



# Convention on the Rights of the Child

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## Committee on the Rights of the Child

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Consideration of reports of States parties

### List of issues in relation to the combined second to fourth periodic reports of Iraq

Addendum

### Replies of Iraq to the list of issues\*

[Date received: 28 November 2014]

### Introduction

The Republic of Iraq is pleased to submit its replies to the list of issues to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The replies follow the same order as the list of issues.

### Replies to the issues raised in part I of the list of issues (CRC/C/IRQ/Q/2-4)

#### Part I, paragraph 1, of the list of issues

1. The poverty reduction strategy includes programmes and activities to improve quality of life for poor people. The goal is to increase wages, improve health and education, provide better housing and effective social protection for the poor and to reduce the disparities between men and women who are impoverished. The results show that the poverty rate in Iraq declined from 22.9 per cent in 2007 to 18.9 per cent in 2012; it is expected to fall further by the end of 2014. In the investment budget, the allocations for the implementation of the strategy, which were determined based on the key priorities and needs of the governorates, were 445 billion Iraqi dinars (ID) in 2012, ID 605 billion in 2013

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



and ID 735 billion in 2014. As part of its poverty reduction strategy, the Ministry of Education has allocated ID 400 billion for the construction of 409 school buildings to replace mud-brick schools in all the governorates. A total of ID 34 billion has been allocated to build 40 social education centres to teach literacy and skills at 20 general directorates in deprived districts and populated areas and to build 60 small, three-classroom schools in remote villages and rural areas. Priority is given to the delivery of services (educational equipment laboratories) which impact on the effectiveness of education in deprived areas. Partnerships have been forged with civil society organizations to carry out literacy programmes and activities for displaced persons, with quality assurance being provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the British Council.

### **Part I, paragraph 2, of the list of issues**

2. In 2013, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs sent a draft of the Child Protection Act to the Consultative Council, where it is still under consideration. The aim of the Act is to provide effective protection for children's rights in Iraq by means of the following:

- Action guided by the divine teaching and by the principles set forth in international treaties;
- Steps to ensure that child protection legislation takes account of conditions on the ground;
- Efforts to ensure that the State, families, civil society organizations and individuals abide by their obligations under child protection legislation;
- Establishment of preventive and remedial measures to protect children from disease, delinquency and ignorance.

3. The draft text is made up of 100 articles, divided into nine chapters: general rights of children; children's right to health care; care of children living in children's homes or State institutions (alternative care); the right of children to education at all stages of development, including the preschool stage; the right of children to participate in cultural life through efforts to meet their need to have access to literature, the arts, knowledge and information, which are bound up with the values of society and the advancement of modern knowledge; the right of children to be protected from economic exploitation; care and rehabilitation for children with special needs; action by the State to protect children from engagement in work that could adversely affect their education or physical and mental health; and the protection of children from violence, delinquency and armed conflict. Chapter 9 contains provisions concerning the treatment of young offenders and juveniles who are at risk of delinquency.

4. There is also a children's rights bill for Kurdistan. It was drafted by ministries of the Kurdistan Region (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Health), the Higher Commission for Human Rights and the Kurdistan Save the Children organization. Assistance was provided by UNICEF. The bill, which deals with aspects of children's lives such as education, health and social welfare has been transmitted to the Council of Ministers.

### **Part I, paragraph 3, of the list of issues**

5. A national anti-corruption strategy for 2010–2014 was established by the Joint Anti-Corruption Council, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

in order to build a just and transparent society administered by a rational, efficient and effective system of government that is able to keep pace with change, manage resources well and offer high-quality services to citizens. The very existence of this strategy is to be seen as a national success story, since it is the first of its kind in Iraqi history. Monitoring, inspection and judicial bodies, civil society organizations, Iraqi universities, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank all contributed to its development with their proposals, ideas and comments. The goal of the strategy is to safeguard citizens' rights, provide the best possible services, ensure prosperity and well-being, prevent public money from being wasted and ensure that public funds are used to carry out established policies. The strategy is being implemented by the Commission on Integrity.

6. A guide to evaluating the performance of governmental units has been prepared. Support has been given to supply the needs of public inspectorates, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to which Iraq has acceded, is being put into effect. A national anti-bribery campaign has been launched. A guide has been prepared and distributed to ministries and departments in order to promote adherence to the principles of transparency. Another guide has been prepared to help simplify the procedures for dealing with the general public and thus reduce opportunities for corruption. Coordination of efforts with international organizations that offer anti-corruption training is assured, and educational curricula are being developed at all levels to cover such topics as a culture of transparency and the administration of public funds. National campaigns are under way to raise awareness of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the national anti-corruption strategy. These anti-corruption measures have a positive direct and indirect effect on the rights of children.

