



مملكة البحرين
Kingdom of Bahrain



مفوضية

حقوق السجناء والمحتجزين
Prisoners & Detainees Rights Commission

PDRC Report No. (29)

On the Unannounced Visit to Foreign Women's Deportation Center (FWDC)

May 25th, 2025

Table of Contents

Contents	Page
Introduction	2
Executive Summary	3
Section One: Background and Methodology	5
Section Two: Basic Information and Statistics	8
Section Three: Humane Treatment and Assessment of Conditions at the Center	9
Section Four: Rights and Guarantees	13
Section Five: Healthcare	16
Section Six: Recommendations	17
Section Seven: Annexes	
Annex (1): References	20
Annex (2): Principles and Assessment Criteria	21
Annex (3): Response from the Foreign Women's Deportation Center	22

Introduction

The Prisoners and Detainees Rights Commission (PDRC) was established in the Kingdom of Bahrain pursuant to Royal Decree No. (61) of 2013 as part of the Kingdom's pioneering initiatives to promote and strengthen respect for human rights. The PDRC is the first independent oversight body of its kind in the Arab region. It carries out its mandate with full independence, impartiality, transparency, and objectivity, in accordance with a progressive approach to monitoring the treatment and conditions of prisoners, detainees, and other persons deprived of their liberty. Its primary mandate is to verify the conditions in which they are held and the treatment they receive, with a view to ensuring that they are not subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

In furtherance of its mandate, and as part of its efforts to monitor prisons, detention facilities, juvenile care Centers, and other places where persons may be deprived of their liberty, and pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by Royal Decree No. (61) of 2013, the PDRC Board resolved to conduct an unannounced visit, without prior notice, to the Foreign Women's Deportation Center operated by the General Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Residence Affairs (NPRA) of the Ministry of Interior. The visit was intended to verify the conditions in which the detainees were held and the treatment they received; to ensure that they were not subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; and to assess the physical, living and healthcare conditions at the Center, together with the rights and guarantees afforded to the detainees, in accordance with the principles and assessment criteria adopted by the PDRC. The visit also sought to formulate recommendations on appropriate measures to improve conditions at the Center and further promote respect for human rights. In doing so, the PDRC took into account the Center's particular nature: it is neither a penal institution nor a reformation and rehabilitation Center, but an administrative facility for the deportation of foreign women against whom administrative decisions or judicial rulings requiring their removal from the Kingdom have been issued.

Executive Summary

In the exercise of its statutory mandate and legal responsibilities, the Prisoners and Detainees Rights Commission (PDRC) conducted an unannounced visit to the Foreign Women's Deportation Center (FWDC), operated by the General Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Residence Affairs (NPRA) of the Ministry of Interior, on Sunday, 25 May 2025.

This was the third visit undertaken by the PDRC to the Center. The first visit, which was unannounced, took place on 24–25 May 2016, while the second, an announced visit, was conducted on 20 November 2019. During the current visit, the PDRC reviewed the progress made in implementing the recommendations contained in its previous report. Accordingly, it resolved to issue further recommendations to address observations that had recurred and in respect of which the previous recommendations had not yet been fully implemented.

The principal findings of the visit are summarized as follows:

- The Center has an accommodation capacity of 65 detainees. At the time of the visit, 48 female detainees were being held at the facility, with no accompanying children present. Accordingly, the Center was not operating under overcrowded conditions.
- The PDRC team conducted confidential interviews with 12 female detainees out of a total of 48 detainees, representing 25% of the total detainee population at the Center. The interviewees were selected independently by the PDRC through a random sampling method, without any involvement or influence from the Center's administration.
- The detainees expressed general satisfaction with the treatment they received from the staff and with the overall conditions of the Center. The team also noted that the Center facilitates visits by representatives of embassies and civil society organizations to meet with and provide assistance to detainees.
- The team observed that surveillance cameras were installed throughout the Center's facilities. It was further confirmed that staff members had received emergency

evacuation training. However, interviews with the detainees indicated that they were generally unaware of the procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency.

