

Report to

**The Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of
Discrimination against Women**

**On the occasion of the review of the third periodic
report of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

**Submitted by
Bahrain Human Rights Observatory (BHRO)**

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Bahrain Human Rights Observatory (BHRO) is comprised of the following members:

Ser.	Role	Organization	Members
1.	Coordinating Committee	Independent lawyer	Mohammed AlTajer
2.		Bahrain Transparency	Dr. AbdulNabi AIEkri
3.		Bahrain Human Rights Society (BHRS)	AbdulJalil Yousif
4.			Dr. Taha AlDurazi
5.		Teachers & Education	Jalila Al-Salman
6.	Members	Medics	Dr. Rula AlSaffar
7.			Dr. Nabeel Tammam
8.		Bahrain Human Rights Society (BHRS)	Isa AlGhayeb
9.			Isa Ibrahim
10.		National Democratic Action Society (وعد)	Farida Gulam
11.			Faten AlHaddad
12.			Ibrahim AlDurazi
13.		Amal Society	Fahmi AbdulSaheb
14.		Democratic Progressive Tribune (Altaqadomi)	Hameed AlMulla
15.		AlWefaq Society	Sayed Hadi Almosawi
16.			Dr. Jassim Hussain
17.		Independent lawyers	Manar Makki
18.			Mohammed AlMahdi
19.		General Federation of Bahrain Trade Unions (GFTUB)	AbdulQader Shehab
20.			Karim Radhi
21.		Bahrain Forum for Human Rights (BFHR)	Hani Hamza
22.			Yousif Rabiea
23.		Religious Freedom	Sh.Maitham AL-Salman
24.		Bahrain Transparency	Syed Sharaf AlMosawi

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Introduction

1. The Bahrain Human Rights Observatory (BHRO) is a non-governmental organization based in Bahrain, comprised of a coalition of human rights organizations, human rights divisions within political associations, and human rights defenders. The BHRO monitors the human rights situation in Bahrain, and focuses on addressing discrimination and enforcing democratic and international human rights in the country. Some of the organizations that fall within the BHRO umbrella contributed to the Universal Period Review (UPR) shadow report in 2008, such as the Bahrain Human Rights Association.
2. This report will specifically address the list of issues in relation to the third periodic report of Bahrain presented by the pre-session working group of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. It will discuss in detail the following issues related to violations against women since the February 2011 Bahrain uprising based on data and testimonials of victims:
 - a. General Context: general human rights situation (Issue 1)
 - b. Constitutional and legislative framework (Issue 2 & 3)
 - c. Legal complaint mechanisms (Issue 5)
 - d. Access to justice (Issue 6)
 - e. National machinery for the advancement of women (Issue 7 & 8)
 - f. Stereotypes (Issue 10)
 - g. Violence against women (Issue 11 & 12)
 - h. Political participation and decision-making (Issue 14)
 - i. Nationality (Issue 15)
 - j. Employment (Issue 17 & 19)
3. The remaining issues have been omitted from this report since they do not directly fall under BHRO main mission.

Methodology:

4. This report was drafted on the basis of the following official documents:
 - a. The third periodic report of Bahrain (CEDAW/C/BHR/3), (21 December 2011)
 - b. List of issues in relation to the third periodic report of Bahrain by the pre-session working group of CEDAW (2 August 2013)
 - c. Replies of Bahrain to the list of issues (31 October 2013).
 - d. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 - e. Constitution of Bahrain

- f. Draft Law on Civil Associations and Organizations and Civil Association Opinion
 - g. The Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry (BICI) report
 - h. Statements and reports on Bahrain by the UN, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Human Rights First, Front Line Defenders and other credible HR organizations
5. In addition, members of BHRO contributed to this report by systematically documenting data gathered through surveys, testimonials, videos and media reports.

Executive Summary

6. On February 14, 2011, the people of Bahrain rallied peacefully to demand political and civil rights encouraged by the Arabic Spring. The government responded with a brutal crack-down that led to countless violations, including violations against women. These violations were addressed by the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry (BICI) and 176 recommendations by the Human Rights Council in Geneva (September 2012). To date, the root causes and government violations have not been addressed.
7. This report specifically addresses 14 issues in relation to the third periodic report of Bahrain presented by the pre-session working group of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

QUESTION 1: General Context

8. The formation of the National Committee, as a key committee responsible for implementing the BICI recommendations, contradicts BICI's recommendation (1715) of being neutral and impartial. It was formed mostly by members of government with no representation by the opposition or civil society organizations. The same is true of subsequent committees or bodies that were created as a response to the BICI. These committees appointed those involved in past and present violations with no accountability creating lack of credibility and trust.
9. Two of these bodies are the General Secretariat for Grievances, which is under The Ministry of Interior's (MOI) financial authority and the Special Investigation Unit (SIU), under the General Prosecution's authority. The SIU is in charge of the investigations into the allegations of torture by police officers, but due to its affiliation with the General Prosecution and ineffective role, many perpetrators and torturers such as police officer from the royal family, accused of torturing several female doctors, was acquitted

regardless of the many testimonies against her.

10. Nearly all BICI recommendations remain superficially implemented by the government for international public relations. Recommendations such as (1721-h) regarding reviewing convictions and commuting sentences of crimes related to freedom of political expression has been ignored. As a result, opposition leaders are still languishing in jail alongside human rights defenders, women, children and students who continue to be detained on the basis of freedom of opinion and expression. Currently, there are six women detained as a result of their peaceful participation in the protest movement while others have been summoned a warrant of arrest. They have not been visited by any of the abovementioned committees.

QUESTION 2 & 3: Constitutional and Legislative Framework

11. Many articles in the National Action Charter and the Bahraini Constitution stipulate gender inequality and prohibit discrimination. In addition, the CEDAW definition of discrimination is incorporated in the constitution and political participation of women is affirmed by law. Regardless of the legal framework and legislation, multiple levels of discrimination exist against women leaders in the fields of political associations, human rights and civil societies compared to women leaders in government-backed institutions.
12. A total of 328 women were imprisoned due to their participation in demonstrations during the February 2011 uprising. These women practiced their constitutional rights and as a consequence were detained, suspended, and sacked due to their political and religious beliefs. These women include medical, educational, and administrative female employees. They were tortured, electrocuted, insulted, and sexually harassed in police stations and at the Criminal Investigation Department (CID). All were forced to confess under torture.
13. In regards to the draft Law on Civil Associations and Organisations, the Ministry of Social Development invited civil society organizations to the draft law discussion meetings, only to ignore their proposals alongside the recommendations of the National Consensus Dialogue in 2011 and the views of international organizations.
14. The draft law gives absolute power to the Ministry of Social Development and restricts organizations and NGOs contradicting Article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The draft also does not adapt recommendations on allowing women organizations to be involved in political activities during national elections or otherwise.