### **Part I, paragraph 5, of the list of issues**

7. The killing of girls in so-called honour crimes is not a widespread phenomenon in Iraq. Such cases are limited in number, depending on the area concerned. These offences happen more often in rural areas, due to the influence of customs, traditions and religious ideas. They are less common in cities and are a reflection of the culture of the society. People who commit these offences are tried for them under article 409 of the Criminal Code No. 111 of 1969, which does not exempt perpetrators from punishment but does allow for a lighter sentence to be imposed when certain conditions are met. In the Kurdistan Region in 2002, the regional parliament amended article 409 of the Iraqi Criminal Code to increase the penalties for honour killings, which are now defined as acts of intentional homicide.

### **Part I, paragraph 6, of the list of issues**

8. This matter is taken up in Personal Status Act No. 188 of 1959, article 9 of which reads as follows: "(1) No relative or third party shall have the right to force persons, whether males or females, to marry against their will. A forced marriage shall be considered null and void, if it has not been consummated. No relative or third party shall have the right to prevent any person from marrying, if that person is eligible to marry pursuant to the provisions of this Act. (2) A relative in the first degree who infringes the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall be liable to imprisonment for up to 3 years and/or payment of a fine. If the offender is not a first-degree relative, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a period of at least 3 years or ordinary imprisonment for up to 10 years. (3) The sharia court or personal status court shall send a notice to the investigating authorities to launch a formal investigation into any infringement of paragraph 1 of this

article by any person. They may also place offenders in custody so that they can be summoned to appear before the authorities. Any person subjected to coercion or an injunction shall have the right to apply directly to the investigating authorities to review the matter". The Jaafari personal status law has met with strong opposition from all sectors of the Iraqi population and certain religious authorities, specifically the parts relating to the marriage of girls from the age of 9. The matter is still before the Council of Representatives and has yet to be decided.

### **Part I, paragraph 7, of the list of issues**

9. Article 3 (a) of Nationality Act No. 26 of 2006 is not inconsistent with article 4 of the same Act, which states: "The Minister may consider any person born outside Iraq to an Iraqi mother and an unknown or stateless father to be an Iraqi national, if that person chooses Iraqi nationality within one year of reaching the age of majority, unless circumstances prevent him or her from doing so". The situation of a person who is born outside Iraq to an Iraqi mother and an unknown or stateless father has to be carefully scrutinized, also in order to protect the country from those who could undermine national security. Moreover, the fact that a person has the right to choose his or her nationality within one year of reaching the age of majority means that the wishes of persons regarding the acquisition of nationality are respected.

### **Part I, paragraph 8, of the list of issues**

10. The Department of Juvenile Corrections has no detention centres. It does have supervision facilities for juveniles who are detained by order of the courts or the authorities. In the facilities, there is an office that conducts physical and psychological examinations and behavioural assessments of juveniles before they go to trial. There are also reformatories where convicted minors are held and kept in separate quarters, depending on their age (young children, adolescents and young adults) and gender. Young offenders can serve their sentences there while receiving assistance with social reintegration and vocational and educational rehabilitation. Complaints mechanisms are available for children placed in a facility. As stated in the Prisoners and Inmates' Reform Act (No. 104 of 1981), any complaint concerning ill-treatment or a violation of rights has to be presented to the director, who has seven days to make a decision about it.

### **Part I, paragraph 10, of the list of issues**

11. All the laws that deal with education prohibit the infliction of corporal punishment on students. The Ministry of Education has issued a circular to education directorates in all the governorates reminding them of the need to adhere to the methods established for monitoring behaviour and providing proper educational advice and guidance and not to use cruel or violent corporal punishment, with all its negative effects. This confirms that there is an absolute ban on the infliction of corporal punishment on students, which could be humiliating for them and affect the development of their character. School administrations have been informed of their obligation to take tough action against transgressors. In the Kurdistan Region, most schools have established their own "children's friend" associations. Corporal punishment is banned and is not practised.

### **Part I, paragraph 11, of the list of issues**

12. Female genital mutilation is not a widespread phenomenon in Iraq. The practice is visibly receding in the Kurdistan Region, where the government has banned it, and the regional parliament has approved a law on domestic violence in which a number of provisions define the practice as a criminal offence. Under the new law, any medical assistants or midwives or any person who instigates, participates in or practises female genital mutilation will be liable to imprisonment for between 6 months and 3 years and the payment of a fine of up to ID 10 million. A number of civil society organizations undertake awareness-raising and educational activities to combat this practice in villages and rural areas throughout the Region.

