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Iraq

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1970)	CAT (2011)	OP-CAT
	ICESCR (1971)	CRPD (2013)	ICCPR-OP 2
	ICCPR (1971)	CPED (2010)	ICRMW
	CEDAW (1986)		
	CRC (1994)		
	OP-CRC-AC (2008)		
	OP-CRC-SC (2008)		
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	ICERD (general declaration/reservation, art. 22, 1970)	CEDAW (withdrawal of reservation, art. 9, paras. 1 and 2, 2014)	
	ICESCR (general declarations, upon signature in 1969 and upon ratification in 1971)		
	ICCPR (general declarations, upon signature in 1969 and upon ratification in 1971)		
	CEDAW (reservations, arts. 2 (f) and (g), 16, and 29, para. 1, 1986)		
	CRC (reservation, art. 14, para. 1, 1994)		
OP-CRC-AC (declaration, art. 3, para. 2, age of recruitment at 18 years, 1994)			
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>		CAT, art. 20 (2011)	ICERD, art. 14 OP-ICESCR ICCPR, art. 41 ICCPR-OP 1 OP-CEDAW CAT, arts. 21 and 22 OP-CRC-IC ICRMW OP-CRPD CPED, arts. 31 and 32

1. In 2014, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) encouraged Iraq to ratify ICRMW and OP-CEDAW.⁴
2. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) recommended that Iraq accede to ICCPR-OP 2, aimed at abolishing the death penalty.⁵
3. CEDAW and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Iraq accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and its 1967 Protocol, and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁶ Additionally, UNHCR recommended acceding to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.⁷
4. CEDAW urged Iraq to withdraw its reservations to articles 2 (f), 2 (g) and 16, and to accept the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention.⁸
5. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended considering acceding to the 1989 International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.⁹
6. UNAMI and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) emphasized that the Government had an obligation to ensure law and order throughout its territory. In doing so, it must abide by the international treaties it has ratified as well as the customary international law binding on it, as that duty is explicitly recognized in the Constitution of Iraq, in article 8. Although UNAMI and OHCHR recognized the prevailing security conditions and the nature of the conflict in many parts of the country, they emphasized that nothing permitted any dilution of the duty to comply with the country's obligations under applicable international human rights standards, international humanitarian law, the Constitution of Iraq, or Iraqi domestic law.¹⁰

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
	Palermo Protocol ¹¹		Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ¹⁴
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocol I ¹²		ILO Conventions Nos. 87, 169 and 189 ¹⁵
	ILO fundamental conventions except No. 87 ¹³		Additional Protocol II and III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions ¹⁶
	UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education		

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

7. CEDAW, the United Nations country team (UNCT) and UNHCR noted with concern contradictions in the constitutional framework and discriminatory provisions therein against women. CEDAW observed that article 41 of the Constitution (2005) allowed the adoption of different personal status laws according to religious doctrines, to the detriment of women. CEDAW and UNCT were concerned at discriminatory provisions

against women in the new draft Personal Status Law (Jaafari Personal Status Law), including by setting the minimum age of marriage for girls at 9 years.¹⁷ CEDAW recommended repealing that article and all discriminatory provisions in the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and other legislation, regulations and directives.¹⁸ CEDAW recommended enacting specific legislation prohibiting sexual harassment in the workplace.¹⁹

8. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged Iraq to introduce a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards.²⁰

9. The Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons urged the adoption of a binding legal framework for the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in line with international standards and the National Policy on Displacement.²¹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

10. CEDAW noted the establishment of the High Commission for Human Rights of Iraq. It expressed concern about its independence and called for its full compliance with the Paris Principles.²² As at 28 January 2014, the High Commission for Human Rights of Iraq had not yet been accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.²³

11. CEDAW recommended the effective functioning of the Ministry of State of Women's Affairs and the allocation of adequate resources to the Supreme Council for Women's Affairs in the Kurdistan region. It recommended the effective implementation of the national strategy to combat violence against women, and the adoption of the national strategy for the advancement of women, including one for the Kurdistan region.²⁴

12. CEDAW recommended expediting the approval of the instructions operationalizing Act No. 28 (2012) on combating trafficking.²⁵

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies²⁶

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	August 1999	2013	–	Fifteenth to twenty-first reports pending consideration in August 2014
CESCR	November 1997	2013	–	Fourth report pending consideration in 2015
HR Committee	October 1997	2013	–	Fifth report pending consideration in 2015