QUESTION 5: Legal Complaint Mechanisms

15. The establishment of the NIHR came under Royal Decree 46/2009. The members are appointed by the king. All members of the NIHR are biased towards the government. The NIHR did not visit women in prison to solicit their complaints since the detention of women during the 2011 uprising until the present time. They have received 80 complaints and grievances which represent a fraction of complaints compared to the size of the violations that took place since February 2011 to date. 21 of those complaints relate to women.

QUESTION 6: Access to Justice

16. Women were denied access to a lawyer the moment they were arrested and prior to interrogation. 11 female detainees were allowed to speak to their lawyers at the Military Court for 10 minutes only for the first time. They were granted access to lawyers at the end of the National Safety Martial Law period (March-June 2011) during court sessions only. 328 women were not granted phone rights for 21 days to call family members. All arrests were arbitrary without warrants and many were executed in the middle of the night.
17. Women were subjected to ill-treatment which the report presents in details. The government retaliated against women and none of the aforementioned violations were addressed by the Supreme Council for Women (SCW) or the Bahrain Women Union (BWU).

QUESTION 7 & 8: National Machinery for the Advancement of Women

18. The SCW has ignored the 328 women who documented their cases. No action or statement was put forward regarding the violations since February 2011 until March 7th, 2013. This is expected since the SCW was established by a Royal Decree, under the authority of the King, and is chaired by his wife, Princess Sabeeka Bint Ibrahim Al Khalifa.
19. The SCW fostered the establishment of 18 equal opportunity units (EOUs) in various governmental ministries, official institutions and private sectors. However, there is no clear framework for its evaluation methods, and there are no results since its establishment in September 2013. Contrary to the objectives of the EOUs, 129 women were sacked from their jobs since the crisis of 2011.
20. The majority of the women who went back to their jobs were shocked to learn that they have been demoted or transferred to other departments. For example, a School Principal who served at the Ministry of Education for 32 years was demoted to a report writer at a public library. In addition, 23 educational specialists were demoted to a “senior teacher” post after working for 15-30 years. In the case of nurses, 127 nurses were sacked in 2011. The

Bahrain Nursing Society documented 70 cases of nurses that were transferred from their specialty areas to non-speciality areas.

21. Equal opportunities should also be applied in the distribution of scholarships by the Ministry of Education (MOE). The MOE has set a new standard as a barrier for the top students (majority of whom are from the Shiaa sect) where scholarships are determined by a split of 40% on personal interviews and 60% on final grades. In addition, the MOE no longer publishes the names of scholarship recipients publicly. The EOU and the SCW have not established any guidelines, framework or evaluation methodology to correct the situation in different ministries in Bahrain.

QUESTION 10: Stereotypes

22. The Bahrain uprising has tested the ability of women in the country. Women in Bahrain are in the frontlines at any activity to cover stories as journalists, document violations as human right defenders, and treat injured protesters as medics. As a result they have been attacked by the government of Bahrain on local TV. Women compromise approximately 30% of media workers in the country. 15% of those women were harassed, interrogated by police, terminated, and sacked for their opposing political views during the 2011 uprising.

QUESTION 11 & 12: Violence against Women

23. Women in Bahrain have been exposed to different kinds of violence and ill-treatment since the uprising of 2011 as noted in the BICI report with no rehabilitation or treatment offered. One woman was shot to death in March 2011 by Bahrain Defense Forces. Women were attacked in the middle of the night by masked men and police officers with no warrant of arrest. Abuses include humiliation by police forces, spitting on faces, slapping, and dragging women by their headscarves. According to the BHRO's documented statistic up to March 2011, there are 320 detained women that were tortured, electrocuted and imprisoned. 14 died due to inhalation of toxic tear gas form of collective punishment in the village.
24. Several female doctors and one journalist, have filed a complaint against the officers accusing them of torture. Although there were witnesses, all police officers were acquitted. The Ombudsman and the SIU did not receive any complaints regarding sexual violence because women fear the repercussions of submitting complaints. Many of the cases that were referred to the SIU were either closed with no action, frozen, or acquitted. The majority of prosecuted government personnel were acquitted of all charges. Implicated

individuals are not prosecuted across all levels of responsibility and authority. This proves that there is no independent committee, as the SIU and Attorney General do not independently investigate claims of torture. In addition, there are no independent forensic experts. The lack of trust is fueled by the cancellation of the visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Mr. Juan Mendez, twice, by the government. For these reasons, women do not trust the SIU or any official committee set up by the government. One of the imprisoned and tortured female medics, has reserved her right to file a complaint of torture against the officers due to lack of independence.

QUESTION 14: Political participation and decision-making

25. Although the constitution specifically affirmed the political participation of women, the government continues to attack politically active women with opposing views via local media. Female political activists and human rights defenders were subjected to harassment, interrogation, temporary dismissal from work, and ill-treatment because of their opinions since 2011 until the present time.

QUESTION 15: Nationality

26. There are several cases of depriving born citizens from their citizenship due to their family's political activism during the uprising. Several cases are presented in the report. Depriving children of a nationality is a violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 7, which states the right from birth to acquire a nationality. The authorities also withdrew the passport of a non-citizen female who is married to a prominent political leader.

QUESTION 17 & 19: Employment

27. The massive protest movement that started on February 14th of 2011, continued until the start of Martial Law in March of 2011. During this time, men and women were sacked from their jobs as a punishment for participating in the massive peaceful rallies that took place in February & March 2011. **The report presents numbers documented by the General Federation of Bahrain Trade Unions.**

28. Other women were sacked because of the sentences they received from the civil court related to freedom of expression. An Assistant Professor at the College of Health Science, was detained for 5 months, tortured, and electrocuted and later acquitted in June 2012. Her rights should be reinstated and she should have received her salary after the acquittal. However, she has not resumed her duties nor has been paid yet. Others were forced to early

retirement. All of these cases highlight that women continue to be harassed as a result of their freedom of expression.