### **Part I, paragraph 12, of the list of issues**

13. There are currently no children living with teenage mothers in reformatories. In any event, there is nothing to prevent mothers in detention from keeping their children with them until they reach the age of 3. Where a mother does not wish to keep her child with her or the child has already reached the age of 3, the provisions on care of young children set out in Personal Status Act No. 188 of 1959 will apply. If there is no one to look after the child, he or she will be cared for in a State institution. The mother will be informed of the child's whereabouts and given regular opportunities to see him or her, as provided for in the Prisoners and Inmates' Reform Act.

### **Part I, paragraph 13, of the list of issues**

14. There are five children living in State institutions whose parents have been executed. They receive protection and assistance as they are given accommodation in these facilities. They receive the same support and assistance as other children in these institutions. This includes a sum of ID 50,000 in pocket money. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, pregnant women who have been sentenced to death must have their sentence deferred until four months after giving birth.

### **Part I, paragraph 14, of the list of issues**

15. Institutes for persons with physical disabilities (persons who are deaf, mute, blind or have other physical impairments) take in children between the ages of 4 and 6 based on findings in reports issued by a disability diagnosis centre or by a medical panel. The children receive educational, health, recreational and cultural services at these institutes. Children aged 4 and above with severe disabilities are accepted into the Dar Al Hanan institute in Baghdad, while the Dar Al Hanan in Karbala governorate accepts boys aged 15 and above. In some schools, there is a committee that assesses such children in the first year, in coordination with testing and diagnostic committees in health institutions, in order to make decisions on the cases referred to it.

### **Part I, paragraph 15, of the list of issues**

16. A bill on drugs and psychotropic substances that also addresses the issue of drug dependency has been submitted to the parliament. The Ministry of Health has programmes for the treatment of drug dependency and undertakes campaigns to raise awareness of the harmful effects of drugs. Regarding the second part of the question, adolescents have access

to reproductive health services in hospitals and specialized health centres. Abortion is an offence that is punishable by law.

### **Part I, paragraph 16, of the list of issues**

17. With regard to increasing children's access to secondary education and reducing school dropout rates, people who have dropped out of school are offered the chance to continue their education at night school, and approaches have been made to the authorities to offer financial support to encourage students to continue their education. Educational materials are distributed promptly and free of charge, the right conditions are created to encourage participation, and health services, including vaccinations, are provided. In the Kurdistan Region a system of school meals has been put in place.

### **Part I, paragraph 17, of the list of issues**

18. Through special teams set up in all health districts, the Ministry of Health provides vaccinations and integrated care services for children. The Ministry has set up facilities to ensure that displaced students are accepted and welcomed in the places where they seek refuge and has taken many steps to help them to continue their education. The Kurdistan Region supplies the essential requirements of Syrian refugees, especially children. Indeed, 7,658 Syrian children have been given the opportunity to enrol in school, with drinking water and sanitation services being provided.

### **Part I, paragraph 18, of the list of issues**

19. As regards child labour, the Ministry of Labour is taking steps to implement the Labour Code (Act No. 71 of 1987). The inspectorate of the Employment and Loans Department monitors the enforcement of all the provisions of the Code concerning unlawful employment of a minor under the age of 15, as defined in article 90 (a), part VI, chapter I, of the Code. Anyone who employs a minor under the age of 15 is liable to imprisonment and payment of a fine (Labour Code, art. 97).

### **Part I, paragraph 19, of the list of issues**

20. To deal with the special situation of street children (boys and girls) care homes have been set up where these children are housed and can follow rehabilitation programmes. Observations and tests are used to assess each child and identify their personal traits so that they can be provided with proper guidance that takes account of their mental capacities and aptitudes and that seeks to uncover their natural gifts. A file is created for each child and all the children are closely monitored and given guidance on how to behave in society. The children are taught good manners and their interest in academic or vocational education is assessed and nurtured. Currently, the most important programmes for street children are the accelerated learning project and the continuous training courses which are run to rehabilitate them, help them find jobs suited to them when they reach the age of majority, reunite families, in keeping with the Juvenile Welfare Act, and ensure that the children do not return to the streets but become productive members of society.

