3.4. Date of creation	February 2003	2003
3.5. Annual budget		
3.6. Legal basis (i.e. The Law establishing the Mechanism or the Agreement with the Authorities about the visits)	Law No. 94 of 2003 Promulgating The National Council for Human Rights (available at: <a href="http://www.nchr.org.eg/en/law.html">www.nchr.org.eg/en/law.html</a> )	
3.7. Mandate	NCHR subsidiary to the Shoura Council aiming at promoting and developing human rights, consolidating their values, spreading awareness of these rights and ensuring their practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– To develop the Egyptian penal system in order to ensure its conformity with international standards</li> <li>– To monitor Egyptian prisons and to provide legal aid to prisoners. For further details, please refer to: <a href="http://www.hrcap.org/new/ENGLISH.HTM">www.hrcap.org/new/ENGLISH.HTM</a></li> </ul>
3.8. Number of staff (total and those involved in detention visits/monitoring)	Between 10 and 20	35 employees, including 5 lawyers
3.9. Website	<a href="http://www.nchr.org.eg">www.nchr.org.eg</a>	<a href="http://www.hrcap.org">www.hrcap.org</a>

### 4. Specific information on the organisations

#### 4.1. Independence

Is your mechanism independent from the Executive (government and ministries) and Judiciary (court system) functionally and staff-wise? Yes

What are the sources of funding? Ministry of Finance and UNDP

Donor funding

#### 4.2. Objective of the visit?

What is the primary objective of your visit? (Providing legal advice or assistance, handling complaints, monitoring?) Monitoring, handling complaints and reporting (in the annual report)

The objective is to provide legal advice and assistance, handle complaints, monitor and propose solutions to the existing problems

What are the other objectives?

Continuing the visits and monitoring the developments

#### 4.3. Expertise

What expertise does your visiting team have (legal, medical, penitentiary)? Legal

Legal and penitentiary rehabilitation

Are women as well as ethnic and other minorities represented? Yes

Women are represented

<i>4.4. Number of visits</i>		
How many visits to places of detention do you undertake per year? (Please specify for each category of places of detention)	6 visits	More than 192 visits: 22 to rehabilitations centres, 75 to criminal detainees and 95 to political prisoners
How many visits did you conduct in 2006?	6 visits	200
When was your last visit and to which place of detention?		
<i>4.5. Access to places of detention</i>		
Do your visits require prior authorisation or can they be unannounced?	Prior authorisation	Prior authorisation
Which of the following places of detention can you visit: prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, military barracks, and secret service?	All places	Prisons and pre-trial centres
Do you have access to all facilities within the places of detention?	Yes	No
Do you have access to all persons in the places of detention?	Not in all prisons	No
When did you first visit a place of detention? How did you obtain access at that time?	In 2004, Mazrea Tora, with the authorisation from the Ministry of Interior	Authorisations are obtained from the department of detainees of a court in Cairo for political and criminal prisoners, and from the local office prosecutor concerning the other detainees
<i>4.6. Access to information</i>		
Do you have access to all information about the place of detention?	Yes	No
Do you have access to all information about the detainees (can you see the registers)?	Yes	Sometimes some information infor- concerning one specific detainee
May you speak with detainees in private? And examine them?	Yes	Yes, but not always
Can you choose the detainees, whom you like to interview in private?	Yes	Yes
<i>4.7. Powers</i>		
May you examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty?	Yes	Yes
May you examine all the conditions of detention?	Yes	No
May you receive complaints from detainees?	Yes	Yes (also from families and through mail)

May you propose improvements of conditions to the authorities?	Yes	Yes
May you propose amendment to the legislation?	Yes	–
<i>4.8. Legal standards</i>		
What legal standards or other yardsticks do you use to measure the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention?		National law and international treaties ratified by Egypt
<i>4.9. Reports</i>		
Do you draft reports about your visits? If yes, are they public or confidential?	Yes, public	Yes, public (annual report)
How often do you draft reports, after each visit or for a period of time?	After each visit a report and a summary is published in the annual report	General analysis is presented in the annual report. In exceptional cases, immediately in a special report or through a press release
When did you publish or submit your last visits report?	We publish the report immediately after its review	
<i>4.10. Strategies for change</i>		
How would you describe the strategy of your organisation for obtaining improvements in the treatment and conditions of detention)? – e.g. a cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention or – e.g. a dualistic approach where detention visits are combined with some “pressure” in the form of public reports on complaints handling	Dualistic	Dualistic
<i>4.11. Cooperation with authorities</i>		
Do the authorities respond to your reports? In what form?	They respond to the complaints, sometimes through grouping them	Sometimes yes, sometimes no
Do you have a dialogue with the authorities?	Yes, through the “committee of six”, which consists of assistant Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Parliamentary Council. The Committee meets monthly to discuss complaints and their resolution	Yes, but not sufficient
Have any improvements occurred as a result of your detention visits?	Some releases on health grounds and conditional pardon	Yes
<i>4.12. Impact assessment</i>		
What impact did the visits of your organisation have?	Monitoring deficiencies or violations and public dissemination as a mean of pressure	Some prisons were opened and some problems were solved

What strategies/actions and external factors have helped improve the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	Improvements can only be reached with long-term strategies. The results are not visible yet	Pressure from Egyptian and international human rights organisations Dissemination of human rights information to citizens and detainees
What strategies/actions and external factors have impeded improvements in the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?		The Emergency Law and the laws on prisons as well as wrong ideas about prisoners and detainees in the government, notably in the Ministry of Interior
What are your recommendations in order to enhance impact?		The government and the human rights associations should work together in view of a common vision, taking into consideration the views of both sides

# Iraq

## 1. National context

1.1. Country	Republic of Iraq
1.2. Population	29,27 million
1.3. Size of the country	438,317 km <sup>2</sup>

## 2. Detention context

2.1. National law(s) regulating detention (e.g. prison law, psychiatry law)	Iraqi law concerning the administration of prisons and detention centres
2.2. <i>Total number of persons in detention in your country, including number of:</i>	27,366 on 30.6.2008 (United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq – UNAMI. This is the total in the custody of the Iraqi government and the Kurdish Regional Government. They consist of 17,152 held by the Iraqi Correctional Service (Ministry of Justice), 5,535 held by the Ministry of the Interior, 1,060 held by the Ministry of Defence, 613 held by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and 3,006 held by the Kurdish Regional Government. UNAMI reports that a further 23,229 were being held by the 'Multi-National Force Authority', making an overall total of 50,595 detainees, security detainees and sentenced prisoners) <sup>1</sup>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	93 based on an estimated national population of 29.5 million in mid-2008 (UN) <sup>2</sup>
Prisoners	See above
Pre-trial detainees	See above
Persons detained in other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc	
2.3. <i>Total number of detention establishments in your country, including</i>	The MOJ operates 10 prisons and 6 pre-trial detention facilities. The total number of MOI detention facilities is estimated to be six National Police facilities and 294 Iraqi Police facilities. Including police holding stations, there are more than 1,200 official MOI detention locations. The MOD operates 51 Iraqi Army (IA) pre-trial detention centers. Kurdish authorities operate eight detention facilities that combined pre-trial and post-conviction housing and an additional eight internal security pre-trial detention facilities <sup>3</sup>
Prisons	
Pre-trial detention centres	

1) Source: World Prison Brief, King's College, London, available at: [www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb\\_country.php?country=176](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb_country.php?country=176)

2) Ibid

3) US State Department, Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2007, available at: [www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119116.htm](http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/nea/119116.htm)