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CEDAW	June 2000	2011	February 2014	Seventh report due in 2018
CAT	–	2014	–	Initial report pending consideration
CRC	September 1998	2012 (to OP-CRC-AC) 2013 (to CRC and OP-CRC-SC)	–	Second to fourth reports pending consideration in 2015, initial OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC reports pending consideration in 2015
CRPD	–	–	–	Initial report due in 2015
CED	–	2014	–	Initial report pending consideration

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

<i>Concluding observations</i>			
<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
CERD	–	–	–
HR Committee	–	–	–
CEDAW	2016	Gender equality; and discriminatory laws. ²⁷	–
CAT	–	–	–

B. Cooperation with special procedures²⁸

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	No	Yes
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq	Internally displaced persons Mercenaries
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	Human rights defenders; Torture	Human rights defenders Independence of judges and lawyers Summary executions

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Visits requested</i>	Disappearances Mercenaries Independence of judges and lawyers	
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, 36 letters were sent to the Government and 15 replies were received.	

13. UNCT recommended inviting the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons to follow up on the report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, review its progress and make further recommendations.²⁹

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

14. UNAMI recommended to Iraq to undertake legal and institutional reforms to ensure that all laws and policies prohibited all forms of discrimination and promoted equality and respect for all persons, and to adopt and implement legislation to prohibit incitement to violence or discrimination, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, sexual orientation, property, birth or other status.³⁰

15. UNAMI highlighted the domestic and gender-based violence, discrimination against women and girls, and barriers to the full enjoyment of their rights.³¹ CEDAW was concerned at the high risk of violence and exploitation facing widows and recommended providing them with social security and other benefits.³²

16. CEDAW remained concerned at customs and traditional practices preventing women from inheriting or acquiring land and other property, and at women's difficulties in accessing health care and social services and participating in decision-making at the community level.³³

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

17. UNAMI and OHCHR reported that the Ministry of Justice had resumed implementing the death penalty. The executions carried out by the Ministry of Justice in 2014 had reached 56 by 5 July.³⁴ UNAMI documented the execution of 53 convicted prisoners during the first six months of 2013.³⁵ The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights condemned the execution of 21 individuals in April 2013, and was appalled by reports that the Ministry of Justice had announced 150 further executions. The High Commissioner was concerned that the justice system in Iraq was too seriously flawed to warrant even a limited application of the death penalty. She noted that the criminal justice system was still not functioning adequately and was falling short of international standards. A total of 1,400 people were believed to be currently on death row, while 129 had been

executed in 2012 alone. Iraq maintained that it only executed individuals who had committed terrorist acts and been convicted under the Anti-Terrorism Law No. 13 of 2005. The High Commissioner called for a halt to executions, conducting a credible and independent review of all death row cases and establishing a moratorium with a view to abolition in accordance with repeated General Assembly resolutions.³⁶ UNCT reported that three women had been executed during 2013 and approximately 37 were on death row. It recommended safeguards for those facing the death penalty.³⁷

18. CEDAW noted that Iraq had been facing challenges marked by political instability, intensifying sectarian and ethnic divisions and the rise in religious extremism, which had contributed to an increase in violence since the end of 2012.³⁸

19. UNAMI and OHCHR reported that government security forces and affiliated forces had committed a range of violations causing civilian casualties, and had targeted detainees and prisoners without taking the necessary precautions to protect civilians during military operations. They reported that since the escalation of the conflict at the beginning of June 2014, there had been a range of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights law that, in some instances, may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity. UNAMI documented systematic and egregious violations perpetrated by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/ISIS) and associated armed groups in the conduct of operations, including instances of direct, deliberate targeting of civilians; disregard of the principles of distinction or proportionality, such as summary executions/extrajudicial killings of prisoners and detainees, sexual violence and rape; kidnappings; assassinations and other violations against members of ethnic, religious and other minorities; forced recruitment of children; wanton destruction of civilian property; targeting and destruction of civilian objects and infrastructure; and attacks on protected installations and on places of cultural significance and religious worship.³⁹