## **Paragraph 20, of the list of issues**

21. Included in the bill on the amendment of the Juvenile Welfare Act No. 76 of 1983 is a proposal to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 9 to 18. The age of a juvenile is established in an official document. If there is no such document or if the age recorded there manifestly contrasts with the young person's appearance, a court will order a medical examination to scientifically determine the age. Death sentences are not carried out on young persons, since they cannot legally be handed down to minors. The juvenile courts have the discretion to use alternatives to detention, depending on the nature and gravity of the offence in the case and how it is defined in the Juvenile Welfare Act. Rehabilitation and educational programmes for juveniles, including literacy and accelerated learning projects, are run at all reformatories.

## **Part II of the list of issues**

### **(a) New bills and laws and related regulations**

22. Legislation that affects children directly or indirectly includes laws on: combating human trafficking (2012); persons with disabilities and special needs (2013); non-governmental organizations (2010); the Commission on Integrity (2011); literacy education (2011); prohibition of the coercion of Iraqis to change their citizenship (2012); prohibition of games that incite people to engage in violence (2013); support for small-scale income-generating enterprises (2012); a monthly allowance for people living with HIV (2011); compensation for victims of war, military errors and terrorist acts (2009); consumer protection (2010); anti-smoking measures (2012); grants for students attending Iraqi public universities and institutes (2012); and grants for students at State schools (2014). Key pieces of legislation were, furthermore, enacted in the Kurdistan Region on the following subjects: rights and benefits of persons with disabilities and special needs (2011); creation of a fund to support cancer patients (2012); and the right of access to information (2013).

### **(b) New institutions and their mandates and institutional reforms**

23. Institutions frameworks have been established and developed to deal with children directly or indirectly. They include:

- The Higher Judicial Council, through the establishment of the Court of Human Rights, the Court on Publishing and the Media, the Family Court, and four courts that deal with cases of domestic violence;
- Human rights committees in the Council of Representatives and in local governments;
- The secretariat of the Council of Ministers/Department of Citizens' Affairs, which has offices to receive complaints from the public about government institutions;
- The Higher Commission for Human Rights;
- An independent human rights body in the Kurdistan Region;
- The Ministry of Human Rights, a new national human rights centre and ministerial offices in the governorates;
- Human rights units and gender units in all government institutions;
- A family protection directorate in the Ministry of the Interior.

(c) **Recently introduced policies, programmes and action plans and their scope and financing**

24. In the area of policy, a number of general human rights promotion strategies have been established, including those described below:

- **The National Education and Higher Education Strategy (2011–2020)** was established, in cooperation and coordination with international organizations such as UNESCO, UNICEF and the World Bank, to create an education system which offers learning opportunities to all, supplying the requirements of a civilized society, contributing to development of the person and inculcating civic, democratic and human rights principles. The strategy was drawn up with the aim of reforming and developing pre-university and higher education, with due account being taken of the characteristics of Iraqi society and the goal of making it an active partner in the generation of knowledge. The aim is to make optimum use of human, natural, material and financial resources in order to ensure comprehensive development, a decent life, equality of opportunity and peace. The plan is to build 14,440 new kindergartens and primary schools, 4,300 secondary schools, 207 vocational schools and 21 new State universities by 2020, to increase the number of private schools to 7,500, to achieve an enrolment rate in primary education of 99 per cent and to increase the number of schools for gifted students to 28;
- **The National Strategy for Reproductive Health and for the Health of Mother and Child (2013–2017)** is based on a vision that envisages the establishment of a health system founded on primary health care, which guarantees, as far as possible, the delivery of health services to international standards in order to supply the needs of individuals and society as a whole. [This is to be achieved] through effective leadership, the development and maintenance of high-quality health services at all levels and complementarity between public and private sector services. The strategy was established to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality rates through the introduction of institutional safety accountability mechanisms, the use of verbal autopsy techniques and early detection to identify the causes of maternal deaths and reduce the number of such deaths, moving forwards towards the achievement of the fifth Millennium Development Goal by the beginning of 2015. Maternal mortality rates in Iraq were 84 per 100,000 live births in 2007, dropping to 35 in 2012 and to 28.2 in 2013;
- **Demographic policies.** The Higher Population Council was established in 2013, is composed of a number of ministers and is presided over by the Prime Minister. It was set up to develop a shared national vision of demographic issues in the medium to long term, to formulate a population strategy with related objectives and to bring these objectives into line with those enunciated in the national development plan. The Council is responsible for the formulation and enforcement of operational policies with ministries, local governments, civil society organizations and international organizations that deal with demographic issues, the general aim being to ensure that people enjoy a decent life. The Council has a national demographic policy committee which has the following responsibilities: drawing up a national population policy and following up on its implementation; carrying the Council's instructions; submitting monitoring reports produced by the Population Policy Executive Department; carrying out population censuses and surveys; reviewing policy and programme documents produced by the Department and transmitting them to the Council for its consideration and endorsement; participating in meetings and in national population committees; attending Arab and international conferences on population issues; liaising with national and foreign research centres; tracking the



issuance of annual and periodic reports on population issues in Iraq; and fostering cooperation with the governorates on population policy;