Other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	
<b>3. General information on the organisation, who conducts the visit</b>	
3.1. Name of the organisation	Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR), Humanitarian Affairs Department
3.2. Type of organisation	Public Ministry (state institution)
3.3. Address of the organisation	Baghdad, Al Mansoor, Unions Street
3.4. Date of creation	2003
3.5. Annual budget	9 Billion Iraqi Dinnar
3.6. Legal basis (i.e. The Law establishing the mechanism or the agreement with authorities about visits)	Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) Order No. 60, which establishes the Ministry of Human Rights (MOHR) <sup>4</sup> .
3.7. Mandate	The MOHR shall make formal recommendations regarding the establishment of new institutions, or the effective operation and reform of present institutions, as deemed necessary to prevent human rights violations in Iraq. For further details, please refer to CPA/ORD/19 Feb 2004/60
3.8. Number of staff (total and those involved in detention visits/monitoring)	64 employees, including 50 who visit the prisons and detention centres
3.9. Website	
<b>4. Specific information on the organisations</b>	
<i>4.1. Independence</i>	
Is your mechanism independent from the Executive (government and ministries) and Judiciary (court system) functionally and staff-wise?	No, the Ministry of Human Rights forms part of the executive power
What are the sources of funding?	Government budget
<i>4.2. Objective of the visit?</i>	
What is the primary objective of your visit? (Providing legal advice or assistance, handling complaints, monitoring?)	Monitoring, control, performance evaluation, and receiving complaints
What are the other objectives?	
<i>4.2. Expertise</i>	
What expertise does your visiting team have (legal, medical, penitentiary)?	Legal, penitentiary, social work, psychology
Are women as well as ethnic and other minorities represented?	Yes
<i>4.4. Number of visits</i>	
How many visits to places of detention do you undertake per year? (Please specify for each category of places of detention)	The total for all teams exceeds 600 visits
How many visits did you conduct in 2006?	About 400
When was your last visit and to which place of detention?	

4) Cf. CPA/ORD/19 Feb 2004/60, available at: [www.iraqcoalition.org/regulations/20040220\\_CPAORD60.pdf](http://www.iraqcoalition.org/regulations/20040220_CPAORD60.pdf)

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#### 4.5. Access to places of detention

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Do your visits require prior authorisation or can they be unannounced?	Can be unannounced
Which of the following places of detention can you visit: prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, military barracks, secret service?	All facilities except for multi-national forces detention centres
Do you have access to all facilities within the places of detention?	Yes
Do you have access to all persons in the places of detention?	Yes
When did you first visit a place of detention? How did you obtain access at that time?	In 27/5/2004 to Abu Ghraib Prison with prior authorization from the prison

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#### 4.6. Access to information

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Do you have access to all information about the place of detention?	Yes
Do you have access to all information about the detainees (can you see the registers)?	Yes
May you speak with detainees in private? And examine them?	Yes
Can you choose the detainees, whom you like to interview in private?	Yes

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#### 4.7. Powers

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May you examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty?	Yes
May you examine all the conditions of detention?	Yes
May you receive complaints from detainees?	Yes
May you propose improvements of conditions to the authorities?	Yes
May you propose amendments to the legislation?	Yes

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#### 4.8. Legal standards

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What legal standards or other yardsticks do you use to measure the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention?	International standards that are consistent with Iraqi law
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#### 4.9. Reports

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Do you draft reports about your visits? If yes, are they public or confidential?	
How often do you draft reports, after each visit or for a period of time?	After every visit, and annually
When did you publish or submit your last visits report?	

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#### 4.10. *Strategies for change*

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How would you describe the strategy of your organisation for obtaining improvements in the treatment and conditions of detention)?

Dualistic approach

- e.g. a cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention
- e.g. a dualistic approach where detention visits are combined with some “pressure” in the form of public reports or complaints handling

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#### 4.11. *Cooperation with authorities*

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Do the authorities respond to your reports?  
In what form?

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Do you have a dialogue with the authorities?

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Have any improvements occurred as a result of your detention visits?

Always

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#### 4.12. *Impact assessment*

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What impact did the visits of your organisation have?

Good impact with obvious improvements in the prisons and detention centres at all levels (legal, humanitarian)

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What strategies/actions and external factors have helped improve the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?

The continued visits and discussions with the three powers and ministries concerned (Health – Interior – Justice – Defence – Labour)

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What strategies/actions and external factors have impeded improvements in the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?

- Bad security situation in some areas
- Infrastructure of the prison institutions and its impact on the physical and legal conditions
- Unclear international decisions that authorize the MNF-I to be in Iraq, including in the prisons and detention centres
- Need for specialized training programmes for all groups working in the field of criminal justice
- Weak judiciary and scarcity of judiciary in hot spots
- Poor access to culture and the importance of human rights, and the importance of supporting the work of the inspection teams specialized in human rights and imprisonment

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What are your recommendations in order to enhance impact?

- Activation of a dialogue with the state authority in relation to the Iraqi prisons and detention centres
- Supporting the efforts of the Ministry of Human Rights in the field of training, awareness, and education for their employees and the employees of concerned ministries
- Unity for the efforts with the NGOs and the A provincial councils to create an active monitoring organization. The best NGOs will have to be involved in this process
- Support for the efforts of the Ministry of Human Rights in the area of supporting the work of the judicial authority and increasing awareness of the law to improve the human rights situation in Iraq

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# Jordan

## 1. National context

1.1. Country	Jordan
1.2. Population	5.7 million
1.3. Size of the country	91,000 km <sup>2</sup>

## 2. Detention context

2.1. National law(s) regulating detention (e.g. prison law, psychiatry law)	– Code of Criminal Procedure – Reform and Rehabilitation Centers Law (No. 9, 2004)
2.2. Total number of persons in detention in your country, including number of:	7,500 in April 2008 (national prison administration) <sup>1</sup>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	123 based on an estimated national population of 6.1 million in April 2008 (from United Nations figures) <sup>2</sup>
Prisoners	4,042 (53,9%) (1.5.2006)
Pre-trial detainees	3,458 (46.1%) (1.5.2006)
Persons detained in other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	Unknown
2.3. Total number of detention establishments in your country, including	
Prisons	10 (2008 – not including custodial institutions for juveniles) <sup>3</sup>
Pre-trial detention centres	
Other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	

1) Source: World Prison Brief, King's College, London, available at [www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpbcountry.php?country=178](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpbcountry.php?country=178)

2) Ibid

3) Ibid

### 3) General information on the organisation, who conducts the visit

3.1. Name of the organisation	National Centre for Human Rights	Arab Organization for Human Rights in Jordan
3.2. Type of organisation	National Human Rights Institution	NGO
3.3. Address of the organisation	4th Center Building no. 151	Jabal Al Husseinm, Naplus St. Telefax No. 0096 2 6 4654262
3.4. Date of creation	June 2003	1991
3.5. Annual budget	JD 450.000	USD 6,000
3.6. Legal basis (i.e. law establishing the mechanism, agreement with authorities about visits)	National Center for Human Rights Law (Law No. 51 of 2006)	Agreement with authorities
3.7. Mandate	To enhance and promote the principles of human rights in Jordan, and to enhance the democratic process in Jordan and endeavour for the Kingdom's accession to Arab and international human rights conventions	Call for respect of human rights of all citizens and residents of the Arab world; defend any individual whose human rights are subjected to violations contrary to the ICESCR and the ICCPR; endeavour, regardless of political considerations, to obtain release of detained or imprisoned persons, and seek relief and assistance for persons whose freedom is restricted in any way or who are subject to coercion of any kind because of their beliefs and political convictions, or for reasons of race, sex, colour or language; protest in cases where a fair trial is not guaranteed; provide legal assistance where necessary and possible; call for improvements in conditions of prisoners of conscience; work for amnesty of persons sentenced for political reasons
3.8. Number of staff (total and those involved in detention visits/monitoring)	32 persons	10 employees in addition to an unspecified number of volunteers
3.9. Website	<a href="http://www.nchr.org.jo">www.nchr.org.jo</a>	<a href="http://aohr.org/">http://aohr.org/</a>

### 4. Specific information on the organisations

#### 4.1. Independence

Is your mechanism independent from the Executive (government and ministries) and Judiciary (court system) functionally and staff-wise?	Yes	Yes
What are the sources of funding?	Ministry of Finance	Personal payments, donations and membership fees