20. UNAMI and OHCHR reported that the armed conflict that had started in Anbar governorate in January 2014 and spread to other parts of the country since June had inflicted untold hardship and suffering on the civilian population. In the first six months of 2014, at least 5,576 civilians had been killed and 11,665 wounded. Since the beginning of June 2014, at least 1,531 civilians had been killed and 1,763 wounded in the governorates of Anbar, Mosul, Salah id-Din, Diyala and Kirkuk.⁴⁰ On 13 June 2014, the High Commissioner expressed serious concern at the dramatic deterioration of the situation in Iraq, amid reports of summary executions and extrajudicial killings and the massive displacement of some half a million people, as forces allied with ISIL overran a succession of major towns and cities earlier that week. The High Commissioner was deeply disturbed by reports that ISIL fighters, along with prisoners they had released from jails in Mosul, had been actively seeking out – and in some cases killing – soldiers, police officers and civilians whom they perceived to be associated with the Government. She warned the parties to the conflict that they were obliged under international law to treat humanely members of armed forces who had laid down their arms or were hors de combat. She also stressed that, under those circumstances, murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture constituted war crimes.⁴¹

21. The High Commissioner condemned, on 16 and 24 June 2014, the reported summary executions and extrajudicial killings of civilians and police officers and the cold-blooded execution of hundreds of Iraqi hors de combat soldiers, as well as of religious leaders for refusing to pledge allegiance to ISIL. The High Commissioner noted broadcast videos showing ISIL's cruel treatment and beheadings and shootings of people apparently targeted on account of their religion or ethnicity, including Shia and minority groups such as Turkmens, Shabak, Christians and Yezidis. UNAMI confirmed a reported summary execution of prisoners by Iraqi security forces (ISF) personnel as they withdrew from Nineveh Operations Command in Mosul. The High Commissioner urged the authorities to

investigate the reported summary executions and all other violations by their personnel, and to bring the perpetrators to justice.⁴² UNAMI noted that the number of civilians killed and injured during the first half of 2013 had increased by 120 per cent compared to 2012, with the numbers of civilians killed and injured at 3,238 and 10,379 respectively.⁴³ UNAMI was concerned at the use of force by ISF in dispersing demonstrations, particularly on 23 April 2013 when 44 persons had been killed or injured.⁴⁴

22. On 13 June 2014, the High Commissioner urged Iraqi political leaders “to seek an urgent, sustainable and effective resolution to the crisis that has engulfed the country”. She urged political leaders to “build an inclusive government and work towards national reconciliation”.⁴⁵ She also urged them to unite in their opposition to efforts to rip the country apart along sectarian or geographic lines.⁴⁶

23. The High Commissioner and a group of United Nations independent experts strongly condemned the attack on Camp Ashraf/Hurriya (Liberty) that had reportedly killed at least 47 residents. The experts urged the authorities to take all necessary measures to prevent extradition of the residents.⁴⁷

24. In 2012, five special procedures mandate holders sent a joint urgent appeal following the attack on a Shia sanctuary and other residences and mosques by army and police forces in the cities of Basra and Nassiriya, reportedly resulting in the summary execution of at least 18 unarmed members of the Followers of Imam Ahmed El Hassan El Yamani and 378 arrests. On 26 February 2009, the Appeal Criminal Court of Dhi-Qar Governorate convicted 28 of the accused to death sentences.⁴⁸

25. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions sent a follow-up communication on imminent executions, in connection with which there were serious concerns regarding the independence of the process.⁴⁹

26. UNAMI noted that, at end of June 2013, there were 40,365 detainees and prisoners in Iraq, and there were a limited number of female prisoners who could be held far from their families.⁵⁰ UNAMI continued to receive allegations of torture and ill-treatment in detention facilities.⁵¹

27. UNAMI, OHCHR and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations expressed serious concern at the situation of children who were being recruited into armed conflict.⁵²

28. CEDAW expressed its deep concern at the situation of women held in detention facilities, particularly those sentenced to death, at the arbitrary detention of women, and at the torture, sexual violence and overcrowding in prisons, and called for investigations and the prosecution of perpetrators. It urged facilitating access to justice and improved detention conditions.⁵³

29. CEDAW was concerned at the high prevalence of violence against women.⁵⁴ It expressed concern at the draft law on domestic violence.⁵⁵ It recommended revising the draft law on domestic violence to ensure that penalties were imposed on perpetrators.⁵⁶

30. CEDAW was deeply concerned at the high prevalence of harmful practices, such as child marriage, temporary marriage, and crimes committed in the name of “honour”. It recommended the adoption of a comprehensive strategy to eliminate all harmful practices, and the repeal of articles of the Penal Code.⁵⁷ UNAMI recommended taking appropriate legal and other support measures to address forced marriages of minors.⁵⁸

31. CEDAW expressed concern that women and girls often became victims of trafficking after being kidnapped or offered false promises of marriage and employment. It

recommended the establishment of effective mechanisms to investigate, prosecute and punish trafficking offenders.⁵⁹