- **The National Anti-corruption Strategy (2010–2014)** was established by the Joint Anti-Corruption Council, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in order to build a just and transparent society administered by a rational, efficient and effective system of government that is able to keep pace with change, manage resources well and offer high-quality services to citizens. The very existence of this strategy is to be seen as a national success story, since it is the first of its kind in Iraqi history. Monitoring, inspection and judicial bodies, civil society organizations, Iraqi universities, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Bank all contributed to it with their proposals, ideas and comments. The goal of the strategy is to safeguard citizens' rights, provide the best possible services, ensure prosperity and well-being, prevent public money from being wasted and ensure that public money is used to carry out established policies. The strategy is being implemented by the Commission on Integrity;
- **The National Development Plan (2013–2017)** covers economic and development activities in Iraq. It was devised in order to build a secure and stable State where citizens can enjoy civil, economic, social and environmental rights. The objective is to align goals and approaches in relation to national development plans, to develop a coherent vision for them and to set standards that can be used to evaluate their success in terms of how well they are aligned with development approaches and with related visions for the future. There can be no doubt that the focus on a long-term view of development will allow for mobilization and coordination of the efforts of development partners and guide them towards the realization of their dream of creating a better future and a brighter tomorrow in which the principles of justice and the rule of law are upheld;
- **The National Strategy to Eradicate Illiteracy in Iraq (2011–2015).** The Government of Iraq, working with the UNESCO Office for Iraq, launched an initiative to contain and reduce the prevalence of illiteracy with a view to its eradication. The aim is to reduce illiteracy by 50 per cent by the beginning of 2015 and to eradicate it altogether among 15- to 45-year-olds, who currently number 1,804,676 persons. In 2013, a total of 5,629 adult literacy centres were serving 168,602 male students and 335,002 female students at the elementary stage, with teaching being provided by 19,539 lecturers and 33,090 teachers. It is hoped to achieve a ratio of 20 students per teacher by the end of 2014. As part of the strategy, educational curricula for the eradication of illiteracy have been designed and subjects such as Arabic, mathematics and general knowledge have been included. The strategy was reviewed and fine-tuned with technical assistance from the UNESCO Office for Iraq, and special curricula for illiteracy eradication have been developed in minority languages. The illiteracy rate in the Kurdistan Region stood at 16 per cent in 2014, with 456 literacy centres operating in the period 2013–2014. The government of the Kurdistan Region has given its approval for a number of measures, including the organization of a mathematics Olympiad, to improve the quality of education;
- **The Strategy to Facilitate Access to High-quality Education in the Kurdistan Region (2013–2018)** was introduced with the aim of increasing capacity, meeting the rapidly growing demand for education, improving the quality of teaching, ensuring greater accountability among stakeholders and also providing them with incentives.

**(d) Recent ratifications of human rights instruments**

25. Iraq has ratified the following international human rights treaties:

- The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (23 November 2010);
- The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (7 July 2011);
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (20 March 2013);
- It has also acceded to the following treaties: The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (2012); the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (2012); the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (2013); the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2012); the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (2013); the Arab Charter on Human Rights (2012); and the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism (2012).

**Part III of the list of issues****Paragraph 1**

26. There are no specific budget allocations for children; rather, allocations are included in the general budget and are broken down by ministry. For example, the Child Welfare Commission of the Ministry of Labour pays out of the general department budget for accommodation, food and other expenses incurred in connection with services for children in residential homes, educational institutes for person with disabilities and children's homes. As regards general expenditure on education from the national budget, the investment budget of the Ministry of Education accounted for 1.5 per cent of the national investment budget in 2013, while its operating budget stood at 9.6 per cent. Overall, the Ministry of Education received allocations amounting to 6.4 per cent of the national budget in 2013.