Response to list of issues in relation to the third periodic report of Bahrain

QUESTION 1: General context

29. After almost three years since the BICI recommendations were accepted by the king and despite claims by the government of Bahrain to have implemented most of them, facts on the ground demonstrate the contrary. The formation of the National Committee had not been calibrated according to BICI's recommendation (1715) to be neutral and impartial¹. The commission was formed mostly by members of government such as the Secretary-General of the Supreme Council for Women (SCW), and the Minister of Justice. There was no representation by the opposition or civil society organizations. In addition, the commission did not have the freedom to implement the recommendations as stipulated by the report and had a consultative role only. These factors contributed to lack of trust and credibility in the National Committee from its inception.
30. The National Committee and subsequent committees created as a response to the BICI recommendations are all linked to the government and by default are not independent bodies. The recommendations relating to reforms in the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and National Security Apparatus were downsized to the formation of a complaints unit under the name of the General Secretariat for Grievances. However, this unit lacks independence since it is under the financial authority of the MOI. In addition, the Special Investigation Unit (SIU), tasked with determining criminal responsibility against members of the government in relation to the cases mentioned in the BICI report, is also supervised by the General Prosecution and is thus not an independent body. For instance, the SIU was in charge of the investigation into the allegations of torture that a police officer from the ruling family was accused of by several female doctors. However, due to the ineffective role of the SIU, the police officer was acquitted regardless of the many testimonies against her².
31. As a result of the non-independent status of the abovementioned bodies, most of those affected by the February 2011 uprising and subsequent crackdown did not approach these bodies due to mistrust and lack of credibility. This is also fuelled by a culture of impunity within the government where even those convicted of crimes (murder, torture, grave violations to human rights, etc...) were given light

¹ M. Bassiouni (2011). REPORT OF THE BAHRAIN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY. Bahrain: BICI. 422. "1715: To establish an independent and impartial national commission consisting of personalities of high standing representing both the GoB, opposition political parties and civil society to follow up and implement the recommendations of this Commission. The newly established national commission should examine the laws and procedures that were applied in the aftermath of the events of February/March 2011 with a view to making recommendations to the legislature for appropriate amendments to existing law and the development of new legislation, in particular with respect to legislative reform as contained in this recommendation."

² Bahrain Acquits Police Who Tortured Medics. Al Akhbar English. 1 July 2013. Web. <<http://english.al-akhbar.com/node/16289>>

sentences or walk free.

32. The BICI recommendation (1721-h)³ regarding reviewing convictions and commuting sentences of crimes related to freedom of political expression has not been implemented. The opposition leaders are still languishing in jail alongside human rights defenders, women, children and students who continue to be detained on the basis of freedom of opinion and expression.
33. While the government set up countless committees and bodies as a result of the BICI report, these committees remain silent and ineffective against documented violations and testimonies, including those of women. Currently, there are six women detained as a result of their peaceful participation in the protest movement while others have been summoned a warrant of arrest. They have not been visited by any of the abovementioned committees, especially after the testimony of one of them in court where she screamed that she was stripped of her clothes while in detention and threatened with rape⁴. The violations these women face are a form of abuse and sexual harassment with no response from the government of Bahrain.
34. The following women remain in detention till present time:
 - a. A prominent Human Rights Defender (HRD) , sentenced to 1 year. She is the daughter of the prominent HRD, imprisoned for life. She was accused with several charges so that she remains in jail for the longest period in order to contain her political activism. Jail authorities and staff treat her as a criminal and not as a HRD. She shares a cell with other criminal offenders.
 - b. A protester accused of being a member of the February 14 coalition and sentenced to 5-yrs in prison under the Terrorist Law.
 - c. A protester in detention since March 2012 and has not received her sentence yet. She is sick and is not offered treatment.
 - d. A protester sentenced to 1 year in prison although she is 3 months pregnant. She has been attacked, dragged and stripped from her head scarf and beaten by the riot police in Manama and was bleeding as a result.
 - e. Two sisters (Citi Centre Case): Both were peacefully protesting in a mall after being pushed and shoved from the parking lot of Citi Centre Mall, into the complex. They were then attacked by riot police inside the mall. 23 women were stacked on each other on the grounds of the mall in front of the people.

³ M. Bassiouni (2011). REPORT OF THE BAHRAIN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY. Bahrain: BICI. 424. "1722-h: To review convictions and commute sentences of all persons charged with offences involving political expression, not consisting of advocacy of violence, or, as the case may be, to drop outstanding charges against them"

⁴ Document - Bahrain: Grand Prix Protestors Tortured. Amnesty International, 21 Aug. 2013. Web.
<<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE11/034/2013/en/f9a9f8c6-e9e5-4902-b735-cbc5779565ec/mde110342013en.html>>.

QUESTION 2 & 3: Constitutional and legislative framework

35. Many articles in the National Action Charter and the Bahraini Constitution stipulate gender inequality and prohibit discrimination including Constitution articles 37, 5(b), and 18. The constitution specifically affirmed the political participation of women in Article 2, Paragraph 5⁵. This was later reaffirmed in the Practice of Political Rights Law 14/2002, and the law of the Shura Council and Chamber of Deputies 15/2002. The State also incorporated the CEDAW definition of discrimination in its Constitution and the courts should be guided by it in their examination of cases relating to it.
36. Despite official claims and instituted laws that women are protected against discrimination, the Bahrain Women Union report⁶ has compelling evidence that the reality is otherwise. The report highlights the levels of discrimination against women leaders in the fields of political associations, human rights and civil societies compared to women leaders in government-backed institutions.
37. For example, a prominent female political leader associated with the National Democratic Action Society (NDAS), an opposition society, was subjected to discrimination on the basis of her political activism. She ran for parliamentary elections in 2006 & 2010 and as a result of her campaign exposing government corruption, she was targeted post February 2011 uprising when her house was attacked twice by Molotov bombs. Neither action nor investigation was taken by the government when it came to her. However, when the same violation happened to the house of Minister of State for Information Affairs and Official Spokesperson for the Government, the government was quick to investigate, interrogate, and accuse those allegedly responsible for the attack within days.
38. The February 2011 uprising encouraged many women to practice their political rights as stated in abovementioned laws. The Bahraini women participated in demonstrations demanding social equality, democracy, and an end to corruption inspired by the Arab Spring in Egypt, Tunisia, Libya and Yemen. The government retaliated by arresting and interrogating women involved in these demonstrations.
39. The Security forces arbitrarily arrested 328⁷ women (Doctors, Nurses, Nurse's assistants, Lab Assistants, Pharmacists, Dentists, Assistant Professors, School Principals, Teachers, Specialists, House Wives, Clerks,

⁵ Article 5, paragraph 2 of the Bahrain Constitution states: "Citizens, both men and women, are entitled to practice in public affairs and may enjoy political rights, including the right to vote and stand for elections".

⁶ Bahrain Women Union Bahraini NGOs shadow Report to CEDAW, 2014.

⁷ This figure was gathered by the BHRO members since February 2011 to date. However, due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data gathering process, we are unable to provide further details. However, if required by the committee, we may arrange to share some testimonies after the consent of those involved.

and Secretaries). They were tortured, electrocuted, insulted, and sexually harassed in police stations and at the Criminal Investigation Department (CID). All were forced to confess under torture. They were abused for their political views and their faith. All these women were from the “Shia” sect except for one female doctor who is from the “Sunni” sect whom refused to leave her patients prior to the hospital attack by the Ministry of Interior (MOI).