32. UNAMI noted that members of sexual minorities suffered from killings and widespread social and State-sanctioned discrimination, with ISF and other State institutions failing to protect them.⁶⁰

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

33. UNAMI, OHCHR and the High Commissioner stressed the obligation of the Government to investigate serious violations and to hold the perpetrators to account, in particular for violations amounting to war crimes or crimes against humanity.⁶¹ UNAMI observed that, during the recent campaign of violence that commenced in January 2014 in Anbar governorate and later extended into other governorates in early June, ISIL and associated armed groups had carried out operations targeting ISF personnel and installations. UNAMI, OHCHR and the High Commissioner verified violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law which may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.⁶² UNAMI and OHCHR recommended to Iraq to investigate effectively, promptly, thoroughly and impartially any alleged violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and where appropriate, to prosecute those responsible and provide an effective remedy to victims.⁶³ They called on the international community, including the Human Rights Council, to remain closely engaged with the situation, with a view to ensuring accountability for gross violations of international human rights law or serious violations of international humanitarian law.⁶⁴

34. UNAMI emphasized that respect for due process and fair trial standards, as guaranteed by international law, remained inconsistent in the judicial system.⁶⁵ UNAMI observed that detainees under the Anti-Terrorism Law lacked procedural guarantees, including fair trial standards. UNAMI mentioned problems of the judicial system, such as the lack of appropriate representation for detainees by court-appointed lawyers and shortcomings in access for detainees and prisoners to legal counsel. It also recommended the appointment of additional judges and prosecutors with appropriate legal qualifications, and training.⁶⁶

35. UNAMI noted the concerns about cases of arbitrary detention, the lack of respect for due process and issues related to prolonged pretrial detention, in the Kurdistan region.⁶⁷

36. UNAMI noted the overcrowding and lengthy periods of pretrial detention without formal charge in the criminal justice system.⁶⁸ UNAMI observed that ISF often failed to treat juvenile offenders as children.⁶⁹ It recommended reforming the juvenile criminal justice system.⁷⁰

37. CEDAW was concerned about initiatives aimed at strengthening the role of the security sector, which had resulted in rampant impunity, and recommended reforming the judiciary to combat corruption and impunity.⁷¹

38. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination recommended that the Government of Iraq clarify the legal situation of private military and security companies operating in the country, and in particular whether any such companies were entitled to immunity, either under Coalition Provisional Authority Order 17 or other agreements or legal instruments.⁷² It urged the establishment of an independent complaints mechanism to report human rights violations to involving private military and security companies.⁷³

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

39. CEDAW was concerned that women could transmit their nationality to their children born outside the country's territory only if the father was unknown or stateless, and that foreign spouses of Iraqi women faced a more stringent process when applying for nationality. It recommended amending the discriminatory provisions of Act No. 26 on that matter.⁷⁴

E. Freedom of movement

40. UNAMI noted that the continuing violence in Iraq affected the freedom of movement of Iraqis in general, resulting in many people confining their activities outside their homes to essential tasks.⁷⁵

41. UNAMI noted that a number of severe restrictions had been imposed on the residents of Camp Ashraf/Hurriya, including the right of freedom of movement within the camp.⁷⁶

F. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

42. UNAMI pointed out that respect for freedom of expression, freedom of opinion and freedom of assembly in Iraq remained inconsistent.⁷⁷ UNAMI noted restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly, and concerns over protection of journalists in the Kurdistan region.⁷⁸

43. UNAMI noted the restrictions on journalists and media professionals, who had suffered from acts of violence and intimidation, with reports of attacks, killings, threats and harassment of journalists.⁷⁹ UNAMI called for journalists to be protected, thorough investigation of those acts, and those responsible to be held accountable.⁸⁰ UNESCO condemned the killing of 33 journalists between 2008 and 2013, and called on Iraq to inform it, on a voluntary basis, of the actions taken to prevent impunity. By November 2013, Iraq had not provided any information.⁸¹ UNESCO recommended the introduction of new media laws and the strengthening of professional standards in journalism.⁸²

44. UNESCO recommended decriminalizing defamation, which should be dealt with under the civil code, and reforming penalties.⁸³

45. CEDAW remained concerned at the very low level of participation of women in decision-making positions, including in the judiciary. It urged promotion of their full and equal participation in all areas of public and political life.⁸⁴ CEDAW was also concerned that the draft National Action Plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 did not address all aspects of women's participation in the national reconciliation process. It urged ensuring effective and meaningful participation within the National Reconciliation Committee.⁸⁵

G. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

46. UNCT noted that only 14 per cent of Iraqi women were employed outside the house.⁸⁶ CEDAW noted with concern the very low level of participation of women in the formal labour sector. It recommended expediting the adoption of the draft labour code and ensuring it guaranteed equality between women and men.⁸⁷

47. UNAMI noted the lack of legislation and mechanisms for the protection of workers and lack of accountability for abusive labour practices, particularly for foreign workers in Iraq.⁸⁸

H. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

48. UNAMI reported that 30 per cent of children lived in poverty and noted that the impacts of poverty continued to be of concern in relation to children.⁸⁹ UNAMI and OHCHR reported that, in areas under the control or influence of ISIL and associated armed groups, there were reports of shortages in basic life-sustaining items, including food, water, shelter, fuel and electricity, and of limited access to medical care.⁹⁰

49. UNAMI recommended setting up programmes to guarantee access by children to basic services, including health care, housing and education.⁹¹ UNAMI noted that women whose husbands had died, disappeared or been arrested could not apply for social welfare or other means of financial support. Moreover, many of the children had no ID and were therefore unable to access health or educational services.⁹²

50. UNAMI was concerned about the economic situation, which continued to affect large numbers of Iraqis, who faced difficulties in accessing basic services including electricity, clean drinking water, education, health care and housing, particularly in rural areas.⁹³

I. Right to health

51. UNCT observed that maternal mortality rates were declining and nearly on target to meet the relevant Millennium Development Goal, but the fertility rate remained high and the illiteracy rate among girls aged 15 to 24 was increasing, with potential negative ramifications for future generations.⁹⁴

52. UNAMI noted the absence of mental health institutions and observed that fighters' children who had no identity cards were unable to access health or educational services available to other children.⁹⁵

53. CEDAW was concerned about low budgetary allocations to the health sector and the impact of these on women's access to high-quality health-care services, particularly in rural areas.⁹⁶

J. Right to education

54. UNESCO encouraged Iraq to pursue its efforts for all children to have access to education and health, especially in rural areas, and continue its efforts aimed at combating the gender gap by ensuring that girls had equal access to school, especially in rural areas.⁹⁷

55. UNCT noted that the low access to education at all levels was a major priority to be addressed between 2011 and 2020 in the National Strategy for Education and Higher Education.⁹⁸ CEDAW welcomed the adoption of Act No. 23 (2011) on the eradication of illiteracy.⁹⁹

56. UNESCO, UNCT and CEDAW recommended to Iraq to strengthen its efforts to increase the literacy rate, prevent girls from dropping out, and address the obstacles preventing their access to education.¹⁰⁰

57. UNAMI noted that juveniles in prisons and facilities, particularly girls, were frequently detained along with adults, without access to education.¹⁰¹

K. Persons with disabilities

58. UNAMI noted that persons with physical and intellectual disabilities continued to face discrimination and unequal access to public services,¹⁰² as their economic situation is particularly of concern.¹⁰³

59. UNAMI noted that the lack of specialized education and skill development programmes and the limited employment opportunities were among the barriers facing persons with disabilities.¹⁰⁴

L. Minorities

60. UNAMI and OHCHR reported that members of Iraq's diverse religious, cultural and ethnic minority groups had come under direct attack by ISIL and associated armed groups. Faced with persecution and direct targeting, thousands of members of minority groups had been displaced from their places of residence in Anbar, Ninewa, Diyala, Salah id-Din and Kirkuk governorates.¹⁰⁵ The Secretary-General condemned the systematic persecution of minority populations by ISIL and associated armed groups. He was particularly disturbed by reports of threats against Christians in Mosul and other ISIL-controlled parts of Iraq. He reiterated that any systematic attack on the civilian population or segments of the civilian population because of their ethnic background, religious beliefs or faith may constitute a crime against humanity.¹⁰⁶ Two mandate holders stressed that the impact of the conflict on minorities could be "devastating and irreversible".¹⁰⁷

61. UNAMI reported acts of discrimination against minorities such as Shabaks, Mandeans, Baha'i and "Bidoon".¹⁰⁸ In particular, members of the Baha'i community were facing discrimination in obtaining personal documents, on religious grounds, as they belonged to a post-Islamic religion not recognized in Iraq.¹⁰⁹

62. CEDAW was concerned at the negative impact of the increase in violence and the sectarian and religious tensions on the lives and well-being of women belonging to religious and ethnic minorities, and recommended that the country protect them from violence by State and non-State actors.¹¹⁰

M. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

63. UNAMI pointed out that in Iraq, and the Kurdistan region, employers confiscated the passports or identity documents of migrant workers and employees, subjecting them to substandard living conditions, restrictions on movement and financial exploitation.¹¹¹

64. CEDAW was concerned at the increasing number of refugees from a neighbouring country and recommended that immediate humanitarian assistance and protection requirements be complemented by long-term strategies in support of returnee, internally displaced and refugee women.¹¹²

65. UNHCR noted that the Refugee Act No. 51 fell short of providing effective protection for asylum seekers and refugees. As at March 2014, 39,807 refugees and asylum seekers were scattered across Iraq. Additionally, as at 12 November 2013, 202,040 Syrian refugees were registered in Iraq, 97 per cent of them in the Kurdistan region. Vulnerable groups may be particularly at risk.¹¹³

66. UNHCR observed that as a result of the deterioration of the security situation, particularly since April 2013, there had been increased reports of hostility, discrimination and harassment against Palestinians.¹¹⁴

67. UNHCR noted that the number of stateless persons had been commonly been put at 120,000.¹¹⁵ UNHCR noted that stigmatization and practical hurdles (distance, financial means, and reluctance to be registered) prevented certain groups and individuals from obtaining identity documents.¹¹⁶

N. Internally displaced persons

68. UNAMI and OHCHR reported that some 1.2 million people had been internally displaced as a result of the violence – over 600,000 since the beginning of June 2014 alone.¹¹⁷ In Anbar governorate, approximately 550,000 people had been displaced around Ramadi and Fallujah by the conflict, since January 2014. Since the fall of Mosul in early June 2014, an estimated 650,000 more people had been displaced.¹¹⁸ UNAMI and OHCHR recommended all parties to the conflict to refrain from, and take the necessary measures to prevent and respond to, the displacement of the civilians. An inclusive solution must be found that allows for those displaced by the fighting to return to their homes safely and in dignity.¹¹⁹

69. The Representative of the Secretary-General on IDPs recommended immediate measures to improve conditions in the irregular settlements by providing essential services including water, sanitation and improved access to health and education,¹²⁰ and strengthening property restitution and compensation measures.¹²¹ UNCT called on Iraq to develop a strategy and framework for durable solutions for IDPs.¹²²

70. UNAMI noted that IDPs living in informal settlements remained at risk of eviction.¹²³ UNHCR recommended halting the evictions of IDPs and identifying sustainable alternatives, addressing root causes of displacement, and adopting a holistic approach in finding durable solutions for IDPs. The Representative of the Secretary-General on IDPs urged the Government to develop a strategy for durable solutions.¹²⁴

71. UNHCR observed that no efforts had been undertaken to support local integration for those who opted to remain in their new settlements.¹²⁵

O. Right to development, and environmental issues

72. UNESCO reported that Iraq was in the midst of a water crisis and its worst drought in decades, which had directly contributed to rising levels of food deprivation, displacement and poverty and could possibly result in a widespread humanitarian crisis. Iraq faced declining storage and irrigation capacities, while water scarcity had led to more arid conditions and saltier and eroding soils.¹²⁶

P. Human rights and counter-terrorism

73. UNAMI recommended to Iraq to amend the Anti-Terrorism Law No. 13 of 2005 to ensure its compliance with international human rights law.¹²⁷ The High Commissioner was concerned at the broad scope and wide application of article 4 of the Anti-Terrorism Law, which envisaged the death penalty for a wide range of terrorism-related acts, without meeting the threshold of “most serious crimes”.¹²⁸

74. On 2 June 2014, the United Nations reiterated the listing of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant as terrorist organizations on the List established and maintained by the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee with respect to individuals, groups, undertakings and other entities associated with Al-Qaida.¹²⁹

75. The High Commissioner expressed concern at the apparent inability of prisoners convicted on terrorism-related charges to exercise the right to seek pardon, and questioned the non-usage by the president of his authority to pardon or commute death sentences.¹³⁰

Q. Situation in, or in relation to, specific regions or territories

76. UNAMI noted, in Kurdistan, cases of arbitrary detention and lack of respect for due process, where a number of detainees had been held for up to nine years on suspicion of involvement in terrorist acts.¹³¹ UNAMI noted that juvenile wards in Kurdistan police pretrial detention facilities were frequently overcrowded and lacked educational or recreational activities.¹³²