#### 4.2. Objective of the visit?

What is the primary objective of your visit? (Providing legal advice or assistance, handling complaints, monitoring?)	Monitoring, handling complaints, draft prison reports and contribute to the annual report, as well as provision of legal aid to inmates	Providing legal advice, handling complaints, monitoring
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What are the other objectives?	Documentation of violations Lobby for legal reform	To review detention cases and determine if they are in accordance with the law and human rights standards
<i>4.3. Expertise</i>		
What expertise does your visiting team have (legal, medical, penitentiary)?	Legal	Legal and medical
Are women as well as ethnic and other minorities represented?	Yes	Yes
<i>4.4. Number of visits</i>		
How many visits to places of detention do you undertake per year? (Please specify for each category of places of detention)	20-30 visits	Approx. 2 visits
How many visits did you conduct in 2006?	32-50 visits	3 visits
When was your last visit and to which place of detention?	Last week to Muwaqar prison	Jwaideh prison on July 4th, 2007
<i>4.5. Access to places of detention</i>		
Do your visits require prior authorisation or can they be unannounced?	Yes	Yes
Which of the following places of detention can you visit: prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, military barracks, secret service?	All places	Prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps. NOT military barracks or secret service facilities
Do you have access to all facilities within the places of detention?	Yes	
Do you have access to all persons in the places of detention?	Yes	
When did you first visit a place of detention? How did you obtain access at that time?	In 2003 on the basis of an authorization from the Public Security Director (MOI)	
<i>4.6. Access to information</i>		
Do you have access to all information about the place of detention?	Yes	No
Do you have access to all information about the detainees (can you see the registers)?	Yes	No
May you speak with detainees in private? And examine them?	Yes	No
Can you choose the detainees, whom you like to interview in private?	Yes	No

<i>4.7. Powers</i>		
May you examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty?	Yes	Not always
May you examine all the conditions of detention?	Yes	No
May you receive complaints from detainees?	Yes	Yes
May you propose improvements of conditions to the authorities?	Yes	Yes
May you propose amendments to the legislation?	Yes	Yes
<i>4.8. Legal standards</i>		
What legal standards or other yardsticks do you use to measure the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention?	International standards and national laws	International human rights standards
<i>4.9. Reports</i>		
Do you draft reports about your visits? If yes, are they public or confidential?	Yes, public	We announce our written reports
How often do you draft reports, after each visit or for a period of time?	After each visit and the annual report	Directly after the visits
When did you publish or submit your last visits report?	After the preparation and review of reports, we publish immediately	Call for conference with journalists ever year on 15 July and present the report
<i>4.10. Strategies for change</i>		
How would you describe the strategy of your organisation for obtaining improvements in the treatment and conditions of detention)? – e.g. a cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention or – e.g. a dualistic approach where detention visits are combined with some “pressure” in the form of public reports on complaints handling	A cooperative approach	Dualistic approach
<i>4.11. Cooperation with authorities</i>		
Do the authorities respond to your reports? In what form?	The authorities respond to the complaints, sometimes they respond to a series of complaints in one response	Maximum 10% reply to reports
Do you have a dialogue with the authorities?	Yes, and the NCHR is going to sign an MoU with the Public Security Dept. (PSD)	Sometimes

Have any improvements occurred as a result of your detention visits?	Yes, the treatment has improved, the inmates' awareness concerning their rights has been raised, the PSD has started rehabilitation programmes, and the government has built new prisons to replace the old ones	Few
<i>4.12. Impact assessment</i>		
What impact did the visits of your organisation have?	Monitoring deficiencies or violations and public dissemination as a mean of pressure	Good feelings from prisoners
What strategies/actions and external factors have helped improve the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	It is difficult to state that there has been an improvement of the conditions of detention. There is stil a need for a national strategy to improve the places of detention by all concerned parties	Reports from International Human Rights Organizations
What strategies/actions and external factors have impeded improvements in the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?		Pressure coming from the dictatorial states
What are your recommendations in order to enhance impact?	The NCHR urges the government to accede to the OPCAT and to expand the powers of the NCHR in the Law no. 51 of 2006 on the NCHR	To push the authorities to allow us to visit when needed

# Lebanon

## 1. National context

1.1. Country	Lebanese Republic
1.2. Population	4,1 million
1.3. Size of the country	10,452 km <sup>2</sup>

## 2. Detention context

2.1. National law(s) regulating detention (e.g. prison law, psychiatry law)	ICCPR, CEDAW, UNCAT
2.2. Total number of persons in detention in your country, including number of:	5,870 in 2007 (national prison administration) <sup>1</sup>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	159 based on an estimated national population of 3.7 million at mid-2007 (UN) <sup>2</sup>
Prisoners	2,201 (37,5%) (2007)
Pre-trial detainees	3,669 (62.5%) (2007)
Persons detained in other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc	Not available
2.3. Total number of detention establishments in your country, including	30 (2005 – 22 penal institutions, of which 3 are for juveniles, and 8 temporary detention centres of jails. Two more penal institutions are currently closed for restoration) <sup>3</sup>
Prisons	10 prisons, including 6 prisons for males (Romieh, Baabda; Verdun, Barbar El Khazen; Tripoli; Zahle; Jeb Jenine in Tyre; Akkar) and 4 prisons for females
Pre-trial detention centres	Approx. 350 police stations
Other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	– 2 psychiatric institutions: (one in Roumieh and the other in Baabda) – Several Refugee camps: (in Sabra Shatilla-Beirut; Ain El Heloue in Saida/Sour; Nahr el Bared in Tripoli; and one in Dbaye)

## 3. General information on the organisation, who conducts the visit

3.1. Name of the organisation	Middle East Council of Churches (MECC)
3.2. Type of organisation	NGO
3.3. Address of the organisation	Makhoul Street, Deeb Building, Hamra, P.O. Box 5376
3.4. Date of creation	1974
3.5. Annual budget	Funding comes from grants and varies according to planned activities

1) Source: World Prison Brief, King's College, London, available at: [www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpbc\\_country.php?country=180](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpbc_country.php?country=180)

2) Ibid

3) Ibid

3.6.	Legal basis (i.e. The Law establishing the mechanism or the agreement with authorities about visits)	Permits issued yearly to social workers
3.7.	Mandate	Only for visits
3.8.	Number of staff (total and those involved in detention visits/monitoring)	2
3.9.	Website	<a href="http://www.mec-churches.org/main_eng.htm">www.mec-churches.org/main_eng.htm</a>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Specific information on the organisations</b>	
4.1.	<i>Independence</i>	
	Is your mechanism independent from the Executive (government and ministries) and Judiciary (court system) functionally and staff-wise?	Yes
	What are the sources of funding?	Church organizations and the UNHCR
4.2.	<i>Objective of the visit?</i>	
	What is the primary objective of your visit? (Providing legal advice or assistance, handling complaints, monitoring?)	Informing UNHCR about detained refugees and providing legal assistance
	What are the other objectives?	Assisting in medication, food and clothing needs
4.3.	<i>Expertise</i>	
	What expertise does your visiting team have (legal, medical, penitentiary)?	Social workers
	Are women as well as ethnic and other minorities represented?	No
4.4.	<i>Number of visits</i>	
	How many visits to places of detention do you undertake per year? (Please specify for each category of places of detention)	Approx. 50 visits per year to prisons Currently not allowed to visit detention centres
	How many visits did you conduct in 2006?	28 visits
	When was your last visit and to which place of detention?	
4.5.	<i>Access to places of detention</i>	
	Do your visits require prior authorisation or can they be unannounced?	Require authorization
	Which of the following places of detention can you visit: prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, military barracks, secret service?	Prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, but NOT military barracks or secret service institutions
	Do you have access to all facilities within the places of detention?	No
	Do you have access to all persons in the places of detention?	No
	When did you first visit a place of detention? How did you obtain access at that time?	Visits require special permission
4.6.	<i>Access to information</i>	
	Do you have access to all information about the place of detention?	No