40. In addition, all active women that participated in the February 2011 events were discriminately interrogated by their employers and the MOI. Although women in Bahrain should be protected to practice freedom of expression as stated in the Constitution (Article 22⁸ & 23⁹), women who practiced their constitutional rights were detained, imprisoned, suspended, and sacked due to their political and religious beliefs.
41. In regards to the draft Law on Civil Associations and Organisations, many reports¹⁰ address how articles of the proposed law violate international standards on freedom of association. The Ministry of Social Development invited civil society organizations to meetings to discuss the draft law proposed in 2007, and international organizations expressed their views on the bill. However, the Ministry prepared the final draft of the bill without consulting with civil society institutions. The Ministry ignored the proposals made by civil society organizations in 2007, and the recommendations of the National Consensus Dialogue in 2011.
42. The draft law includes restrictions on organizations and NGOs especially in the areas of fundraising. Decree 65/2012 specifies that all requests for grants from International Funders must go through the Ministry of Interior, and in certain cases, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
43. Other restrictions in the draft law include severe punishment imposed on the members of the association in case of any violation of the law. The draft law gives absolute power to the Ministry of Social Development to shut down any association and resolve its Boards of Directors, and search its

⁸ Article 22 [Conscience, Religion]: “Freedom of conscience is absolute. The State guarantees the inviolability of worship, and the freedom to perform religious rites and hold religious parades and meetings in accordance with the customs observed in the country.”

⁹ Article 23 [Expression]: “Freedom of opinion and scientific research is guaranteed. Everyone has the right to express his opinion and publish it by word of mouth, in writing or otherwise under the rules and conditions laid down by law, provided that the fundamental beliefs of Islamic doctrine are not infringed, the unity of the people is not prejudiced, and discord or sectarianism is not aroused”

¹⁰ World Report 2013: Bahrain. Human Rights Watch, 1 Feb. 2013. Web. <<http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2013/country-chapters/bahrain?page=2>>

headquarters without the presence of any representative of the Board of Directors. All of these restrictions contradict Article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The draft also does not adapt recommendations on allowing women organizations to be involved in political activities during national elections or otherwise, which is a pressing demand for women organizations. For example, the current law restricts women organizations from empowering female candidates running for elections.

44. Another dangerous restriction in the law is that societies are required to have headquarters and a budget for two years before formally being established. The punishment for not abiding by these laws includes imprisonment and fines.

QUESTION 5: Legal complaint mechanisms

45. The tasks of the National Institution for Human Rights (NIHR) include receiving and examining human rights complaints, transferring complaints to the relevant authorities with effective follow-up, and assisting settlements. To this end, the Institution has set up a Complaints Committee. The Committee said that it has received 80¹¹ complaints and grievances which represent a fraction of complaints compared to the size of the violations that took place since February 2011 to date. Many of those cases were documented by the BICI report, and the small number of complaints highlights the lack of confidence in the Institution. Out of the 80 complaints, 21 were submitted by women during the period of 2011 until Q3 2013¹².
46. The 21 complaints submitted by women are as follows: 6 complaints regarding nationality, 5 related to work, 2 cases of violence, 2 cases of housing and 6 cases of other issues. The NIHR stated that it had informed the Supreme Council for Women as a competent authority but neither the Institution nor the SCW announced what settlement has been reached on such complaints.

¹¹ NIHR September 2013 newsletter,

<http://www.nihr.org.bh/media/pdf/NIHR_NEWSLETTER_SEPT_2013_En.pdf>

¹²Third periodic report of The Kingdom of Bahrain submitted to the CEDAW Committee,

<http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fBHR%2f3&Lang=en>

47. The foundation of the NIHR as one mechanism for complaint and access to justice requires proof of professionalism and impartiality as a pre-requisite to success. The NIHR did not yet visit women in prison to solicit their complaints even though there are multiple claims of torture, sexual harassment and negligence.
48. The establishment of the NIHR came under Royal Decree 46/2009. The first chairman, resigned from his post four months after his appointment in 2010 to protest the interference in the work of the Institution. In 2012, the Decree was amended and later restructured under Royal Decree 7/2013. The number of members was reduced from 23 to 9 members, five men and four women, appointed by the King. A number of them are members of the Shura Council, also appointed by the King. This is a violation to the Paris Principles on independence of the Institution as all members of the NIHR are biased towards the government.

QUESTION 6: Access to Justice

49. In addition to the cases of the 6 women mentioned in Question 1, a total of 328 detained women who documented their cases (refer to para 39) were denied access to a lawyer the moment they were arrested. These women were also denied access to a lawyer prior to interrogation. After three months of detention, 11 female detainees were allowed to speak to their lawyers at the Military Court for 10 minutes only. These women were granted access to lawyers at the end of the National Safety Martial Law period (March-June 2011). Lawyers were denied visitation rights to their clients (Refer to Annex 1).
50. All 328 women were not granted phone rights for 21 days to call family members. After that, they were allowed to have one phone call for 10 minutes once a week. The calls were monitored by police officers who listen in on the conversations to ensure that no information is disclosed regarding the prison or inmates. All arrests were arbitrary without warrants and many were executed in the middle of the night. Women were humiliated and degraded by police forces in front of their families. They were detained in their night gowns and were not allowed to cover their bodies, not taking into consideration their religious backgrounds. Some women were also dismissed from work in both the public and private sector. In addition, three Bahraini medical students were brought from the Medical School in Dammam, Saudi Arabia, by the Saudi Authority, to the Bahrain Authorities. They were detained and expelled from the University of Dammam upon the request of the Bahraini Government. After two years, the female students were readmitted after pressure by international and Human Rights organizations.

51. The government also retaliated against female students across all education levels. Female students were attacked and detained in the University of Bahrain, the Teachers College, and primary and secondary schools. None of the aforementioned violations were addressed by the SCW or the Bahrain Women Union (BWU).

