

Freedom Organization for Human Rights

Foundation:

By virtue of the Article No. 60 (*et seq*) of the Swiss Civil Code, the organization was established called (Freedom Organization for Human Rights) and it is under proclamation within civil society institutions in the State of Kuwaiti that supervised by Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.

Objectives:

The organization aims to contribute to the promotion and protection of the rights of the human and political freedoms in the framework of the resolution No. 144/53/RES/A issued by the General Assembly of the United Nations related to the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized internationally.

The organization is working to achieve its objective upon:

1. Monitoring and reporting of human rights violations.
2. Providing moral support and legal counseling for victims of those violations.
3. Prosecuting those involved Judicially in such violations and combat impunity and recourse on them for compensation.
4. Encouraging governments to respect human rights and assume their responsibilities towards the public freedoms.
5. Spreading the culture of human rights in the communities and outreaching the mechanisms of protection thereof.
6. Creating and training the cadres of activists working to protect human rights.

7. Supporting every political, legal or educational entity which is working to enhance the protection of citizens from human rights violations.

Political freedoms and arbitrary arrests:-

There is no civil society organizations representing political movements (political parties) in the State of Kuwait till the current date and there are no certain authorities defend political prisoners, except some of the volunteers from lawyers and human rights activists.

And on the foregoing, Freedom Organization recommends the following:

1. Adoption of Parties and Political Groupings Law and providing protection thereof to express an opinion.
2. Paving the way before all the printed and audible means of media to exercise freedom of expression as dully professional controls without tightening and threat of government by prosecutions.
3. There is a clear decline in the freedom of public opinion due to the dominance of the government on some legal means, through the prosecution of some activists via judicial methods and sometimes prison and detention at the police stations.
4. The lack of political pluralism and non-recognition thereof, if any, and this raises an obvious concern on gagged and suppress votes that are contrary to the government authority.
5. Surveillance and espionage on some of symbols of the political and religious work, which make us wary of volunteer, human rights or political work in a manner of freedom and integrity.
6. Arbitrary arrests and detentions increased in abundance from the backup after the period which is so-called "Arab Spring"

furthermore, the persistent postponed and delayed trials and the continued detention and suppression of freedoms.

7. The government should be committed to protect and allow freedom of expression and opinion in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
8. The government should facilitate the issuance of licenses for channels and newspapers of the print and audible media for the freedom of expression as provided for in Article No. (36) of the Constitution.
9. The government should protect peaceful demonstrations and grant it licenses of the right to peaceful protest, and may not be abuse against demonstrators.
10. The Government should to create department in the Ministry of Justice and the General Court to receive complaints from citizens and expatriates who have been subjected to political blackmail or arbitrariness in the freedoms to these violations and reduce them.

Bedoun (Kuwaiti Bedoon)

The file of the Kuwaiti Bedoun is considered one of the most difficult files in Kuwait and it has a wide controversial status whereas the State of Kuwait slows down in the solution and close of this matter.

Bedouns or Non – Nationality Citizens estimated now at about one hundred and twenty thousand (approximately 120,000) and often in this category does not have a right to the most basic things such as education, employment and health care. Furthermore, their investment as human resources and working labor. Therefore, and upon the abovementioned statement, the Organization of Freedom recommends the following:

1. To accelerate the adoption of civil and human rights for this category.
2. Abolition of all forms of racial discrimination with this group and the need for reintegration to society by enabling them to work in the government institutions.
3. Non- use of force, repression and threat to this category when they demand their civil rights and humanity through peaceful demonstrations.
4. Abolition of the so-called security restrictions and facilitating travel procedures by issuing travel documents for long-term or multiple entries.

General recommendations with regard to housemaids and servants, prison centers, expatriate work labor and the culture of human rights:

1. Dissemination of awareness campaigns (government + human rights organizations) to promote a culture of human rights in the society.
2. Adoption the project of Authority or Association for national human rights.
3. Involvement of the National Human Rights Institutions in developing visions and ideas of human rights of any popular laws issued by the Council of Ministers or the Civil Service Commission.
4. Adding conventions and international instruments on human rights, which acceded by Kuwait within the provisions of the Constitution.
5. Passing laws and legislation which are more accurate and professional, which ensure the safety and conditions of housemaids and servants and maintain their dignity and freedoms.
6. Applying the law on domestic recruitment offices that are relevant to the issues of human trafficking.
7. Establishment of the Supreme Council for Family, Women and Children .
8. Enroll the subject of the human rights in the military and police institutions for teaching and training.

9. Allow the official and voluntary human rights authorities to carry on field visits to prisons and detention centers.
10. Respect prisoners and ensure all legal, personal and human rights, and allow the legitimacy privacy with their wives.