Do you have access to all information about the detainees (can you see the registers)?	No
May you speak with detainees in private? And examine them?	Have never tried
Can you choose the detainees, whom you like to interview in private?	Have never tried
<i>4.7. Powers</i>	
May you examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty?	Have not been involved
May you examine all the conditions of detention?	Have not tried
May you receive complaints from detainees?	Yes
May you propose improvements of conditions to the authorities?	Yes
May you propose amendments to the legislation?	Yes
<i>4.8. Legal standards</i>	
What legal standards or other yardsticks do you use to measure the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention?	UN Human Rights Conventions ratified by the Lebanese government
<i>4.9. Reports</i>	
Do you draft reports about your visits? If yes, are they public or confidential?	Yes, and they are confidential
How often do you draft reports, after each visit or for a period of time?	After each visit
When did you publish or submit your last visits report?	
<i>4.10. Strategies for change</i>	
How would you describe the strategy of your organisation for obtaining improvements in the treatment and conditions of detention)? – e.g. a cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention – e.g. a dualistic approach where detention visits are combined with some “pressure” in the form of public reports or complaints handling	A cooperative approach. Sometimes a dualistic approach can have negative effects, and cause authorities not to allow further visits
<i>4.11. Cooperation with authorities</i>	
Do the authorities respond to your reports? In what form?	Yes, they listen and sympathize, but justify themselves citing a shortage of personnel and funds
Do you have a dialogue with the authorities?	Yes
Have any improvements occurred as a result of your detention visits?	Yes, increased cooperation and formation of joint working groups to improve the situation in prisons
<i>4.12. Impact assessment</i>	
What impact did the visits of your organisation have?	Increased the circle of involved people, such as the Human Rights Bar Association, the Prison Authorities, and the Interior Security Forces. They are aware of the situation and are cooperative in looking for solutions



What strategies/actions and external factors have helped improve the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	Detainees were provided with legal assistance free-of-charge in weekly visits by the Human Rights Bar Association
What strategies/actions and external factors have impeded improvements in the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	The political situation and the detention of political prisoners in the same prisons as prisoners who have committed common crime
What are your recommendations in order to enhance impact?	Increased cooperation, continuous dialogue with different ministries (Justice, Labour, Social and Finance), frequent visits to prisons and detention centres, establishing personal contacts with higher authorities, inviting them to participate in seminars and conferences organized by civil society or NGOs and providing them with research and statistical information, getting the parliamentarians' promises for change and holding them responsible for their promises. Involving the media at every activity and providing them with all necessary and useful information

# Morocco

## 1. National context

1.1. Country	Kingdom of Morocco
1.2. Population	31.35 million
1.3. Size of the country	446,550 km <sup>2</sup>

## 2 Detention context

2.1. National law(s) regulating detention (e.g. prison law, psychiatry law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Prison law</li> <li>– Law No 23/98 on the organization and functioning of penal institutions (1999)</li> <li>– Criminal Law No. 01.22</li> </ul>
2.2. <i>Total number of persons in detention in your country, including number of:</i>	53,580 (2006) <sup>1</sup>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	167 based on an estimated national population of 32.15 million at the end of 2006 (UN figures) <sup>2</sup>
Prisoners	28,665 (53,5%) (2006)
Pre-trial detainees	24,915 (46.5%) (2006)
Persons detained in other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	
2.3. <i>Total number of detention establishments in your country, including:</i>	
Prisons	59 (2006 – 56 for adult prisoners, 3 for juvenile prisoners) <sup>3</sup>
Pre-trial detention centres	
Other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	No official statistics

1) Source: World Prison Brief, King's College, London, available at [www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb\\_country.php?country=34](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb_country.php?country=34) f

2) Ibid

3) Ibid

### 3. General information on the organisation, who conducts the visit

	Moroccan Organization of Human Rights	Human Rights Advisory Council	Relay Association (Prison and Society)
3.1. Name of the organisation		National Human Rights Institution	NGO
3.2. Type of organisation	NGO	Place Al-Chouhada, B.P. 1341, 10 000 Rabat, Morocco	Street Tizi Oussli Ain Sbaa No 28 bis Casablanca, Morocco
3.3. Address of the organisation	8 Rue Ouargha Agdal, Rabat, Morocco	1990	December 2005 (extension of the Moroccan observatory of the prisons)
3.4. Date of creation	1989		600,000 Dirham
3.5. Annual budget			No official agreement, but a tacit agreement based on the credibility of the association. In case of difficulties, the central administration gives guidance to cooperate with the association
3.6. Legal basis (i.e. The Law establishing the Mechanism or the Agreement with the authorities about visits)		Article on the reorganization of the Council (Article II) and the rules of procedure which gives power to prepare thematic reports (Article 15)	
3.7. Mandate	Diffusion and deepening of the consciousness of Human Rights; Teaching of Human Rights; Contributing to an effective protection of those Rights; and promoting ratification of international human rights conventions		
3.8. Number of staff (total and those involved in detention visits/monitoring)		3-5 staff members (to visit cells and all facilities)	10 staff
3.9. Website	<a href="http://www.omdh.org">www.omdh.org</a>	<a href="http://www.ccdh.org.ma">www.ccdh.org.ma</a>	
<b>4. Specific information on the organisations</b>			
<b>4.1. Independence</b>			
Is your mechanism independent from the Executive (government and ministries) and Judiciary (court system) functionally and staff-wise?	Yes		Yes, independent from the executive and the judiciary. Staff includes two members from the prison visit regional commission
What are the sources of funding?	Council budget		Funds from the foreign embassies in Morocco (have worked with the Swiss embassy, British embassy, and the Belgian embassy)

<b>4.2. Objective of the visit?</b>	
What is the primary objective of your visit? (Providing legal advice or assistance, handling complaints, monitoring?)	Providing legal advice Monitoring, providing recommendations, protecting the rights of prisoners, and integration within society
Providing legal advice	Handling legal advice and assistance, handling complaints, and proposing work programs executed by the association in cooperation with other civil society groups, the central administration of prisons, and the Ministry of Justice
What are the other objectives?	Monitoring the situation in the prisons to observe the implementation of the law
<b>4.3. Expertise</b>	
What expertise does your visiting team have (legal, medical, penitentiary)?	Multidisciplinary: judges, lawyers, doctors, university professors and prison experts
Legal	Legal, medical, teaching, and editorial
Are women as well as ethnic and other minorities represented?	
<b>4.4. Number of visits</b>	
How many visits to places of detention do you undertake per year? (Please specify for each category of places of detention)	More than 29 prisons, 10 administrative detention centres, and 10 centres for child protection
Visits are conducted to prisons and detention centres for pre-trial detainees	– No regular visits. There are visits that must be coordinated with the prison directors and require authorisation – Visits can be organised by the regional commission to monitor the prison
How many visits did you conduct in 2006?	10 visits 5 visits, in addition to the multiple programmes that were completed within the penitentiary space
15 visits	May 12, 2007
When was your last visit and to which place of detention?	June 11, 2007 in Esaouira prison
July 2007	
<b>4.5. Access to places of detention</b>	
Do your visits require prior authorisation or can they be unannounced?	Visits do not require prior authorization, and can be unannounced
Prior authorization required	– If there is an agreement for the proposed activities with the central administration of prisons, there is no prior authorisation needed. For other reasons, prior authorisation is needed – Invitations are received for visits in the framework of regional prison monitoring from the regional authorities