QUESTION 7 & 8: National machinery for the advancement of women

52. The Supreme Council for Women has ignored the 328 women who documented their cases. No action or statement was put forward regarding the violations since February 2011 to present day. This is expected since the SCW was established by a Royal Decree, under the authority of the King, and is chaired by the king's wife.
53. As mentioned earlier, the six women currently detained due to the 2011 events and others who have been summoned a warrant of arrest, have not yet been visited by the SCW, even after learning about the abuse and sexual harassment of one of the later cases (refer to para 33).
54. The SCW also fostered the establishment of 18 equal opportunity units (EOU) in various governmental ministries, official institutions and private sectors. The EOUs aim to promote the National Model for Integrating Women's Needs in Development and in the activity areas of the concerned ministries and institutions. However, there is no clear framework for its evaluation methods, and there are no results since its establishment in September 2013.
55. Contrary to the objectives of the EOUs, 129 women were sacked from their jobs since the crisis of 2011 (Table 1). Approximately 55 women were sacked from various ministries, one from the Formula One, and the rest from the private sector. Many of these sacked women were trained by the UNDP in Bahrain as part of its goal to further promote democratic governance and increase gender equality.
56. The majority of the women who went back to their jobs were shocked to learn that they have been demoted or transferred to other departments. For example, a School Principal who served at the Ministry of Education for 32 years was demoted to a report writer at a public library¹³. She spoke to local media and as a result was transferred to another school as a Principal with no authority. In addition, 23 educational specialists were demoted to a "senior teacher" post after working for 15-30 years. In the case of nurses, 127 nurses were sacked in 2011. The Bahrain Nursing Society documented 70 cases of

¹³ *Al Wasat News*. MOE returns a school principal to work as a report writer in a public library. Web (Arabic).
<<http://alwasatnews.com/mobile/news-622018.html>>

nurses that were transferred from their specialty areas to non-speciality areas (Table 2).

57. Equal opportunities should also be applied in the distribution of scholarships by the Ministry of Education (MOE). It is typical for Bahraini students graduating from high school with a GPA of 4.0 or 95%+ to receive scholarships to continue their education abroad, with their names published in local newspapers. This criterion has been changed post the February 2011 crisis. The MOE has set a new standard as a barrier for the top students (majority of whom are from the Shiaa sect) where scholarships are determined by a split of 40% on personal interviews and 60% on final grades. In addition, the MOE no longer publishes the names of scholarship recipients publicly.
58. The cases mentioned above highlight the clear favouritism based on religious and political beliefs in Bahrain. The EOU and the SCW have not established any guidelines, framework or evaluation methodology to correct the situation in different ministries in Bahrain.

QUESTION 10: Stereotypes

59. The Bahrain uprising has tested the ability of women in the country. Women went beyond direct participation in the protests to leading and organizing different campaigns to release prisoners of conscience. Women continue to be in the frontlines at any activity in Bahrain to cover stories as journalists, document violations as human right defenders, and treat injured protesters. As a result of their activism, the women were attacked, detained, tortured, and sacked as noted earlier.
60. Although there is a MOU between the SCW and the Media Affairs Authority to foster a culture of integration, the local media, and TV broadcast programs have been attacking politically active women with opposing views since the crisis of 2011. For example, the “Saeed Al-Hamad Show” on Bahrain TV (BTV), attacks prominent female human right defenders, doctors, and nurses. This show was subsequently moved to Al-Etihad station, which BTV finances and is physically attached to the BTV building.
61. According to the coalition of 19 journalists, approximately 30% of media workers are women (journalists, anchor women, newspaper columnist, and foreign channel broadcasters). 15% of those women were harassed, interrogated by police, terminated, and sacked for their views during 2011. The common factor between all these women is that they all belong to the same sect (Shiaa). None of them have returned to their original work and three of them went into exile.

QUESTION 11 & 12: Violence against women

62. Women in Bahrain have been exposed to different kinds of violence and ill-treatment since the uprising of 2011 as noted in the BICI report¹⁴. One notable case is that of a woman who was shot to death in March 2011 by Bahrain Defense Forces¹⁵. Female medics, teachers, and housewives, were attacked in the middle of the night by 50 masked men and police officers with no warrant of arrest. The abuse starts from the minute they enter the house, where police forces humiliate them in front of their family members and husbands, spitting on their faces, slapping them, and dragging them from their headscarves. The abuse continues until they are freed and neither rehabilitation nor treatment has been offered by the SCW.
63. According to the BHRO's documented statistic up to March 2011, there are 320 detained women that were tortured, electrocuted and imprisoned¹⁶. 14 died due to inhalation of toxic tear gas (form of collective punishment in the villages). Riot police attack homes with no warrants or respect to the Islamic culture (refer to Annex 2).
64. Several female doctors¹⁷ and one journalist, have filed a complaint¹⁸ against the officers accusing them of torture. Although there were witnesses, all police officers were acquitted. Therefore, women in Bahrain have no trust in the judicial process and institutions and do not submit complaints or report abuses to the Ombudsman and the Special Investigation Unit for fear of being punished.
65. The Ombudsman and the Special Investigation Unit (SIU) under the Ministry of Justice are responsible for the implementation some of the most important BICI recommendations. They did not receive any complaints regarding sexual violence because women fear the repercussions of submitting complaints. The lack of trust is fueled by the cancellation of the visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Mr. Juan Mendez. The government of Bahrain has cancelled his visit twice. The country's official news agency said the trip was called off "until further notice", but Mr Mendez said it was "effectively a cancellation"¹⁹. This is an indication of the lack of credibility by the SIU.

¹⁴ Refer to SECTION C of BICI report: Manner of Arrests (pg. 271-273), <<http://www.bici.org.bh/BICIREportEN.pdf>>

¹⁵ M. Bassiouni (2011). REPORT OF THE BAHRAIN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY. Bahrain: BICI. 236.

¹⁶ Due to the sensitivity and confidentiality of the data gathering process, we are unable to provide further details. However, if required by the committee, we may arrange to share some testimonies after the consent of those involved.

¹⁷ Case of Fatima Salman Hassan Haji. Committee on Human Rights, Web.

<http://www7.nationalacademies.org/humanrights/Cases/CHR_081560.htm>

¹⁸ My Story: Nazeeha Saeed." Media Legal Defence Initiative. 10 Jan. 2014. Web.

<<http://www.mediadefence.org/stories/my-story-nazeeha-saeed>>

¹⁹ Law, Bill. "UN Torture Investigator 'deeply disappointed' with Bahrain." BBC News. BBC, 24 Apr. 2013. Web.

<<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-22280381>>.