- The team verified that adequate food and drinking water were provided to detainees on a regular basis. The meals were found to be sufficient in quantity, varied, and of satisfactory nutritional value. Special meals were also made available for infants accompanying their mothers whenever applicable.
- The team observed that the overall standard of cleanliness in the accommodation rooms and common areas was relatively good. However, the sanitary facilities required further refurbishment, maintenance, and cleaning.
- The team verified that the documentation relating to the admission of detainees complied with the applicable legal requirements and that an individual file was maintained for each detainee. It was also confirmed that detainees were informed of their place of detention from the first day of admission and were able to notify their families, legal representatives, and embassies of their whereabouts. The majority of detainees were held for relatively short periods. However, one detainee had remained at the Center for approximately seven months. Both the detainee and the Center's administration stated that the delay in her deportation resulted from ongoing judicial proceedings beyond the Center's authority.
- With regard to the complaint's mechanism, the detainees stated that they generally sought to resolve issues amicably. They were aware of the procedure for submitting written complaints to the Center's administration and of the stages through which such complaints are processed. A complaints box administered by the Ombudsman was also available within the Center. In certain cases, complaints were submitted to the administration either verbally or in writing.
- When asked about the healthcare services available to them, the detainees expressed general satisfaction, indicating that they were able to access healthcare personnel whenever necessary.

Section One: Background and Methodology

1. Overview

The Foreign Women Deportation Center (FWDC), operated by the General Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Residence Affairs (NPRA) of the Ministry of Interior, is the only facility in the Kingdom of Bahrain designated for the accommodation and deportation of foreign female detainees. It is located in the Southern Governorate and formerly served as the Women's Reformation and Rehabilitation Center before being repurposed as a Foreign Women Deportation Center.

The visit to the Center was conducted on Sunday, 25 May 2025. A dedicated workspace was provided for members of the Prisoners and Detainees Rights Commission (PDRC) to serve as a temporary operational base, ensuring that they were able to carry out their work with full independence throughout the visit.

Following the completion of the visit, the PDRC team commenced the preparation of this report in accordance with a professional methodology approved by the Commission. Due consideration was also given to the international standards governing visits to administrative facilities of this nature. This was the PDRC's third visit to the Center, following its first unannounced visit on 24–25 May 2016 and its second announced visit on 20 November 2019. In preparing this report, the PDRC also drew upon the reporting methodologies adopted by comparable international oversight bodies for documenting field visits.

2. Collection of Evidence and Information

A. Interviews with Detainees

The PDRC team interviewed 12 female detainees out of a total of 48 detainees held at the Center. The interviewees were selected independently by the PDRC through a random sampling method, without any involvement from the Center's administration. The

selection was based on a systematic review of the detainee register to ensure that the sample reflected the different categories of detainees in terms of nationality, grounds for detention, length of detention, and health status.

In addition, members of the team held informal discussions with other detainees who voluntarily approached the team during the inspection to express views or raise concerns. Their statements were recorded in accordance with established professional standards. The team also enquired whether any detainees were pregnant or had recently given birth and examined the arrangements in place to meet their medical and healthcare needs during pregnancy and the post-natal period.

All interviews were conducted independently in a private setting, without the presence of police officers or any members of the Center's staff. At the outset of each interview, the team introduced the PDRC, explained its mandate, and clarified the purpose of the interviews, while assuring the detainees that their discussions would remain confidential. The team listened carefully to all observations and concerns raised and documented all responses and comments provided by the detainees.

B. Meetings with the Center's Administration

The PDRC team met with the Center's administration, which provided an overview of the facility, together with key data, statistics, and information relating to its operations and administrative staff.

Meetings with the administration continued throughout the day of the visit, during which the team raised questions and sought clarification regarding observations made by the detainees interviewed, as well as issues identified by the team during its direct inspection of the Center and its operational procedures. The administration responded to these questions, provided the necessary explanations, and commented on the observations raised. Overall, the Center's administration demonstrated a high level of cooperation with the PDRC team throughout all stages of the visit.