Which of the following places of detention can you visit: prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, military barracks, secret service?	Prisons and pre-trial detention centres	Prisons, pre-trial detention centres, and centres for child protection	Rehabilitation centres (depends on the central director of prisons, that takes its cues from the Ministry of Justice)
Do you have access to all facilities within the places of detention?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Do you have access to all persons in the places of detention?	Yes	Yes	Yes (in the presence of members of the prison staff)
When did you first visit a place of detention? How did you obtain access at that time?	1993. Access was obtained through authorization from the office of the prosecutor	2003, after an authorization was made	December 2005 following a meeting with a General Director of the prison administration
<b>4.6. Access to information</b>			
Do you have access to all information about the place of detention?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Do you have access to all information about the detainees (can you see the registers)?	Yes	Yes	No
May you speak with detainees in private? And examine them?	Yes	Yes	Before 2003 it was possible, but after a new director came in, it is no longer possible
Can you choose the detainees, whom you like to interview in private?	Yes	Yes	Before 2003 it was possible, but after a new director came in, it is no longer possible
<b>4.7. Powers</b>			
May you examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty?	No	Yes	
May you examine all the conditions of detention?	Yes	Yes, while meeting detainees, we can examine almost all detention conditions	Possibly
May you receive complaints from detainees?	Yes	Yes We give them the opportunity to write their complaints during the visit or to send them to the council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possibly, however, the prison department uses its authority to monitor correspondence in order to stop prisoners' complaints about the prison employees.</li> <li>- Prisoners can only complain secretly to their families by phone. The guards will not allow it if they know of it</li> </ul>

May you propose improvements of conditions to the authorities?	Yes, through participation in meetings and symposia organized by the Moroccan Organization for Human Rights or any civil organization in Morocco, through statements and reports that are published, or press articles or media	Yes	Yes, through Moroccan prison reports, regional commission reports, seminars, correspondence, and coalitions of all the area organizations forming to suggest strategies
May you propose amendments to the legislation?	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>4.8. Legal standards</b>			
What legal standards or other yardsticks do you use to measure the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention?	International humanitarian law, criminal law and the law against torture and other relevant laws	Most important criteria are humanitarian standards, the application of the law governing the prisons, international norms for the treatment of prisoners, and how to prepare the prisoner to be integrated after imprisonment	A new law governing the penal system was adopted in 2000. Now the organization is trying to strengthen the law in order to ensure that it is in conformity with international conventions
<b>4.9. Reports</b>			
Do you draft reports about your visits? If yes, are they public or confidential?	No	Yes, public reports and specific reports for the authorities	Yes, the reports are public after an authorisation from the prison directors.
How often do you draft reports, after each visit or for a period of time?		After each visit, and annual reports. There are also detailed thematic reports (e.g. special report on model prison conditions)	There is an annual report and (a) thematic reports
When did you publish or submit your last visits report?	2004	Immediately after the visit	A reasonable time after it was edited and validated by bureau members and presented to officials

#### 4.10. Strategies for change

How would you describe the strategy of your organisation for obtaining improvements in the treatment and conditions of detention)?	Constructive, dualistic approach	Cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention	Both strategies
– e.g. a cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention or			
– e.g. a dualistic approach where detention visits are combined with some "pressure" in the form of public reports or complaints handling			

#### 4.11. Cooperation with authorities

Do the authorities respond to your reports? In what form?	Yes	Yes, by improving conditions, but some issues require strong follow-up	
Do you have a dialogue with the authorities?	Yes	Yes	Convinced of the importance of this, but there is a lack of a sense of shared responsibility
Have any improvements occurred as a result of your detention visits?	Yes	Yes, especially some of the infrastructure and some social programs, but much work remains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Prisons more open</li> <li>– More associations from civil society visit prisons</li> <li>– Increasing attention toward improving training for prison workers</li> <li>– Creation of a rehabilitation institution</li> </ul>

#### 4.12. Impact assessment

What impact did the visits of your organisation have?	Improve conditions of detention	Improvements through new prison legislation Increased confidence among the prisoners because of the feeling that people are working to protect their rights Impact on the people in charge through questions posed to them about the application of laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Recorded an appreciable decrease in prison violence such as beating and torturing</li> <li>– However, the change is slight compared to the damage caused by long years of mismanagement</li> <li>– Helped to raise awareness about issues of torture and the needed changes to the country's penal policy</li> <li>– Gave objective data about prison conditions, and this had an influence on officials</li> </ul>
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<p>What strategies/actions and external factors have helped improve the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?</p>	<p>Recommendations helped the authority by giving them a strategy to revise policies and make up for past violations. Rehabilitation, reintegration, and pushing the prisons to play a pedagogical role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publishing an objective report with the Moroccan Observatory of Prisons helped to open a serious dialogue with relevant authorities</li> <li>- There was also a helpful press conference organized at the same time the report was released. This raised awareness about the phenomenon of prison overcrowding, and about the application of a new law governing prisons</li> <li>- The strategy consisted of preparing standards and tools, composing the working group, conducting prison visits, and then developing recommendations</li> </ul>
<p>What strategies/actions and external factors have impeded improvements in the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?</p>	<p>Recommendations not being carried out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A punitive policy based on marginalization and suffering which was entrenched into the culture of the prison system and its officials</li> <li>- The tension between the strict control wanted by the prison officials and the trust that they should give with rehabilitation programs and visits</li> </ul>
<p>What are your recommendations in order to enhance impact?</p>	<p>Implementation of the recommendations published in reports on prisons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To establish a mandate and clear rules for prison visits, independence, and transparency</li> <li>- Close collaboration with authorities to help officials improve detention conditions and humanize the centers</li> <li>- Strengthening the efficiency of the visiting team and diversifying its view to include more daily life conditions of the prisoners</li> <li>- To schedule regular visits to ensure proper tracking and coordination.</li> <li>- To ratify the OPCAT</li> </ul>



# Palestinian National Authority

<b>1. National context</b>	<b>(Gaza Strip)</b>	<b>Palestine (West Bank and the Gaza Strip)</b>
1.1. Country	Gaza Strip	Palestine
1.2. Population	1.5 million	4.1 million
1.3. Size of the country	365 km <sup>2</sup>	27,000 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>2. Detention context</b>		
2.1. National law(s) regulating detention (e.g. prison law, psychiatry law)	Detention is conducted through and in accordance with the law of rehabilitation centres in Palestine	Article 78 (a-d) "on the instructions of security" (Judea and Samaria) (No. 378) of 1970, Military Order No. 1500 (4/5/2002), Military Order No. 1531 (4/8/2002), Military Order No. 1530
2.2. <i>Total number of persons in detention in your country, including number of:</i>	541 people (529 males and 12 females)	Approx. 11,800 persons are detained in Israeli and Palestinian prisons and detentions centres, respectively (cf. Ministry of Prison Affairs)
Prisoners	Number of people entering prison in 2006: 121	11,000 in Israeli prisons (cf. Ministry of Prison Affairs)
Pre-trial detainees	423	800 in Palestinian detention centres
Persons detained in other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Rabee Society for Juveniles: 20 children (5 sentenced and 15 not sentenced)</li> <li>– Psychiatry Hospital: In 2006, approx. 543 persons entered the hospital (38% were women and 62% were men. 20-30 cases were transferred into the hospital according to administrative or judicial decision)</li> </ul>	
2.3. <i>Total number of detention establishments in your country, including</i>		
Prisons	1 prison (Gaza Rehabilitation and Reformation Centre)	6 (1 in the Gaza Strip and 5 in the West Bank) and 30 Israeli prisons/ detention centres (total)
Pre-trial detention centres	3 pre-trial detention centres (General Investigation Bureau, Preventive Security, and Military Intelligence) and police station jails	No accurate statistics
Other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/ migrant camps, military camps, etc.	1 juvenile detention centre (Rabee Society for Juveniles). 1 psychiatric hospital	No accurate statistics