77. The Representative of the Secretary-General on IDPs recommended that the Kurdistan region develop an action plan to address the immediate social needs of, and durable solutions for, the internally displaced families in the region.¹³³

78. UNAMI observed a lack of separate prison facilities in the Kurdistan region, where underage prisoners were sometimes held with adults and there were no separate cells for prisoners and detainees with special needs. UNAMI recommended constructing new facilities, reviewing the necessity for pretrial detention and enhancing the efficiency of processing cases before the courts.¹³⁴

79. Six special rapporteurs sent a communication with regard to the alleged abduction of a minor girl (aged 11) by a man for the purpose of marriage and converting her to Islam. According to the information received, the girl was from the Yazidi community of northern Iraq. The father had opened a case in the Kurdistan region, but no investigation or prosecution had taken place.¹³⁵

80. UNAMI noted a number of cases in the Kurdistan region of juvenile girls convicted on charges of prostitution despite evidence demonstrating they were victims of trafficking.¹³⁶

81. CEDAW and UNCT noted that the incidence of female genital mutilation, especially in the Kurdistan region, remained high in rural areas, and called for elimination of this practice.¹³⁷ CEDAW was deeply concerned at the low level of criminal charges brought to court in the Kurdistan region in cases involving killings of women, and recommended measures to overcome impunity for so-called honour crimes.¹³⁸

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Iraq from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/7/IRQ/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

⁴ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 54 and 59.

⁵ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. iv.

⁶ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, para. 14, and UNHCR submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 10.

⁷ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, pp. 4, 9 and 10.

⁸ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 16 and 54.

⁹ A/HRC/18/32/Add.4, para. 81.

¹⁰ *Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non-International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June–5 July 2014*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR. Available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf, p. 12, accessed on 14 August 2014.

¹¹ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

¹² Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); and Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.

¹³ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

¹⁴ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

¹⁵ International Labour Organization Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries; Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.

- ¹⁶ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); and Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.
- ¹⁷ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, pp. 7 and 8, CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 17 and 18. See also CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 52 and 53, and UNCT submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, pp. 1 and 2.
- ¹⁸ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 17 and 18. See also CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 52 and 53.
- ¹⁹ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 40 and 41.
- ²⁰ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 10.
- ²¹ A/HRC/16/43/Add.1, para. 67.
- ²² CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 21 and 22.
- ²³ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions, see A/HRC/23/28, annex.
- ²⁴ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 20 and 29.
- ²⁵ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, para. 32.
- ²⁶ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CRPD | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| CED | Committee on Enforced Disappearances |
- ²⁷ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, para. 60.
- ²⁸ For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ²⁹ UNCT submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 5.
- ³⁰ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. iv.
- ³¹ *Ibid.*, p. viii.
- ³² CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 46-47.
- ³³ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 44-45.
- ³⁴ *Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non-International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June–5 July 2014*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR. Available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf, p. 16, accessed on 14 August 2014.
- ³⁵ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, pp. vi–viii and 9.
- ³⁶ See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13253&LangID=E>. See also General Assembly resolutions 62/149 (2007), 63/168 (2009), 65/205 (2010) and 67/176 (2012).
- ³⁷ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. iv.
- ³⁸ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, para. 9.
- ³⁹ *Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non-International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June–5 July 2014*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR. Available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf, pp. 8 and 20–22, accessed on 14 August 2014.
- ⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 7 and 8.
- ⁴¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 10 and 12–14. See also <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14703&LangID=E>.
- ⁴² See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14719&LangID=E>, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14761&> and

- Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non-International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June–5 July 2014*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf, pp. 9, 10 and 22, accessed on 14 August 2014.
- ⁴³ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: July–December 2012*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, June 2013, p. vii. See also *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. vii.
- ⁴⁴ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. viii.
- ⁴⁵ See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14703&LangID=E>.
- ⁴⁶ See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14719&LangID=E>.
- ⁴⁷ See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx>.
- ⁴⁸ A/HRC/23/51, page 29.
- ⁴⁹ A/HRC/22/67, page 29.
- ⁵⁰ UNCT submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 2.
- ⁵¹ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. vii.
- ⁵² ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011), para. 3, available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2324424, and *Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non-International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June–5 July 2014*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR. Available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf, p. 20, accessed on 14 August 2014.
- ⁵³ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 48 and 49. See also para. 31.
- ⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 28.
- ⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 28.
- ⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, paras. 18 and 28.
- ⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, paras. 25 and 26. See also para. 39.
- ⁵⁸ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, pp. iv and 16.
- ⁵⁹ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 31 and 32.
- ⁶⁰ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. vii.
- ⁶¹ *Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non-International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June–5 July 2014*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR. Available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf, p. 21, accessed on 14 August 2014. See also <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14761&> and <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/media.aspx?IsMediaPage=true>.
- ⁶² *Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non-International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June–5 July 2014*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR. Available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf, summary, accessed on 14 August 2014.
- ⁶³ *Ibid.*, p. 21.
- ⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, summary.
- ⁶⁵ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: July–December 2012*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, June 2013, pp. vii and 1.
- ⁶⁶ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, pp. iii and vii.
- ⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p. ix.
- ⁶⁸ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: July–December 2012*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, June 2013, p. vii.
- ⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, p. viii.
- ⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. iii and iv.