C. Review of Documents and Records

The PDRC team examined the documents, records, and administrative files relating to the Center's operational procedures. These included admission records to verify the legality of detention, forms documenting the provision of detainees' personal necessities, property and request forms, administrative records detailing the number of detainees, the grounds for their detention, dates of admission, and accommodation arrangements within the Center. The team also reviewed documentation relating to staff training, meal schedules and menus, and other relevant administrative records.

D. Direct Observation

The direct inspection of the Center was conducted in accordance with a structured inspection plan that included the allocation of responsibilities among the members of the team and the identification of the principles and standards against which the facility would be assessed.

The inspection covered, among other matters, the physical condition of the Center, its facilities, and the interactions between staff and detainees, as well as the detainees' interactions with staff.

All observations were documented immediately during the visit and were classified into two categories:

- (a) Observations identified by the team through direct inspection; and
- (b) Observations based on statements provided by detainees and members of the Center's staff.

In both cases, the team verified the accuracy of the information by conducting follow-up meetings, as appropriate, with either the detainees concerned or members of the Center's administration.

Section Two: Basic Information and Statistics*

Detainee Population and Accommodation Capacity

Accommodation Capacity	Actual Number of Detainees	Occupancy Rate	Overcrowding
65	48	73.8%	None

Description of the Center

The Center comprises a reception area, administrative offices for female staff, a dining hall, a kitchen, a storage room, two accommodation wings, each containing five rooms and two shared bathroom facilities, an outdoor yard, and a canteen. At the time of the visit, the canteen stocked only coffee beverages and cigarettes and was not fully operational.

Staffing

The Center is staffed by two female police officers and thirteen female police personnel. Operations are conducted on a three-shift system, with three female police personnel assigned to each shift. These figures relate only to staff members who have direct contact with detainees and exclude personnel assigned to security duties and other support services, including two female officers from the Special Security Force.

* *Per date of the visit.*

Section Three: Humane Treatment and Assessment of Conditions at the Center

The PDRC team found that the Center's administration and staff demonstrated a sound understanding of the diverse needs of female detainees. The majority of detainees expressed satisfaction with the manner in which they were treated by staff and with the overall conditions at the Center. The team also noted that the Center facilitates visits by representatives of embassies and civil society organizations to meet with and provide assistance to detainees. In addition, detainees are able to practice their respective religious observances freely. However, ministers or representatives of different faiths are not permitted to visit the Center, as the administration indicated that detainees are generally accommodated for relatively short periods.

When asked about their rights relating to visits, the detainees stated that they were not permitted to receive visitors. The team also found that there was no written policy governing such visits within the Center. When questioned on this matter, the Center's administration explained that the relatively short duration of detainees' stay did not necessitate the establishment of such arrangements.

With regard to telephone communication, the detainees stated that they were able to contact their families, embassies, and legal representatives using the Center's telephone at designated times. However, they considered the opportunities for telephone communication to be insufficient. They also stated that they were not permitted to possess or use mobile phones and that they were not adequately informed of the telephone access arrangements. The Center's administration explained that, given the generally short duration of detention and the frequent disputes that arise between detainees, mobile phones are not permitted within the Center.

The team further noted that written procedures were in place governing the searching of detainees upon admission. Searches are conducted by female staff members by means of a pat-down search of the detainees' outer clothing. The accommodation doors remain

unlocked at all times, and the staff office is located adjacent to the accommodation wings, enabling detainees to request assistance whenever necessary. Detainees are also permitted access to the outdoor exercise yard at designated times and have access to a dining hall equipped with a television and a refrigerator. However, the team noted that the Center does not have a library.

The team also enquired whether any detainees were accommodated with their children. It was confirmed that, at the time of the visit, no mothers were accompanied by children. Administratively, where children accompany their mothers, support and assistance are provided by both staff members and other detainees. The detainees further stated that mothers and their children are not accommodated in separate rooms but remain in the ordinary accommodation rooms, which may also be shared with other detainees. The team observed that no dedicated child-friendly or recreational area was available within the Center.