### 3. General information on the organisation, who conducts the visit

3.1. Name of the organisation	<b>Gaza Community Mental Health Programme (GCMHP)</b>	<b>Treatment and Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture</b>
3.2. Type of organisation	NGO	NGO
3.3. Address of the organisation	Main Office: Southern Rimal, Sheikh Ejleen, across from Gaza Municipality Beach Club. P.O. Box 1049, Gaza City, Palestine Tel.: +972 8 282 5700 Fax: +972 8 282 4072	Al-Ersal St. Al-Masa Building, 3rd floor P.O. Box 468 Ramallah, Palestine Tel.: +972 2 2961710, 2963932 Fax: +972 2 2989123
3.4. Date of creation	1990	1997
3.5. Annual budget	Approx. USD 3 million	USD 1,040,000
3.6. Legal basis (i.e. law establishing the mechanism, agreement with authorities about visits)	No formal authorization from authorities, though recently there has been coordination between GCMHP and the General Attorney Bureau in the Palestinian Authority	
3.7. Mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Empower vulnerable groups in the society, incl. women, children and torture survivors</li> <li>– Develop local human resources through mental health training programs</li> <li>– Provide humane and high quality community-based mental health services</li> <li>– Promote principles of democracy and human rights in the Palestinian society</li> <li>– Influence the political and legal environment in and outside Palestine to foster increased respect for Palestinians' human rights and promote their mental well-being</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To assist residents of Palestine in coping with the consequences of their traumatic experiences and resulting difficulties in living through various types of support, therapy, etc.</li> <li>2. To increase and strengthen professional awareness and expertise in the areas of mental health and human rights through the training of professionals from the health, social services and law enforcement sectors</li> <li>3. To work towards the prevention of further human rights abuses</li> </ol>
3.8. Number of staff (total and those involved in detention visits/monitoring)	There are 2 employees who pay continuous visits to detention centres. There are 5 more employees who only work in times of need.	5 employees
3.9. Website	<a href="http://www.gcmhp.net">www.gcmhp.net</a>	<a href="http://www.trc-pal.org">www.trc-pal.org</a>

### 4. Specific information on the organisations

#### 4.1. Independence

Is your mechanism independent from the Executive (government and ministries) and Judiciary (court system) functionally and staff-wise?	GCMHP is working independently, but sometimes there is coordination with the responsible bodies of the prisons and detention centres	Yes
What are the sources of funding?	Funding is obtained through the strategic plan of the Programme financed by Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden	International Community and minimal internal fundraising

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#### 4.2. Objective of the visit?

What is the primary objective of your visit? (Providing legal advice or assistance, handling complaints, monitoring?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Offering legal assistances and consultations</li> <li>- Dealing with and resolving clients' complains</li> <li>- Observing and documenting human rights violations against any client in the rehabilitation centres</li> <li>- Offering mental health treatment for the detained clients through a specialized psychiatrist</li> <li>- Conducting home-visits for the clients' families and offering legal consultations as well as some social and financial services</li> <li>- Helping the detainees in their problems before the trial and prosecution</li> <li>- Helping the detainees and calling for their transfer to hospital when they need for any operations or medical examinations</li> <li>- Conducting training courses and workshops for policemen who are working in the rehabilitation centres</li> <li>- Offering the unavailable psychological medicines for the centres' clinics and other medicines for some clients who cannot buy them</li> </ul>	Monitoring torture cases in particular and evaluating the psychosocial needs of detainees and prisoners, where torture cases are referred to TRC
What are the other objectives?		Diagnosis, Treatment and Rehabilitation, Documentation, Research and Follow-up

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#### 4.3. Expertise

What expertise does your visiting team have (legal, medical, penitentiary)?	Medical, psychological, Legal, etc. GCMHP is working to develop capacity through a comprehensive, intensive training programme	Psychosocial, General Practitioners, Psychological, Psychiatric, Research and Documentation
Are women as well as ethnic and other minorities represented?	Yes	Yes

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#### 4.4. Number of visits

How many visits to places of detention do you undertake per year? (Please specify for each category of places of detention)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One visit is conducted to the Rehabilitation Centres weekly</li> <li>- It is possible to pay additional visits to the centre if requested or needed</li> </ul>	
How many visits did you conduct in 2006?	65 visits	5 visits to Israeli prisons and min. 40 visits to Palestinian detention centres/prisons
When was your last visit and to which place of detention?	June 7, 2007	On August 15, 2007 to Ramallah Correctional Facility

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#### 4.5. Access to places of detention

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Do your visits require prior authorisation or can they be unannounced?	According to the signed agreement with the rehabilitation centers' administration in Gaza, the visits are paid systematically and periodically. In some cases, GCMHP coordinates directly with the administration when formal delegations wish to visit the rehabilitation centres to get acquainted with detainees' conditions in such centres. Sometimes, GCMHP's legal advisor pays sudden visits to the centres	Prior authorisation Visits to Palestinian detention centres on a weekly basis, with easy access to inmates and files. Visits to Israeli centres are very limited and arranged on a case-by-case scenario
Which of the following places of detention can you visit: prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, military barracks, secret service?	The rehabilitation centre in Gaza Strip is visited, and detention centres are visited prior to the trial if needed. Also, the intelligence departments are visited if GCMHP receives any complaints	In Israel: only prisons In Palestine: prisons, correctional facilities, and detention centres
Do you have access to all facilities within the places of detention?	All facilities in the prisons are being investigated following coordination with the centres' administration	
Do you have access to all persons in the places of detention?	In case of asking to meet any detainee, GCHMP faces no objection unless the detainee is under interrogation and his/her visit is prevented by the General Attorney	
When did you first visit a place of detention? How did you obtain access at that time?	In 2001 after arrangement and coordination with the Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizens' Rights. The Commission coordinated the visit for a psychiatrist to treat a detainee in the rehabilitation centre and offer legal consultation for him	TRC's founder and current Director General began visiting Israeli prisons in the 1980's

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#### 4.6. Access to information

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Do you have access to all information about the place of detention?	The prison's administration is fully cooperating with GCHMP and facilitates all requested information concerning the detention places	
Do you have access to all information about the detainees (can you see the registers)?	The prisons' administration acquaints GCHMP with the prisoner's records if requested and it is possible to meet the detainees individually	Palestinian prisons – yes Israeli prisons – sometimes
May you speak with detainees in private? And examine them?	GCHMP meets the detainees in a closed room, and can examine him /her medically	Most of the time
Can you choose the detainees, whom you like to interview in private?		Yes

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#### 4.7. Powers

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May you examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty?	GCHMP is given the entire jurisdictions in the mental health, health, or legal field to check the prisoners' documents & detention conditions	Yes
May you examine all the conditions of detention?	Yes	Yes
May you receive complaints from detainees?		
May you propose improvements of conditions to the authorities?	Yes	Palestinian prisons – yes
May you propose amendments to the legislation?	GCHMP participated in formatting the legislation and special laws. CGMCP has prepared a draft law for preventing torture in Palestine that was presented to the PLC for endorsement. GCMHP has also prepared a draft project on mental health in Palestine	

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#### 4.8. Legal standards

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What legal standards or other yardsticks do you use to measure the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention?	International standards on the treatment and conditions of persons deprived of their liberty. GCMHP helps improve the detention centres so as to ensure compliance with Palestinian law, rehabilitation centres law, and Basic Law	
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#### 4.9. Reports

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Do you draft reports about your visits? If yes, are they public or confidential?	Reports are prepared for each visit or activity in the detention centre and are confidential.	Yes, they are public and have been published
How often do you draft reports, after each visit or for a period of time?	The reports are written after each visit	Annually
When did you publish or submit your last visits report?		Earlier this year

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#### 4.10. Strategies for change

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How would you describe the strategy of your organisation for obtaining improvements in the treatment and conditions of detention)?	Via numerous reports and evaluations of prison status
– e.g. a cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention or	
– e.g. a dualistic approach where detention visits are combined with some “pressure” in the form of public reports on complaints handling	

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#### 4.11. Cooperation with authorities

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Do the authorities respond to your reports? In what form?	Yes	
Do you have a dialogue with the authorities?	There is an ongoing dialogue with the rehabilitation centres authorities, and we conduct periodic training courses and workshops for them to improve their performance in dealing with the detainees	Palestinian authority – yes. There is regular training on torture prevention and related matters with members of the security forces
Have any improvements occurred as a result of your detention visits?	The authorities demolished the unhealthy inhumane solitary detention rooms, the cells that were established in the occupation era	More awareness, cooperation and regular visits in Palestinian prisons

