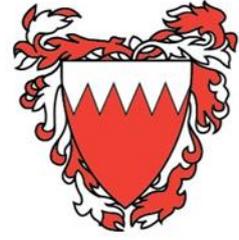


مملكة البحرين
Kingdom of Bahrain



مفوضية حقوق السجناء والمحتجزين
Prisoners & Detainees Rights Commission

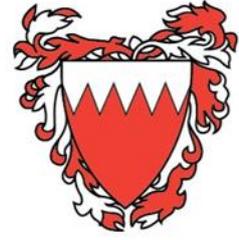
UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION BY THE PRISONERS & DETAINEES RIGHTS COMMISSION

Report No. 2

The Prisoners and Detainees Rights Commission (PDRC)

**Unannounced visit to the Capital
Governorate Police Directorate (CGPD)**

December 24-25, 2014



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Introduction:

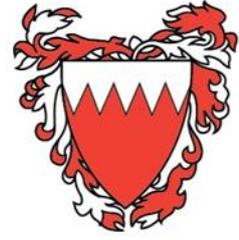
The Prisoners and Detainees Rights Commission (PDRC) conducted unannounced inspection to the Capital Governorate Police Directorate (CGPD).

The inspection was carried out in accordance with the principles, criteria and indicators adopted by the Commission.

Documenting and issuing recommendations to raise the standards to be in par with international human rights guidelines and criteria.

The reference points are as stipulated in :

- National Action Charter.
- Constitution of the Kingdom of Bahrain.
- Penal Code, as amended.
- Code of Criminal Procedures, as amended.
- Law 18/2014 of the Institute of Reform and Rehabilitation.
- Law of Public Security Forces, as amended.
- Prison Law 1964.
- Decree 61 / 2013 in regards to establishing Prisoners and Detainees Rights Commission.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Conventions on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Charter of the United Nations.
- Arab Charter of Human Rights.
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners 1955.
- United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules).
- The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing rules)
- Standards of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons in the United Kingdom.



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CGPD:

CGPD is located on Exhibition Avenue in Hooraa, 5 kms from the capital Manama. It provides several services to the public inside the two-story building surrounded by an approximately two meter high wall. It also has administrative offices and other facilities that are used to meet the needs of the Directorate. CGPD has six cells and four double beds.

Inspection procedures and timings:

The team visited CGPD on 24-25 December 2014 in two stages.

On the first day, the team interviewed a group of 10 detainees who were selected randomly at the Dry Dock Detention Center (DDDC). The group is under the legal custody of CGPD, but were transferred from CGPD to DDDC after the legal (48) hour detention period was over. The PDRC team interviewed a diverse group which included 15-18 years old and different nationalities.

On the second day, the team visited the headquarters of the CGPD for inspection.

The tasks were carried out through examination of documents, records and administrative procedures followed, as well as interviews with staff.

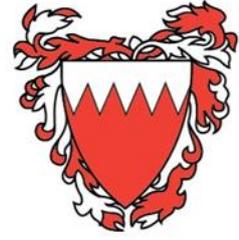
Treatment and Conditions:

The team noted that surveillance cameras were available in the questioning rooms and in some other areas. However, cameras were not available in all facilities.

The main corridors, wings, cells, bathrooms and showers were clean, in addition, detainees had access to bathrooms and showers.

Temperature, ventilation and lighting levels were adequate. Suitable beds, blankets, washing machines, and personal hygiene kits are available. Food and drink were sufficient and varied.

Detainees had access to the external area. However, no written guidelines organizing visits are available; but visitation rights were facilitated.



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The team observed that detainees between 15 -18 years old were not separated according to age. Females were not kept in CGPD but are transferred to the women's detention center in Isa Town. However, there is no separate facility to serve them while waiting.

Based on records, detainees have the right to contact their families upon arrival. However, repetitive calls are not organized. Existing procedures enable detainees to communicate with their lawyers. In addition, foreign detainees are allowed to contact their respective embassies.

The team noted the presence of safety devices and emergency exits at the premises and evacuation tests were conducted. Safety and security elements were available in the external area, and detainees could call an officer if needed.

In general, personnel were trained on the use of legal force when necessary; albeit, there was no specialized training on the use of force inside the facility. There is no training for staff to deal with special needs and 15-18 age group detainees.

The use of force is not documented in the detainee's record, and there were no written procedures for searching detainees.

Detainees were moved in safe vehicles and were allowed to take their documents and private possessions while transferred.

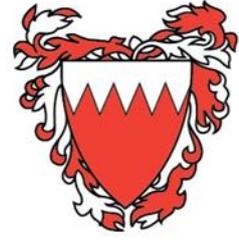
Records that indicate allowing the detainee to contact relatives or lawyers when they were transferred from CGPD do not exist.

Rights and Guarantees:

Procedures indicate that detainees are legally detained, and are informed of their location as well as the reason behind their detention. Moreover, they were allowed to inform their families about their whereabouts.

There were written bulletins in three languages regarding legal rights (Arabic, English, and Urdu). However, there were no procedures to ensure that each detainee receives a copy of the leaflet.

There was an oral process for complaints, but there were no written procedures that clarify how to file one. There is no written procedure on how to process a complaint and finalize it.



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Healthcare:

There is a medical record for each detainee that includes his health condition details, and procedures indicate detainees are medically examined.

Detainees had access to health services, but staff were not trained on providing first aid. There were no guidelines on providing, storing, dispensing and removing essential medicines and first aid requirements.

Recommendations:

1. To put in place written procedures that specify the path taken by detainees or any person summoned for questioning in the facility, and to have that path monitored by surveillance cameras.
2. Formulating written procedures that organize detainees' search procedures. Training in this regard should be provided to staff.
3. Introducing special, well-organized procedures for the legal use of force in CGPD and training staff on them. The use of force in the detainee's record should be documented.
4. Separating 15-18 year old detainees based on their age group.
5. Taking measures to document and ensure detainees can contact their families and lawyers again while at the center and before being transferred.
6. Training personnel on modes of dealing with special needs and 15-18 age group detainees.
7. Written procedures that clarify and document the use of restraints based on assessment of risk are required.
8. Setting up a mechanism for handing out posters and leaflets vis-a-vis detainee's guarantees and legal rights in a number of languages.
9. Putting in place specific guidelines that organize visits to detainees.
10. Provide a suitable waiting room for female detainees awaiting transfer.
11. Procedures that define the process of filing complaints should be put in place and to inform the detainee of the outcome of the complaint.
12. A mechanism for providing, dispensing and removing essential medicine and first aid kits should be introduced. Training staff on first aid skills should be provided.