With regard to safety arrangements, the team verified that CCTV cameras were installed throughout the Center and inspected the control room to verify the effectiveness of the surveillance system. Smoke detectors and fire detection equipment were also available throughout the Center. The team confirmed that staff members had received emergency evacuation training. However, interviews with detainees indicated that they had not been informed of emergency procedures or evacuation routes.

The team found that staff members receive basic training; however, such training was not considered sufficient in the area of risk management. Records relating to risk assessment and risk management programs were maintained, and staff demonstrated an understanding of the risks that certain detainees may pose to others and of the appropriate measures for managing such risks. With regard to self-harm, staff members indicated that they had a limited understanding of the concept and the appropriate response measures and confirmed that they had not received any specialized training in this area.

The team verified that detainees were provided with adequate food and drinking water at scheduled mealtimes. Meals are supplied on a regular basis through an external catering contractor and were found to be sufficient in quantity, varied, and of satisfactory

nutritional value. Special meals are provided for infants whenever required. Drinking water is available through an easily accessible water dispenser.

The team also noted the existence of a canteen shared by the Women's Reformation and Rehabilitation Center, the Women's Detention Center, and the Foreign Women's Deportation Center (FWDC). However, detainees reported difficulties in accessing the canteen due to coordination challenges between the administrations of the facilities sharing its services. At the time of the visit, the canteen stocked only coffee beverages and cigarettes. Detainees are permitted to retain their personal clothing, and a refrigerator is available in the dining hall for storing food.

The team found that the Center was not operating under overcrowded conditions, with an occupancy rate of approximately 73.8% at the time of the visit. Nevertheless, overcrowding was observed in one accommodation room designated for detainees of a particular nationality. Although the room contained eight beds, it accommodated ten detainees, resulting in two detainees sleeping on mattresses placed on the floor. According to the Center's administration, this was a temporary arrangement necessitated by the malfunction of the air-conditioning unit in another room, which required the relocation of the two detainees. The Center provides detainees with accommodation items, including mattresses and pillows. Although these items are reused, they were found to be clean and in good condition.

The team further observed that the lighting within the accommodation areas remained switched on 24 hours a day. The level of air conditioning varied between rooms; however, the overall temperature was considered appropriate. The general standard of cleanliness was relatively good, and the storage room was found to be orderly and well maintained. By contrast, the sanitary facilities and shower areas required further refurbishment, maintenance, and cleaning. In addition, the washing machines were not operational on the day of the visit. Detainees were able to access sanitary facilities freely, as the accommodation room doors always remain unlocked. The team also confirmed that detainees receive personal hygiene items upon admission and are provided with cleaning materials for maintaining the accommodation areas.

With regard to the transportation of detainees to and from the Center, the team found that transfers are carried out using safe and clean vehicles. Detainees are restrained during transport, and the Center's administration stated that the use of restraints is based on individual risk assessments. Arrangements are also in place to ensure the prompt admission of detainees upon arrival, thereby minimizing waiting times inside transport vehicles. Detainees are permitted to retain cash and carry their official documents during transportation.

Regarding the safeguarding of detainees' personal property, the team found that valuables are stored securely in a locked cabinet located in the female police officers' office. Receipts are issued upon deposit of personal property; however, these receipts are available only in Arabic. Details of all personal property are also recorded in dedicated registers, and a copy of the relevant record is maintained in each detainee's individual file.

Section Four: Rights and Guarantees

The team verified that the documentation relating to the admission of detainees complied with the applicable legal requirements and that an individual file was maintained for each detainee. The team further confirmed that detainees were informed of their place of detention from the first day of admission and were able to notify their families, legal representatives, and embassies of their whereabouts. However, no mechanism was in place to inform detainees of the scheduled dates of their deportation from the Kingdom. The majority of detainees were accommodated at the Center for relatively short periods. Nevertheless, one detainee had remained at the Center for approximately seven months. The Center's administration stated that the delay in her deportation was beyond its authority and was attributable to ongoing judicial proceedings. The administration further explained that deportation procedures are carried out only after all judicial and legal procedures have been completed.