**Part III, paragraph 2 (a), of the list of issues**

27. There are no records on children over the age of 15 who work in private homes, because there is no provision in the Iraqi Labour Code that allows for inspectors to enter private dwellings in order to determine whether children are working there. Should any violations be reported, the Code only allows inspectors to bring the matter to the attention of the homeowner. Inspectors must wait at the door and can only visit during official working hours. The information in the database refers only to children under the age of 15 and children between 15 and 18 who are lawfully employed in industrial enterprises, some of them registered with the Pensions and Social Security Department and some not.

**Part III, paragraph 2 (b) and (c), of the list of issues**

28. No statistical data are available on children who live on the streets or on the number of girls who have been victims of honour crimes, since Iraq is a conservative and close-knit society where such phenomena are rare.

### Part III, paragraph 2 (e), of the list of issues

29. There are 222 children under the age of 17 who are being treated as inpatients or outpatients for drug and substance abuse.

### Part III, paragraph 2 (f), of the list of issues

30. Some 8.5 per cent of children below the age of 5 across all Iraqi governorates were found to be underweight in a multiple indicator cluster survey conducted in 2011.

### Part III, paragraphs 3 (a), (b), (d) and (e), of the list of issues

31. The data are found in the following tables.

#### Paragraph 3 (a), children separated from their parents

Year	0-4		5-6		7-9		10-12		13-15		16-18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2011	5	14	10	17	14	7	35	14	15	6	3	2
2012	3	16	10	20	13	-	39	10	9	10	1	2
2013	7	7	10	14	16	6	16	13	16	12	5	6

#### Paragraph 3 (b), children who have become orphans

Year	0-4		5-6		7-9		10-12		13-15		16-18	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2011	7	13	6	14	14	16	28	16	88	32	12	7
2012	2	-	-	13	10	14	24	15	94	29	17	12
2013	3	2	6	6	26	18	46	23	47	17	17	10

#### Paragraph 3 (d), children in institutions

Year	Male	Female
2011	275	169
2012	294	164
2013	296	153

#### Paragraph 3 (e), children with foster families

Year	Male	Female
2011	10	13
2012	9	6
2013	4	11

### Part III, paragraphs 4 (b), (c), (d) and (e), of the list of issues

32. The following statistics are found here below.

#### Paragraph 4 (b), [children with disabilities] in institutions

<i>Type of disability</i>	<i>2011</i>		<i>2012</i>		<i>2013</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Mental disability	623	257	271	268	637	257
Deafness and muteness	962	656	1 089	671	1 058	635
Blindness	117	53	136	68	129	74
Physical disability	92	51	117	74	121	63
Vocational training for persons with physical disabilities	74	48	128	47	98	43
Severely disabled	34	37	39	35	43	123

#### Remarks:

- Institutes for people with mental disabilities take in children between the ages of 6 and 15;
- Children who are deaf are taken in from the ages of 4 to 10;
- Institutes for persons who are blind take in children between the ages of 6 and 10;
- Institutes for persons with physical disabilities take in children between the ages of 6 and 9;
- Vocational training institutes take children from the age of 15 upwards;
- Dar Al Hanan in Baghdad, which serves people with severe disabilities, takes in children from the ages of 4 to 15;
- Dar Al Hanan in Karbala, which serves people with severe disabilities, takes in children aged 15 and above.

#### Paragraphs 4 (c) and (d)

The number of children with special needs who are enrolled in ordinary schools stands at 22,396.

#### Paragraph 4 (e)

There are 1,249 schools offering special education classes for boys, girls and mixed groups. There are 1,713 special education teachers serving the needs of 15,208 pupils.

### Part III, paragraph 5 (a), of the list of issues

33. The total number of children enrolled in pre-primary education in the 2011/12 academic year was 154,252, while the total number of boys and girls in primary schools during the same period was 5,124,257, with girls accounting for 45.7 per cent of the total number. These figures do not include the Kurdistan Region. The total number of boys and girls enrolled in secondary schools in 2011/12 was 2,211,421 with girls accounting for 40 per cent of the total number.

**Part III, paragraph 5 (b), of the list of issues**

34. A total of 101,043 boys and girls dropped out of primary education in 2013/14, while 617,801 in primary education failed their studies in 2012/13 and had to repeat a year. A total of 57,754 boys and girls dropped out of secondary school in 2013/14, while 400,823 boys and girls in secondary schools failed their studies in 2012/13 and had to repeat a year. None of these figures include the Kurdistan Region.

**Part III, paragraph 5 (c), of the list of issues**

35. In 2011/12, there were 5,633 teachers employed in preschools, 271,734 in primary schools and 141,355 in secondary schools. These figures do not include the Kurdistan Region.

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