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#### 4.12. Impact assessment

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What impact did the visits of your organisation have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Visits have great impact since the workers in rehabilitation centres become aware of the concept of human rights and detainees' rights that develop their treatment with the detainees</li> <li>– The periodic and systematic visits and notifications and intervention in resolving the detainee's complains created an atmosphere of understanding with rehabilitation centres' administration. Intervention became acceptable and they became cooperative</li> <li>– The frequent visits to the detention centres decreased the violations as the visits yielded observations on their work</li> <li>– More than one Palestinian organization pays visits to the detention centres and carry out periodic courses on human rights for developing the workers' performance</li> <li>– A Palestinian law for rehabilitation centres</li> </ul>	
What strategies/actions and external factors have helped improve the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– GCMHP's strategies aim to obtain improvements in treatment and detention conditions. GCMHP also works to develop the workers' performance in the detention centres</li> <li>– Suggestions are given through practice and acquired experience to the administration of detention centres to develop the detainees' lives and conditions</li> <li>– In addition, GCMHP exerts pressure on the administration of rehabilitation centres by forwarding the detainees' complaints to the concerned bodies in the Palestinian Authority</li> </ul>	Regular reporting based on international standards, such as the Istanbul protocol for documenting torture cases

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What strategies/actions and external factors have impeded improvements in the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?

- The Palestinian Authorities' conditions and economic siege imposed by Israel and most of the international community hindered the work of government institutes, particularly rehabilitation centres, which were invaded and targeted by Israeli occupation forces. Thus, a status of insecurity and army chaos prevailed in the Palestinian territories
- Lack of financial resources that cover the expenses of visits to the detainees who, in turn, lack basic possibilities for their daily life inside the detention centres

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What are your recommendations in order to enhance impact?

- Coordination between local and international human rights groups to unify efforts in intervention in prisons and detention centres
  - Promoting the training courses in this field. Practical courses are preferred like visiting international detention centres, which implement the international standards of human rights, because of the poor Palestinian experience in this regard
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# Qatar

## 1. National context

1.1. Country	State of Qatar
1.2. Population	0,8 million
1.3. Size of the country	11,437 km <sup>2</sup>

## 2. Detention context

2.1. National law(s) regulating detention (e.g. prison law, psychiatry law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Prison law no. 3 of 1995</li> <li>– Society Protection Law, no. 17 (2002)</li> <li>– Code of Criminal Procedure, no. 23 (2004)</li> <li>– Law of the State Security Corps, no. 5 (2003) and Terrorism Law, no. 3 (2004)</li> </ul>
2.2. <i>Total number of persons in detention in your country, including number of:</i>	465 on 31.12.2004 (United Nations 9th Survey) <sup>1</sup>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	55 based on an estimated national population of 850,000 at the end of 2004 (United Nations) <sup>2</sup>
Prisoners	456 (98,2%) (United Nations 9th Survey) <sup>3</sup>
Pre-trial detainees	9 (1.9%) (31.12.2004)
Persons detained in other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	None
2.3. <i>Total number of detention establishments in your country, including</i>	
Prisons	1
Pre-trial detention centres	
Other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	

## 3. General information on the organisation, who conducts the visit

3.1. Name of the organisation	National Human Rights Committee
3.2. Type of organisation	National Human Rights Institution
3.3. Address of the organisation	Salwa Road, Souor Al-Rawda, P.O. Box 24104, Doha, Qatar Tel : (+974) 444 4012, Fax: (+974) 444 4013
3.4. Date of creation	11/11/2002
3.5. Annual budget	
3.6. Legal basis (i.e. The Law establishing the mechanism or the agreement with authorities about visits)	Decree Law, no. 38 (2002)

1) Source: World Prison Brief, King's College, London, available at [www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpbcountry.php?country=182](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpbcountry.php?country=182)

2) Ibid

3) Ibid



3.7. Mandate	<p>The objectives of the National Human Rights Committee are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To uphold and promote human rights in the International Treaties, which the State of Qatar has acceded to, such as the UNCAT, CRC, etc.</li> <li>- To provide advice to the Qatari government and other interested parties on human rights</li> <li>- To receive record and investigate violations of human rights in Qatar or involving Qatari citizens, and to either solve these problems or to direct the victims to channels, which can solve them. In addition, to recommend means by which these violations can be avoided in the future</li> <li>- To monitor the records and reports by international organizations and NGOs on the human rights situation in Qatar and to respond, if necessary</li> <li>- To prepare annual reports on the human rights situation in Qatar</li> <li>- To work with regional and international human rights organizations – and also with other national human rights committees in the region</li> <li>- To raise awareness of human rights in society, and among the relevant government agencies – through presentations, conferences, training programs and media campaigns</li> </ul>
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3.8. Number of staff (total and those involved in detention visits/monitoring)

3.9. Website [www.nhrc-qa.org/en/page.php?25](http://www.nhrc-qa.org/en/page.php?25)

#### 4. Specific information on the organisations

##### 4.1. Independence

Is your mechanism independent from the Executive (government and ministries) and Judiciary (court system) functionally and staff-wise?

What are the sources of funding?

- NHRC relies on a grant from the government for its finances – a grant which is established by law, and therefore, not vulnerable to fluctuations in the whims of the authorities
- NHRC does not conduct fund-raising activities currently, and does not charge for any services provided.

##### 4.2. Objective of the visit?

What is the primary objective of your visit? (Providing legal advice or assistance, handling complaints, monitoring?)

NHRC has the prerogative to conduct site visits to prisons and other establishments where human rights violations might occur, without prior notice to responsible authorities, as part of its duty to report any transgression against human rights. It is worth noting that prison authorities have shown themselves to be highly cooperative during NHRC visits

What are the other objectives?

##### 4.3. Expertise

What expertise does your visiting team have (legal, medical, penitentiary)?

Are women as well as ethnic and other minorities represented?

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#### 4.4. Number of visits

How many visits to places of detention do you undertake per year?(Please specify for each category of places of detention)	NHRC conducts regular visits each month in addition to drop in visits, whenever necessary
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How many visits did you conduct in 2006?	
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When was your last visit and to which place of detention?	The last time NHRC conducted a visit was on 02/08/2007
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#### 4.5. Access to places of detention

Do your visits require prior authorisation or can they be unannounced?	NHRC does not require prior authorization to conduct its visits
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Which of the following places of detention can you visit: prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, military barracks, secret service?	NHRC usually visits all police stations in addition to the central prison and is free to meet all detainees. Note that Qatar does not contain any detention centres
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Do you have access to all facilities within the places of detention?	
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Do you have access to all persons in the places of detention?	
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When did you first visit a place of detention? How did you obtain access at that time?	
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#### 4.6. Access to information

Do you have access to all information about the place of detention?	
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Do you have access to all information about the detainees (can you see the registers)?	NHRC holds the right to request all information related to prison locations and has access to conviction records
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May you speak with detainees in private? And examine them?	
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Can you choose the detainees, whom you like to interview in private?	
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#### 4.7. Powers

May you examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NHRC closely examines treatment of detainees and receives their complaints for further investigation and reports to responsible authorities for prompt redress</li> <li>- NHRC prepares the list of prisoners to be included in the Emir's special pardon done on an annual basis at NHRC's establishment anniversary</li> <li>- NHRC also provides valuable input to the law-making process by proposing amendments to certain laws or recommending some provisions that are in line with international human rights standards</li> </ul>
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May you examine all the conditions of detention?	Yes
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May you receive complaints from detainees?	Yes
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May you propose improvements of conditions to the authorities?	Yes
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May you propose amendments to the legislation?	Yes
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#### 4.8. Legal standards

What legal standards or other yardsticks do you use to measure the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention?	
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#### 4.9. Reports