66. Many women arrested for political reasons in Bahrain were held incommunicado. The Security and Intelligence Service (SIS) and the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) conducted interrogation of detainees under torture according to testimonies of released detainees. This is where torture took place with no known cases of officials having been prosecuted for acts of torture or other ill-treatment.
67. In cases heard before the State Security Court, defendants were reportedly convicted solely on the basis of uncorroborated confessions made to political or security officials or on the testimony of such officials that confessions had been made. Although defendants often alleged that their "confession" had been extracted under torture, impartial investigations of such claims were reportedly never ordered by the court. In addition, medical examinations of defendants were not ordered by the court, even when the defendant displayed obvious signs of injury.
68. In addition to its use as a means to extract a "confession", torture was also reportedly administered to force detainees to sign statements pledging to renounce their political affiliation, to desist from future anti-government activity, to coerce the victim into reporting on the activities of others, to inflict punishment and to instil fear in political opponents. Different methods of torture include: Falaqa (beatings on the soles of the feet), severe beatings, sometimes with hose-pipes, suspension of the limbs in contorted positions accompanied by blows to the body, enforced prolonged standing, sleep deprivation, preventing victims from relieving themselves, sexual harassment, including touching women's' body and forcing their faces into the genitals of police officers, threats of execution or of harm and raping family members, placing detainees suffering in air-conditioned rooms in the winter, insulting the faith and the beliefs of detainees and calling them names, asking them to dance and run into walls and imitate the sounds of animals, removing clothes and hijab, stripping women from their clothing to be completely naked for a day, cutting hair , and depravation from food, bathroom, bathing, and praying.
69. Many of the cases that were referred to the SIU were either closed with no action, frozen, or acquitted (Table 3). The majority of prosecuted government personnel were acquitted of all charges. For example, alleged torturers of the medical personnel, were acquitted of all torture charges. In addition, former Chief of the National Security Authority (NSA), was promoted, although he was a top ranking official during the height of the violations according to the BICI. Since the SIU's actions have proven to be aligned with other government bodies such as the Public Prosecution, Courts, and Criminal Investigations, those that were affected refrained from submitting complaints.
70. Implicated individuals are not prosecuted across all levels of responsibility and authority. This proves that there is no independent committee, as the SIU and Attorney General do not independently investigate claims of torture and other forms of cruel, inhumane, and degrading treatment and punishment. In addition,

there are no independent forensic experts. For these reasons, women do not trust the SIU or any official committee set up by the government of Bahrain. That is why one of the female medics, has reserved her right to file a complaint of torture against the officers until there is an international independent committee.

QUESTION 14: Political participation and decision-making

71. Although the constitution specifically affirmed the political participation of women, the government continues to attack politically active women with opposing views. For example, Bahraini female members representing human rights associations in the Geneva UPR of September 2012 were defamed in public & governmental newspapers that accused them of distorting the government image and spreading false informations (refer to Annex 3). These women were merely practicing their democratic right of freedom of expression and yet were targeted by the government in a smear campaign.
72. The same is true for the wife of a **prominent human rights** activist who is currently in jail . She was dismissed from her job in a private School due to her political and religious beliefs. In addition, the wife of a prominent jailed doctor, was interrogated and beaten severely. She believes she was targeted because her husband provided medical aid to injured protesters in February 2011²⁰. He is currently serving a 5 year sentence.
73. In summary, many female political activists and human rights defenders were subjected to harassment, interrogation, temporary dismissal from work, and ill-treatment because of their opinions.

QUESTION 15: Nationality

74. Depriving people of citizenship is one of the basic violations to human rights. There are four documented cases where the authorities lacked legal justification for depriving children from obtaining ID documents and passports because their parents are imprisoned for practicing their right of freedom of expression. The following are the deprived children from Bahraini citizenship:
 - a. (Date of birth: April 29, 2011). The baby is the daughter of a prominent religious figure sentenced to life in imprisonment. He is accused of attempting to overthrow the regime.
 - b. (Date of Birth: October 13, 2013). The baby is the daughter of a community service policeman arrested due to his participation in

²⁰ Bahraini Women Are Paying Dearly for Expressing Their Views. Web.
<<http://www.asafeworldforwomen.org/global-news/mid-east/bahrain/1236-bahraini-women-are-paying-dearly-for-expressing-their-views.html>>

protests during the crisis of 2011. He is sentenced to 8 years in prison.

- c. (Date of Birth: June 14, 2012). The baby is the daughter of an imprisoned protester who is sentenced to life and accused in a 5 ton explosives case.
- d. (Date of Birth: December 2012 & January 2008, respectively). The two are children of a military officer who refused to suppress his people during the massive protests and is currently sentenced to 8 years in prison.

75. Depriving those children of a nationality is a violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 7, which states the right from birth to acquire a nationality.

76. The authorities have also taken the passport of the wife of a prominent political prisoner. She is a Lebanese citizen and was not able to attend her mother's funeral when she passed away. Her husband is accused in the "Case of 21" political activists and currently in jail.

QUESTION 17 & 19: Employment

77. The Bahrain uprising began on February 14th, 2011. The massive protest movement continued until the start of Martial Law in March of 2011. During this time, people were protesting peacefully on weekends, and after working hours. There was no vandalism, robberies, burning, or any kind of violence.

78. The state of national safety or martial law took effect for three months starting on March 16th, 2011. During this time, men and women were sacked from their jobs as a punishment for participating in the massive peaceful rallies that took place in February & March 2011.

79. The Ministry of Health (MOH) sacked 102 men & 127 women²¹. The Bahrain Training Institute sacked 12 specialized men and 7 specialized women. The Ministry of Education sacked 40 men and 90 women. A total of 2,075 males and 457 female employees were sacked²². These figures represent the sacking employees in general, but not suspended ones.

80. The MOH suspended 70 nurses for a period of 3-6 months. Some returned after 6 months and others after a year or two. They found out that they were transferred to another specialty or a health center far away from their homes. They were all demoted. Some were sacked for different reasons. For example, an intensive care unit female nurse was sacked and sentenced by the civil court for two months for vandalizing government property. The reality is that her crime was breaking a frame with a picture of the prime

²¹ Based on data collected by the General Federation of Trade Unions

²² Ibid

minister. She is a divorced mother with two kids and takes care of her parents.

81. Another example is of a female dental assistant, sentenced to one year in prison, accused of stealing bandages. She is a mother of one child and her husband is dismissed from his job due to political activism. Also, a female cleaner at a hospital, was sentenced to 6 months in prison for allegedly attempting to burn the hospital. She had a bottle of gas in her car from a BBQ party the previous night. Before entering the hospital, she stopped and got rid of the bottle for fear of being searched at the hospital's checkpoint and later accused of a crime she didn't commit. However, one of the MOI security guards at the hospital saw her and attacked her and falsely accused her of attempting to burn the hospital.
82. In addition, an Assistant Professor at the College of Health Science, who has been detained for 5 months, tortured, and electrocuted was later acquitted in June 2012. Her rights should be reinstated and she should have received her salary after the acquittal. However, she remains home and has not resumed her duties nor has been paid yet.
83. In the Ministry of Education (MOE), 130 teachers were detained, approximately 2,800 suspended, 100 sacked, 3 were tried at military courts and approximately 42 teachers were summoned to civilian trails.
84. The majority of teachers were arrested from school campuses. The MOE reinstated different teachers to different specialties and different schools. Some teachers were forced to an early retirement. 23 educational Specialist teachers were demoted to senior post teacher, 4 of them were forced to early retirement.
85. Others were sacked. For example, a School Vice Principal and Vice President of the Teachers Association was detained for five months, tortured, and sentenced to 6 months in prison for her participation in the massive peaceful rallies of 2011. She has been sacked and never been paid since 2011. The University of Bahrain has expelled 4 female students.
86. The Bahrain Training Institute (BTI) expelled a deaf sign language teacher . She was shocked to find herself demoted from working at the BTI to a cleaner and a transporter at a primary school. She has worked hard for seven years to get her position at BTI. All of these cases highlight that women continue to be harassed as a result of their freedom of expression.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Testimony of Sakina AlEkry

Sakina Hassan Ekry, is a female employee at the Ministry of Education (MOE) since September 24, 1994.