When a number of detainees were asked about their awareness of their rights and responsibilities, and whether interpretation services were available in languages they understood, they stated that information and guidance were provided only in Arabic and English. No interpretation or translation services were available as a matter of routine in other languages. However, interpreters from certain embassies were occasionally called upon to assist, while in other instances detainees translated for one another between Arabic or English and their respective native languages.

In the same context, the team observed that notices outlining detainees' rights and responsibilities were displayed in the common area in both Arabic and English. Staff members stated that, upon admission, detainees are provided with a document setting out their rights and responsibilities and are requested to sign it. The team examined this document and confirmed that it contained the relevant rights and responsibilities and was available only in Arabic and English. While the majority of the forms had been signed, the team noted that a number of them did not bear the detainees' signatures.

With regard to the complaint's mechanism, the team observed the presence of a complaints box within the Center; however, it was unlocked. When questioned about it,

detainees stated that they were unaware of its purpose or how it was intended to be used. They explained that complaints relating to living conditions or other administrative matters were generally raised verbally with members of staff, who would seek to resolve the issues directly. When asked how disputes between detainees were handled, they stated that such disputes were usually resolved amicably by staff members. Where an incident occurred, the parties concerned were asked whether they wished to file an official report and were enabled to do so if they requested.

The team also noted the existence of a room used for holding persons detained by the regional security directorates, resulting in direct contact between those detainees and the female detainees accommodated at the Center.

The team found that, while most detainees remained at the Center for relatively short periods, some stayed for several months. According to the Center's administration, delays in deportation were attributable to factors including the availability of airline tickets, appeals against judicial decisions, and financial matters.

With regards to disciplinary matters, the team found that no administrative or procedural framework existed defining disciplinary offences or the corresponding sanctions. Instead, any disciplinary violations committed by detainees are referred to by the competent security authority for the necessary legal action. The team also found no evidence of a formal mechanism or dedicated records documenting the findings of periodic unannounced inspections.

Finally, the team undertook a comprehensive assessment of the Center's complaints system and its associated procedures. Although a complaints box was available, no clear mechanism existed governing the investigation of complaints or the procedure for challenging the outcome of a complaint. In practice, complaints were received verbally by the duty officer and subsequently referred to the relevant security authority against which the complaint had been made.

The team further found that no mechanism was in place to monitor the progress of complaints or to inform complainants of the outcome in a clear and comprehensible manner. Complainants were not provided with guidance on the procedure for appealing the initial decision on their complaints. In addition, no dedicated records were maintained

documenting complaints received and the action taken in response. More generally, the Center lacked a systematic mechanism for analyzing complaints, identifying recurring issues and trends, and using the findings to improve the complaints system and address recurring concerns.

Section Five: Healthcare

Healthcare services are provided jointly to the Women's Reformation and Rehabilitation Center, the Women's Pre-Trial Detention Center, and the Foreign Women's Deportation Center (FWDC) through a single healthcare Center operated by the Ministry of Interior.

Upon admission, each detainee undergoes a medical examination, and the relevant medical information is recorded in her individual file. Female detainees are also registered in the National Health Information System (I-Seha), through which their medical records are maintained and regularly updated. These records include, among other information, their medical history, diagnoses, and prescribed medications.

When interviewed about the healthcare services provided and their level of satisfaction with those services, the detainees expressed general satisfaction. They stated that they were able to access medical care and consult healthcare professionals whenever necessary, typically within one hour, through the medical clinic serving the Center.

The team further found that medical examinations are conducted in complete privacy, with full respect for medical confidentiality and the dignity of detainees. Such examinations take place in designated examination areas that ensure privacy and are attended only by the appropriate healthcare personnel.

Where necessary, detainees may be referred to public hospitals following an assessment by the healthcare professionals responsible for their care. Appropriate coordination is carried out with the relevant authorities to ensure a timely response and, where required, the prompt transfer of detainees requiring medical treatment. Detainees also have access to mental healthcare services. In addition, where children accompany their mothers, they receive the necessary medical examinations and vaccinations.