Do you draft reports about your visits? If yes, are they public or confidential?	NHRC drafts public reports every time it conducts visits. The report comprises NHRC's findings and professional comments on the general or specific situation
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How often do you draft reports, after each visit or for a period of time?	After each visit
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When did you publish or submit your last visits report?	
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#### 4.10. Strategies for change

How would you describe the strategy of your organisation for obtaining improvements in the treatment and conditions of detention)?	NHRC maintains an amicable relationship with all State institutions, who cooperate effectively to respond to suggestions for change made after each prison visit
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- e.g. a cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention
- e.g. a dualistic approach where detention visits are combined with some "pressure" in the form of public reports or complaints handling

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#### 4.11. Cooperation with authorities

Do the authorities respond to your reports? In what form?	
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Do you have a dialogue with the authorities?	
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Have any improvements occurred as a result of your detention visits?	
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#### 4.12. Impact assessment

What impact did the visits of your organisation have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site visits have come a long way in improving the situation inside prisons</li> <li>- The Code of Criminal Procedure gave rights to convicted people to contest verdicts pronounced against them, following a standardized procedure, as well as to question the lawfulness of detention and seek legal representation</li> </ul>
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What strategies/actions and external factors have helped improve the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	
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What strategies/actions and external factors have impeded improvements in the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?	
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What are your recommendations in order to enhance impact?	
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# Yemen

## 1. National context

1.1. Country	Republic of Yemen
1.2. Population	23 million
1.3. Size of the country	527,968 km <sup>2</sup>

## 2. Detention context

2.1. National law(s) regulating detention (e.g. prison law, psychiatry law)	– Prisons law – Penalties law
2.2. Total number of persons in detention in your country, including number of:	14,000 (government managed prisons only) (1998) <sup>1</sup>
Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	83 based on an estimated national population of 16.9 million in 1998 (UN) <sup>2</sup>
Prisoners	According to a 2006 report 23,516 prisoners were received. "10,135 are under investigation, 4,104 are pre-trial detainees and 23 are foreigners waiting for return to their countries". 23,085 were released from all Yemeni prisons in 2006. <sup>3</sup>
Pre-trial detainees	
Persons detained in other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	
2.3. Total number of detention establishments in your country, including:	
Prisons	22 (one in each governorate)
Pre-trial detention centres	22 (one in each governorate)
Other places of detention, such as psychiatric institutions, refugee/migrant camps, military camps, etc.	

## 3. General information on the organisation, who conducts the visit

3.1. Name of the organisation	Human Rights Information and Training Center
3.2. Type of organisation	NGO,
3.3. Address of the organisation	Yemen – Taiz – P.O. Box: 3545
3.4. Date of creation	November 1995
3.5. Annual budget	
3.6. Legal basis (i.e. The Law establishing the mechanism or the agreement with authorities about visits)	

1) Source: World Prison Brief, King's College, London, available at [www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb\\_country.php?country=186](http://www.kcl.ac.uk/depsta/law/research/icps/worldbrief/wpb_country.php?country=186)

2) Ibid

3) The prison that received most prisoners was Al-Hodeidah prison, which received 3,976 and released 3,920 then Sana'a prison that received 3,029 Conflicting report: 10,817 prisoners: incl. 229 female; 189 under 20 years old; 553 non-Yemeni; 304 Ethiopian.

3.7.	Mandate	
3.8.	Number of staff (total and those involved in detention visits/monitoring)	4 (2 lawyers, 1 social researcher, and 1 psychological researcher)
3.9.	Website	
<b>4. Specific information on the organisations</b>		
<i>4.1. Independence</i>		
	Is your mechanism independent from the Executive (government and ministries) and Judiciary (court system) functionally and staff-wise?	Yes
	What are the sources of funding?	International Donors
<i>4.2. Objective of the visit?</i>		
	What is the primary objective of your visit? (Providing legal advice or assistance, handling complaints, monitoring?)	Providing legal assistance, handling complaints, and meeting with prison authorities
	What are the other objectives?	
<i>4.3. Expertise</i>		
	What expertise does your visiting team have (legal, medical, penitentiary)?	Legal, social and psychological
	Are women as well as ethnic and other minorities represented?	Yes, there are female lawyers in the legal team to provide legal assistance to female prisoners and juveniles
<i>4.4. Number of visits</i>		
	How many visits to places of detention do you undertake per year?(Please specify for each category of places of detention)	12 visits per year
	How many visits did you conduct in 2006?	
	When was your last visit and to which place of detention?	February 2007 to the central prison in Taiz and Aden governorates
<i>4.5. Access to places of detention</i>		
	Do your visits require prior authorisation or can they be unannounced?	Prior authorization required from the prison manager
	Which of the following places of detention can you visit: prisons, pre-trial detention centres, refugee camps, military barracks, secret service?	Prisons and pre-trial detention centres
	Do you have access to all facilities within the places of detention?	Sometimes
	Do you have access to all persons in the places of detention?	Yes, but there are illegal prisons, e.g. "political security" prisons, which are prohibited for the monitoring authority represented in Parliament Council, but international organizations have access to these prisons. The government has failed to ensure keeping prisoners and detainees in legal and official places of detention. The Ministry of the Interior and the Political Security Authority (directed by the President) have their own places of detention outside the law regulations. There are also other illegal prisons
	When did you first visit a place of detention? How did you obtain access at that time?	Visits were made to the central and substitute prisons in February, June, and July. Access was gained through a recommendation letter from the security manager in the Taiz governorate

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#### 4.6. Access to information

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Do you have access to all information about the place of detention? Yes

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Do you have access to all information about the detainees (can you see the registers)? Yes, after obtaining a permission letter from the prison authorities. Access to the registers depends on the type of accusation there is against the detainee

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May you speak with detainees in private? And examine them?

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Can you choose the detainees, whom you like to interview in private?

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#### 4.7. Powers

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May you examine the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty? Yes

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May you examine all the conditions of detention? Yes, field visits are in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior

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May you receive complaints from detainees? Yes

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May you propose improvements of conditions to the authorities? Yes

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May you propose amendments to the legislation? Yes

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#### 4.8. Legal standards

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What legal standards or other yardsticks do you use to measure the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention? United Nations human rights standards, incl. standards on justice for detainees

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#### 4.9. Reports

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Do you draft reports about your visits? If yes, are they public or confidential? Yes, reports are made, but they are not public

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How often do you draft reports, after each visit or for a period of time? Annually

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When did you publish or submit your last visits report? The first quarter of every year

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#### 4.10. Strategies for change

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How would you describe the strategy of your organisation for obtaining improvements in the treatment and conditions of detention)? Dualistic approach: Visits are combined with some "pressure" in the form of public reports and complaints handling

- e.g. a cooperative approach assisting the state in improving its treatment of detainees and the conditions of detention
- e.g. a dualistic approach where detention visits are combined with some "pressure" in the form of public reports or complaints handling

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#### 4.11. Cooperation with authorities

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Do the authorities respond to your reports? In what form? Sometimes they accept the reports but they do not always follow the recommendations set forth

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Do you have a dialogue with the authorities? Yes

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Have any improvements occurred as a result of your detention visits? Yes

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#### 4.12. *Impact assessment*

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What impact did the visits of your organisation have?

What strategies/actions and external factors have helped improve the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention? Before visit, workshop to train police officers on human rights was carried out

What strategies/actions and external factors have impeded improvements in the treatment of detainees and/or the conditions in detention?

What are your recommendations in order to enhance impact?

- Helping to increase human and financial resources to Yemeni prisons to help them play their role in reforming and rehabilitating prisoners
- Providing cultural, educational, rehabilitation and training programs for prisoners of different categories.
- Providing necessary materials and trainers for workshops in prisons
- Enlarging the prison buildings and the application of law concerning detention and imprisonment of persons according to law
- Expediting trials procedures in order to avoid accumulation of prisoners in prisons waiting for trials.
- Providing good nutrition, entertainment programs and cleanliness monitoring
- Solve the foreign prisoners cases through their country's embassy in Yemen

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