“I was employed as a homeroom teacher and gradually got promoted until I became a head of a group in 2010. Starting from 2002, I was transferred from my teaching position to the Ministry after I completed my Masters in primary education, under the job title “Talent and Excellence Specialist” in the Special Education department. I later moved to the Department of Educational Supervision as an educational superintendent. In 2006, I continued my PHD studies in “Philosophy in Education” and returned to work at the

Psychological and Academic Counseling Center within the Directorate of Student Services.

In 2011 (the year of the revolution), an administrative decision was issued to transfer me from my role as Chair of the Academic Counseling Group to an Academic Specialist at Ibn al-Nafis primary boys school (demotion). Since the school was a primary school, I was not doing my job. Instead, I was passed some administrative work which didn't challenge my abilities. I remained in this position until December 2013 when another administrative decision was issued to transfer me again. I was transferred to a Senior Teacher position in the same school.

Interestingly, in 2006, before I earned my PHD and by virtue of my position as an educational supervisor, I was supervising senior classroom teachers. Now, after 7 years, most of those I supervised were promoted to School Principals and Vice Principals. I, on the other hand, was back to being a Senior Teacher regardless of my higher educational background.

Article 37 of the Civil Service Law states that an employee may be transferred from one job to another and from one department to the other of the parties subject to the provisions of this Act, or to others if the transport was to a vacant post with the same or higher degree, after the approval of the Civil Service Bureau. The transfer should be by a decision of the competent authority in the appointment department after the approval of the same authority in the transferred ones. Regulations define the rules and procedures of transfer.

The decision was issued in violation of the law. The positions I was transferred to were not the same degree as my previous position. I hold a PHD in "Philosophy of Education" Department of Educational Psychology, and left teaching since 2002. I was transferred to the MOE to work as an expert specialist in the Primary Education Directorate and was promoted to a specialist Supervisor of educational management and later to a Psychological Specialist. In my field, a promotion is typical every four years and instead I was demoted.

I left teaching since 2002, and the decision to force me back into working as a teacher is a punishment and demotion. I did not commit any offense, but my demotion was based purely on political and personal objectives. The Ministry's officials are abusing their positions of leadership and management."

ANNEX 2: Latest statistics on violations against women (February 2011-March 2013)

On the International Women's Day (March 8): Bahrain has the highest percentage of arrests of women between the countries of the Arab Spring

- More than 230 detained since the start of the Democratic movement in Bahrain
- More than 14 female martyrs because of violence and massive use of toxic gas dealing with citizens
- Women in Bahrain have been killed, wounded ,detained and expelled from their job because of political opinion
- Sacking of more than 200 female students from universities Bahrain
- Sacking of more than 380 woman from their jobs in Bahrain
- Dozens of citizens have been threatened with the rape of their wives and sisters in order to sign on forced and false confessions

Source: Al-Wefaq (Arabic): <http://alwefaq.net/cms/2013/03/07/7635/>

ANNEX 3: Smear campaign against political activists and human rights defenders that took part in Geneva UPR

Headline translation: Al Watan reveals list of participants defaming Bahrain's reputation in Geneva

بعضهم موظف في «التربية» و«الصحة» و«المعهد للتدريب» الوطن تكشف قائمة المشاركين في تشويه سمعة البحرين بجنيف

شخصاً من القائمة لا يعملون، فكيف تُمول مشاركتهم مرتفعة التكاليف في جنيف من تذاكر سفر وإقامة ومعيشة ومصاريف أخرى؟
وأضافت المصادر أن دشتي دخل سجالاً مع إعلاميين وحقوقيين، قبل أن يُطرد من مبنى الأمم المتحدة وهو يتربّع سكرًا حسب ما ذكرت وسائل إعلام.
وشاركت «عدن» في جلسة جنيف بتمثيل مباشر وآخر غير مباشر، فيما تمثلت «الوقاف» بـ 5 أعضاء بينهم نواب سابقون.

كبيراً من المشاركين يعمل في وزارات ومؤسسات حكومية، كوزارة الصحة والتربية ومعهد البحرين للتدريب فيما يعمل آخرون في مؤسسات وشركات القطاع الخاص، بينهم نواب سابقون ومتقاعدون وآخرون يقيمون خارج البلاد، فيما تتصاعد المطالب الأهلية والشعبية بضرورة محاسبة هؤلاء، وأكدت مصادر لـ «الوطن» أن المحامي الكويتي عبداً الحميد دشتي أدار العمليات المالية للوفد الأهلي المشارك، وأنه المسؤول الرئيس لنشاط هذه الشخصيات خلال جلسة جنيف، فيما تتزايد التساؤلات بشأن وجود 19

كتب محرر الشؤون السياسية:

استطلعت «الوطن» جمع قائمة بأسماء المشاركين في تشويه سمعة البحرين لدى انعقاد جلسة مجلس حقوق الإنسان بجنيف، وتضمنت القائمة 10 منظمات سياسية تدعّمها 4 أخرى أجنبية، و38 شخصية بينهم 4 غير بحرينيين، يمثلون مجموعة منظمات مدنية مرخصة وغير مرخصة.