The team further verified that detainees receive their prescribed medication on a regular basis. Medications are stored in the office of the female police officers, with each detainee's medication kept separately in an individual container labelled with her name and personal identification number. These containers are stored in a temperature-controlled room suitable for the safe storage of medicines, thereby preserving their quality and effectiveness. The dispensing of medication is carried out in an organized manner by the appropriate personnel under the supervision of healthcare professionals.

Section Six: Recommendations

During its current unannounced visit, the Prisoners and Detainees Rights Commission (PDRC) assessed the extent to which the recommendations contained in its two previous reports had been implemented. These comprised Report No. (12), issued following the first unannounced visit conducted on 24–25 May 2016, which contained twelve recommendations, and Report No. (18), issued following the second announced visit conducted on 20 November 2019, which contained eight recommendations. The Center's administration had previously provided responses to the recommendations contained in both reports.

The team found that, although a number of recommendations had been implemented, implementation was, in many instances, only partial and had not fully addressed the issues and observations that gave rise to those recommendations. Furthermore, several of the previously identified observations were found to have recurred during the current visit. Accordingly, the PDRC considers it appropriate to issue the following recommendations. Some reiterate matters previously raised in Report No. (18) where implementation remains incomplete, while others address new observations identified during the current visit.

1. Develop and adopt a comprehensive regulatory framework governing the operation of the Center, given that it is neither subject to the Law of the Reform and Rehabilitation Institution and its Implementing Regulations, nor governed by any specific law, regulation, or administrative instrument setting out its operational procedures, as is the case with comparable deportation Centers in other jurisdictions.
2. Install emergency call bells in detainees' accommodation rooms and ensure the appropriate allocation of detainees among accommodation rooms in order to prevent localized overcrowding.
3. Implement a program of routine maintenance for washing machines, air-conditioning units, and drinking water dispensers.

4. Establish a formal procedure governing detainee visit during their stay at the Center and provide a dedicated and suitable visiting area that ensures privacy and meets the necessary requirements for such visits.
5. Install security cameras in the medical clinic, corridors, and treatment rooms, while ensuring full respect for the privacy and dignity of detainees, to enhance safety and monitoring within the Center's healthcare facilities.
6. Provide specialized training for Center staff on risk assessment and risk management relating to interactions with detainees and among detainees, as well as on responding appropriately to the needs of older detainees, detainees with medical conditions, and those requiring special care. Staff should also receive regular training on emergency preparedness and response procedures.
7. Introduce arrangements enabling detainees to maintain contact with their families, either by facilitating regular telephone communication or by permitting the possession of mobile phones without camera functionality.
8. Provide an accessible route suitable for wheelchair users connecting the accommodation areas with the medical clinic, to ensure safe and effective access to healthcare services for detainees with physical disabilities. Accessible sanitary facilities and emergency exits should also be provided.
9. Establish a library, provide reading materials, organize educational and awareness-raising sessions, and install clear informational and motivational signage throughout the Center in multiple languages.
10. Provide interpretation and translation services, or engage qualified interpreters whenever necessary, to ensure effective communication with detainees who do not speak Arabic or English, thereby enabling them to understand the information provided to them and to communicate effectively in the exercise of their rights.

11. Strengthen the complaints system by establishing clear and comprehensive procedural rules, including both paper-based and electronic complaints mechanisms, covering every stage of the complaints process from submission through to final determination. The system should ensure that complainants are informed of decisions in a timely manner, provided with an opportunity to appeal, and kept informed of the progress of complaints referring to other authorities. It should also include a structured mechanism for analyzing complaints, identifying recurring issues and trends, and using the findings to improve both the complaints system itself and the overall operation of the Center.

Section Seven: Annexes

Annex (1): References

- The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain.
- The National Action Charter.
- The Penal Code, as amended.
- The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended.
- The Law of the Reform and Rehabilitation Institution (Law No. (18) of 2014) and its Implementing Regulations.
- The Aliens (Immigration and Residence) Law of 1965, as amended.
- The Public Security Forces Law, as amended.
- Royal Decree No. (61) of 2013 establishing the Prisoners and Detainees Rights Commission (PDRC) and defining its mandate.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), taking into account the principles of its Optional Protocol (OPCAT), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly under Resolution A/RES/57/199 on 18 December 2002.
- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
- The Charter of the United Nations.
- The Arab Charter on Human Rights.
- The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1955).
- The United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).
- The Standards of HM Inspectorate of Prisons (United Kingdom).

