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THE SDGs AND HUMAN RIGHTS

STATUS OF UPR RECOMMENDATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

Accepted UPR Recommendations: An Opportunity for Action and Engagement

IRAQ

Universal Periodic Review Fast Facts ⁽¹⁾

- **Last Review:** November 2014 (2nd Cycle); **Final Report of the Working Group:** 12 December 2014 (A/HRC/28/14)
- **Mid-Term Reporting:** May 2017
- **National Consultation:** May 2018
- **NGO Report Drafting:** January 2019 – March 2019
- **Next Review:** November 2019

Status of Core International Human Rights Conventions in Iraq ⁽²⁾

KEY	Ratified
	Ratified with Declarations
	Ratified with Reservations
	Ratified with Reservations and Declarations
	Signed but not Ratified
No Action	
	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment (CAT)
	Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED)
	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR)
	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
	Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)
	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (CCPR-OP2-DP)
	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW)

A state has a responsibility to implement all recommendations it has accepted before the Human Rights Council as a demonstration of their commitment to protecting and promoting Human Rights. Following the last Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Iraq in November 2014 and in preparation for the next review scheduled for November 2019, Iraq has accepted to implement several UPR recommendations. Below is a selection of supported UPR recommendations aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾



Proceed with implementing development projects, particularly those related to clean drinking water and health care.

Continue its efforts to expand the coverage of and access to basic health services.



Improve the situation for and empower women and girls, by creating a more non-discriminatory environment, ensuring equal representation and the right to education, as well as addressing issues such as gender-based violence, including honour crimes, FGM and child marriage.

Adopt and implement, through an inclusive and a participatory process, national policies for the protection of women, including women human rights defenders, against any form of discrimination or violence, committed either in public or at the domestic level.

Strengthen efforts to enable girls from rural areas to enroll in schools and other educational institutions.



Continue further efforts to foster the principle of tolerance among various segments of the Iraqi society.

Ensure due protection of rights of its diverse religious, national or ethnic and linguistic minority groups threatened by the increased violence and tensions and to prevent their discrimination.

Continue promoting and protecting the rights of vulnerable people: women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.



Implement laws which facilitate access to justice for women in detention, as well as allow women to inherit land and acquire property.

Consider reducing the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed.

Adopt measures to fight violence against women, in particular "honour crimes", by ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice, and provide redress measures to victims.

Continue its practice of further strengthening the national human rights institution.

Continue training public authorities' staff on human rights.

Ensure that all military actions are in conformity with international law, that the alleged grave violations are thoroughly and impartially investigated and that those responsible are brought to justice.

Focus on raising awareness among policy implementers about the rule of law for the purpose of ensuring the human rights of Iraqi citizens, combating corruption and restoring public trust in the Government.

Reform judicial practices under its anti-terrorism law, so that the law cannot be used as a pretext for arrests without warrants and lengthy detentions without trial, in violation of due process rights.

Provide constitutional bodies, such as the National Human Rights Commission, and relevant government entities with the necessary mandate to effectively investigate and document all crimes against ethnic and religious minorities with a view to prosecuting those responsible.