وتُظهر المعلومات التي حصلت عليها الصحيفة أن عدداً



Source: Al Watan Newspaper, Sunday 23 September, 2013

TABLES

TABLE 1: List of sacked female employees from private and public institutions post February 2011 uprising

Institution	# of sacked female workers
ALBA	7
Gulf University	1
Bahrain Society for the Parents of the Disabled and their Friends	1
The Ritz-Carlton Hotel	1
Regency Hotel	1
European Cars	2
The Arab Investment Company	6
Arab Company for HOLE	1
Supreme Council for Women	1
Elie & Jean	1
Invita	1
Bapco	2
Paris Gallery	1
Batelco-UNDP 1912	4
Bahrain Limo	1
Bahrain Islamic Bank	1
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	2
Almashreq Bank	1
Arcapita Bank	1
Bahrain Credit	1
University of Bahrain	2
New York Institute of Technology	1
Habib Bank	1
Bahrain International Circuit	1
Albaraka Kindergarten	1
Adama Company	1
Computer Technical Services company	3
Bahrain Cast Concrete (BPC)	1
Bahrain Fiber Glass	1
Gulf Big Bazar	1
Gulf Hallway	1
Gulf Air	5 (3 UNDP trained)
Across the World for Information Technology	1
AlHilal Group	1
Abdullah Ahmed Nass Group	1
AMA School	1
Abdulrahman Kanoo School	2

Bahrain Center for Comprehensive Care and Rehabilitation	4
Bahrain Training Institute	1
Bahrain Institute of Hospitality and Retail	1
Al-Kooheji Contracting for Electricity and Construction	1
The Attorney Qais AL-Zubi's Office	1
Hochtief for the Management of Airport Facilities	1
Media Commission	1
Social Insurance Commission	1
Ministry of Municipalities	1
Ministry of Municipalities -Northern-UNDP	1
Ministry of Education	4
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Gulf Council Cooperation)	1
Ministry of Health	19 (15 UNDP trained)
Ministry of Justice	27 (All UNPD trained)
Ministry of Finance	3 (All UNDP trained)
Total	129

Source: General Federation of Bahrain Trade Unions

Table 2: List of reinstated and demoted nurses post February 2011 in the Ministry of Health

Case	Position	Transferred to	Replaced by
1	Senior ED Nurse	13 for 9 months/AKU	Unqualified Indian nurse
2	Senior ED Nurse	13 MRSA	Unqualified Indian nurse
3	Specialist ED	13 MRSA	Unqualified Indian nurse
4	Specialist ED	13 MRSA	Unqualified Indian nurse
5	Senior ED Nurse	13 MRSA	Unqualified Indian nurse
6	Specialist ED	13 for 9 months/AKU	Unqualified Indian nurse
7	Specialist ED	13 MRSA	Unqualified Indian nurse
8	Specialist ED	13 MRSA	Unqualified Indian nurse
9	Specialist ED	13 MRSA	Unqualified Indian nurse
10	Specialist ED	Psych Hospital	Unqualified Indian nurse
11	Charge Ed	Day Unit	
12	Cardiac Specialist	Sitra Hospital	
13	Cardiac Specialist	N/A	
14	Cardiac Specialist	Sacked	
15	Cardiac Specialist	Dar Alajaza/ Elderly Home	
16	Cardiac Specialist	N/A	
17	Cardiac Specialist	N/A	
18	Eye Specialist	Pregnant Women Clinic	
19	Day case paediatrics	N/A	
20	Paediatric	H.C. Jidhafs	
21	Paediatric	H.C. Jidhafs	
22	Paediatric	AKU	
23	Paediatric	AKU	
24	Paediatric	AKU	
25	Paediatric	AKU	
26	School health N.	H.C.	
27	Midwife-Jidhafs	Labor Room	
28	General	Eye Clinic	
29	Midwife in charge	Geriatric	
30	Midwife in charge	Kanoo H.C.	

31	Paediatric oncology	66/ male ward	Sunni
32	SMC	Jidhafs	
33	Labor Room	Jidhafs	
34	Midwife ED	Gyni	
35	SMC	Muharaq	
36	H.C.	Infection control	Sunni
37	OT in charge	Infection control	Sunni
38	Midwife Muharaq/charge	SMC/Regular	
39	Unknown	N/A	
40	Charge Dair	Regular Nurse	
41	Act. Charge/Muharaq	Regular /Arad	
42	School health N.	Care Unit	
43	School health N.	Regular Nurse H.C. Muharooq	
44	Supervisor Muharaq School	Infection Control	Sunni
45	Sh. Salman Charge	Ibin Sena Regular	
46	PICU	Sacked	
47	charge SMC	Kanoo H.C.	Sunni
48	Acting Nurse 4th SMC	Charge Jidhafas	
49	SMC Administration	MOH	
50	SMC Administration	MOH	
51	Isa H.C. in charge	Um Alhasam	
52	Nephrology clinic	AKU	No one
53	AKU	Psych Hospital	
54	Nephrology	Kanoo H.C.	Act. Staff
55	23 in charge	63 Regular Nurse	
56	413 VIP Floor	23 Paediatric Unit	no one
57	34 in charge	AKU	Sunni
58	Head Nurse	Jidhafs	Sunni
59	Head Nurse	Kanoo H.C.	
60	Head Nurse	Kanoo H.C.	Sunni
61	Nursing Administration	Kanoo H.C.	Sunni
62	42 Regular ward	Geriatric hospital	Sunni
63	School Health Nurse	Infection Control	

64	Emergency Nurse	Suspended
65	Emergency Nurse	Geriatric
66	31 pediatric	Jidhafs hospital
67	Midwife	Kanoo H.C.
68	33	Jidhafs Hospital
69	Operation Theatre	AKU
70	62 Surgical	Geriatric hospital

Source: Bahrain Nursing Society

Table 3: Overview of the Courts decisions on cases related to police and security officers (2013)

Date	Ruling	Accusation
Feb. 24	Acquittal of 2 policeman	Murder of Ali Al Moamen and Essa AbdulHassan via birdshot in February 2011
Mar. 12	Acquittal of 5 Pakistani policeman	Murder of Zakariah Al Asheeri, killed in custody from torture during Martial Law in March 2011
Feb. 26	Acquittal of 2 policeman	Murder of Fadhel Al Matrook via birdshot in February 2011
Nov. 24	Acquittal of Pakistani policeman	Murder of Salah Abbas
Sep. 29	Reduced sentence on 2 policeman (from 10 years to 2 years)	Murder of Ali Saqer from torture leading to death in 2011
May 26	Reduced sentence on policeman (from 7 years to 6 months)	Murder of Hani AbdulAziz via 4 shots fired from 2 meters
Oct. 21	Reduced sentence on policeman (from 7 years to 3 years)	Murder of Ali Mushaima, first victim of 2011 protests
Oct. 27	Reduced sentence on 2 policeman (from 7 years to 3 years)	Murder of AbdulKareem Al Fakhrawi from torture while in custody in 2011
Jul. 1	Acquittal of officers Mubarak Bin Howeil and Nora Al Khalifa	Torture of medics in detention
Jul. 23	Acquittal of police officer Sarah	Torture of journalist Nazeeha Saeed

Source: Bahrain Mirror (Arabic), <http://bhmirror.no-ip.biz/news/13018.html>