Annex (2): Principles and Assessment Criteria

The PDRC conducted its assessment in accordance with the following principles and corresponding assessment criteria:

Principle One: Humane Treatment and Assessment of Conditions at the Center

- Physical condition of the Center.
- Care and treatment of detainees.
- Provision of adequate food and drinking water.
- Respect for the dignity of detainees.
- Safety and security.
- Lawful use of force.
- Rehabilitation.
- Learning, skills development, and work-related activities.
- Other essential needs (including exercise, reading, visits, and communication).

Principle Two: Rights and Guarantees

- Detainees' legal rights.
- Complaints.
- Lawfulness of detention.
- Provision of assistance for people experiencing communication difficulties.

Principle Three: Healthcare

- Healthcare services.
- Care of detainees with medical conditions.
- Access to prescribed medical treatment for detainees.
- Mental healthcare.

Annex (3): Response of the Foreign Women Deportation Center

Following the visit, the PDRC presented a number of recommendations and observations to the Center. The Center's administration provided the following responses:

No.	Recommendation/ Observation	Status	Response by the Center's Administration
1	Develop and adopt a comprehensive regulatory framework governing the operation of the Center, in line with comparable deportation Centers in other jurisdictions.	In progress	Work is currently underway to develop the proposed regulatory framework.
2	Install emergency call bells in detainees' accommodation rooms and ensure the appropriate allocation of detainees to prevent overcrowding.	Completed	An emergency call bell has been installed in the main common area, and detainees have been allocated in a manner intended to prevent overcrowding.
3	Implement a program of routine maintenance for washing machines, air-conditioning units, and drinking water dispensers	Completed	The Supply and Logistics Directorate has been requested to carry out maintenance of the washing machines, and follow-up is ongoing. Air-conditioning units and drinking water dispensers are maintained on a regular basis.

No.	Recommendation/ Observation	Status	Response by the Center's Administration
4	Establish a formal procedure governing detainee visit during their stay at the Center.	Completed	The Center arranges visits for first-degree family members (husbands, fathers, children, embassy representatives, and lawyers). A proposal has also been submitted for the construction of a new women's deportation Center that will include a dedicated visitors' room.
5	Install security cameras in the medical clinic, corridors, and treatment rooms while respecting detainees' privacy and dignity.	In progress	The necessary procedures for installing the security cameras are currently being completed.
6	Provide specialized training for staff on risk assessment and risk management, including the care of older detainees and those requiring special care.	In progress	The Training Directorate has been formally requested to enroll staff members in the recommended training programs, and follow-up is ongoing pending the response of the competent authority.
7	Introduce arrangements enabling detainees to maintain contact with their families or retain mobile phones without camera functionality.	Completed	Mobile phones may be purchased through the Public Security Market for detainees who wish to do so. In addition, the Center's daily schedule includes designated periods for telephone communication.

No.	Recommendation/ Observation	Status	Response by the Center's Administration
8	Provide an accessible route suitable for wheelchair users.	In progress	The Works Directorate has been requested to make the necessary arrangements, and follow-up is ongoing pending the response of the competent authority.
9	Establish a library, provide reading materials, organize educational and awareness-raising sessions, and display informational and motivational signage.	Completed	A small library has been established at the Center, containing books and motivational guidance materials.
10	Provide interpretation and translation services, or engage qualified interpreters whenever required.	Completed	The Center coordinates with embassy representatives in the Kingdom of Bahrain to arrange interpreters for detainees whenever required.
11	Strengthen the complaints system.	Completed	A complaints box has been installed in the detainees' common area. In addition, a mechanism has been established for the daily monitoring and follow-up of complaints by the Center's Officer in Charge.

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