- ⁷¹ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 9 and 10.
- ⁷² A/HRC/18/32/Add.4, para. 81.
- ⁷³ A/HRC/18/32/Add.4, para. 81.
- ⁷⁴ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 36 and 37.
- ⁷⁵ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. 1.
- ⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 20.
- ⁷⁷ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: July–December 2012*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, June 2013, p. 1.
- ⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, p. ix.
- ⁷⁹ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. viii.
- ⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, p. v.
- ⁸¹ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 6.
- ⁸² *Ibid.*, p. 10.
- ⁸³ *Ibid.*, p. 10.
- ⁸⁴ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 33–35 and paras. 11 and 12.
- ⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 11 and 12.
- ⁸⁶ UNCT submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 1.
- ⁸⁷ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, para. 41.
- ⁸⁸ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. ix.
- ⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 16; and *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: July–December 2012*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, June 2013, p. viii.
- ⁹⁰ *Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non-International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June–5 July 2014*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR. Available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf, p. 9, accessed on 14 August 2014.
- ⁹¹ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. iv.
- ⁹² *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: July–December 2012*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, June 2013, p. 26.
- ⁹³ *Ibid.*, p. 1.
- ⁹⁴ UNCT submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 3.
- ⁹⁵ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: July–December 2012*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, June 2013, p. 26.
- ⁹⁶ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 42-43.
- ⁹⁷ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 9.
- ⁹⁸ UNCT submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 3.
- ⁹⁹ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, para. 4.
- ¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, paras. 38 and 39, UNESCO submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, pp. 3 and 4, and UNCT submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 4.
- ¹⁰¹ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. 16.
- ¹⁰² *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: July–December 2012*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, June 2013, p. viii.
- ¹⁰³ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. 15.
- ¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁰⁵ *Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non-International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June–5 July 2014*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR. Available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf, p. 18, accessed on 14 August 2014.
- ¹⁰⁶ New York, 20 July 2014, statement attributable to the spokesman for the Secretary-General on the systematic persecution of minorities in Mosul. See <http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=7880>.

- ¹⁰⁷ See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14904&LangID=E>.
- ¹⁰⁸ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. viii.
- ¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 13.
- ¹¹⁰ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 50 and 51.
- ¹¹¹ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, pp. ix and 22.
- ¹¹² CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 13-14.
- ¹¹³ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 1.
- ¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 1 and 2.
- ¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- ¹¹⁷ *Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non-International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June–5 July 2014*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR. Available from http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf, pp. i, 7, 9, 18 and 21, accessed on 14 August 2014.
- ¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 8.
- ¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 22.
- ¹²⁰ A/HRC/16/43/Add.1, para. 67 (b).
- ¹²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 67 (i).
- ¹²² UNCT submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 5.
- ¹²³ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: July–December 2012*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, June 2013, p. 32.
- ¹²⁴ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, pp. 7 and 8, and A/HRC/16/43/Add.1, para. 67.
- ¹²⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 7, 13 and 14.
- ¹²⁶ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, p. 8.
- ¹²⁷ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. iii.
- ¹²⁸ See <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13253&LangID=E>.
- ¹²⁹ See <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/AQList.htm>. QE.J.115.04. Name: Al-Qaida in Iraq.
- ¹³⁰ A/HRC/22/67, p. 55.
- ¹³¹ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, p. ix.
- ¹³² *Ibid.*, p. 16.
- ¹³³ A/HRC/16/43/Add.1, para. 70.
- ¹³⁴ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, pp. 7 and 8.
- ¹³⁵ A/HRC/23/51, page 62.
- ¹³⁶ *Report on Human Rights in Iraq: January–June 2013*, UNAMI Human Rights Office and OHCHR, Baghdad, August 2013, pp. x and 17.
- ¹³⁷ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 25 and 27, and UNCT submission to the UPR on Iraq, 2014, pp. 1–3.
- ¹³⁸ CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6, paras. 25 and 27.