



Maldives' Compliance with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: The Death Penalty

Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights

a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with ECOSOC since 1996
and

**The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty
Maldivian Democracy Network**

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The Advocates for Human Rights (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law since its founding in 1983. The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publication. The Advocates is the primary provider of legal services to low-income asylum seekers in the Upper Midwest region of the United States. The Advocates is committed to ensuring human rights protection for women around the world. The Advocates has published more than 25 reports on violence against women as a human rights issue, provided consultation and commentary of draft laws on domestic violence, and trained lawyers, police, prosecutors, judges, and other law enforcement personnel to effectively implement new and existing laws on domestic violence. In 1991, The Advocates adopted a formal commitment to oppose the death penalty worldwide and organized a death penalty project to provide pro bono assistance on post-conviction appeals, as well as education and advocacy to end capital punishment. The Advocates currently holds a seat on the Steering Committee of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty.

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty is a membership-based global network committed to strengthening the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Established in 2002, its ultimate objective is to obtain the universal abolition of the death penalty. To achieve its goal, the World Coalition advocates for a definitive end to death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force. In some countries, it is seeking to obtain a reduction in the use of capital punishment as a first step towards abolition.

The Maldivian Democracy Network (MDN) is a non-governmental, non-profit organisation advocating for human rights and democracy in Maldives. MDN was formed in 2004, allowed to register in Maldives in 2006, and arbitrarily shut down following blasphemy allegations by the Government of Maldives in 2019. MDN currently works in exile.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report addresses Maldives' compliance with its international human rights obligations regarding the death penalty for persons with disabilities.
2. Despite maintaining an informal moratorium on executions, Maldives continues to impose death sentences, including on individuals with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities, contrary to international human rights standards. In its response to the Committee's List of Issues Prior to Reporting, Maldives reaffirmed its informal moratorium on executions but failed to provide information on any measures to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to justice and to fair trials and that reasonable accommodation is provided on any legislative reforms to prohibit the death penalty.
3. Women who are survivors of protracted domestic violence face repeated barriers to accessing justice, and when those women have a disability and then come into conflict with the law, the criminal legal system places them at greater risk of being sentenced to death.
4. People with disabilities who are on death row in Maldives also face harsh and degrading conditions. Many are held in overcrowded, unsanitary facilities with little or no access to appropriate support or accommodations, rehabilitation, or intellectual activity. International observers report that these people face isolation, lack of timely medical intervention, and the complete absence of mental health professionals.
5. Maldives' failure to remedy detention conditions is compounded by the lack of a comprehensive national strategy for services for people with disabilities in prisons. Maldives' current Strategic Action Plan acknowledges system-wide deficiencies in mental health care but omits any meaningful focus on prison-based services or the particular needs of persons with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities who are incarcerated.
6. To address these urgent concerns, this alternative report urges the Government of Maldives to abolish the death penalty and in the interim to establish a moratorium on new death sentences, including on individuals with autism or psychosocial or intellectual disabilities, to ensure that any criminal proceedings are compatible with the International Principles and Guidelines on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities, to codify the right to legal counsel at all stages of criminal legal proceedings, to improve access to in-prison services for people with disabilities, to prohibit solitary confinement for individuals with psychosocial disabilities, and to develop a funded national prison disability support services strategy. These steps are essential to bring Maldivian law and practice into alignment with international human rights standards.

Maldives fails to uphold its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

7. Maldivian courts sentence people to death for the crime of intentional murder. The default penalty is life imprisonment, but if the heirs of the murder victim elect retribution under *qisas* in Islamic Shari'ah, the person is also sentenced to death.

8. Currently 23 people are on death row, and of that total, four people receive prescribed medication for psychological or psychiatric conditions, but the Maldives Correctional Services (MCS) states that no person on death row has a diagnosed disability.¹

I. The *qisas* system opens the door to people with disabilities facing the death penalty due to discrimination (List of Issues Prior to Reporting paragraph 3).

9. In its List of Issues Prior to Reporting, the Committee requested information on measures taken to prohibit and combat discrimination against persons with disabilities.² Maldives' replies assert that "every individual is equal before and under the law, and has the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law,"³ but they do not account for the discretionary nature of the death penalty in Maldives. As stated in paragraph 7 above, the heirs of the intentional murder victim have unfettered discretion to decide whether the person who is convicted faces the death penalty. Nothing within this system safeguards against the heirs deciding to impose the death penalty out of discriminatory animus toward a person with a disability. Nothing within this system requires the heirs to take into account any mitigating factors that may relate to the person's disability or the State's failure to accommodate the disability.

II. Despite an informal moratorium on capital punishment, people with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities face the death penalty in Maldives (List of Issues Prior to Reporting paragraph 8).

10. In recent years, Maldives has maintained a *de facto* moratorium on executions. In its List of Issues Prior to Reporting, the Committee asked Maldives to "indicate whether the State party intends to maintain its moratorium on the death penalty" and to "provide information on the measures taken to protect persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities and autistic persons from being sentenced to death, including steps taken to amend national laws in order to abolish the death penalty for all crimes."⁴
11. In response, Maldives "reiterates its commitment to uphold the informal moratorium on the application of death penalty," but offers no direct response to the Committee's request for information on the measures taken to protect persons with intellectual and/or psychosocial disabilities and autistic persons from being sentenced to death.⁵
12. In its 2019 Initial Report, Maldives acknowledged that "institutional safeguards to ensure the rights of persons with mental illness is lacking at the moment."⁶ Despite the passage of

¹ Information received from Maldivian authorities through an RTI submission.

² Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *List of issues prior to the submission of the seventh periodic report of Maldives due in 2025*, (Oct. 12, 2022), U.N. Doc. CRPD/C/MDV/Q/1, ¶ 3(a), (c).

³ Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *Replies of Maldives to the list of issues in relation to its initial report*, U.N. Doc. CRPD/C/MDV/RQ/1 (Oct. 10, 2024), ¶ 18.

⁴ Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *List of issues prior to the submission of the seventh periodic report of Maldives due in 2025*, (Oct. 12, 2022), U.N. Doc. CRPD/C/MDV/Q/1, ¶ 8.

⁵ Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *Replies of Maldives to the list of issues in relation to its initial report*, U.N. Doc. CRPD/C/MDV/RQ/1 (Oct. 10, 2024), ¶ 68.

⁶ Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *Initial report submitted by Maldives under article 35 of the Convention*, U.N. Doc. CRPD/C/MDV/1 (Mar. 7, 2019), ¶ 51.

time, credible reports indicate that “[p]eople with mental or intellectual disabilities were under sentence of death” in Maldives as recently as 2024.⁷

13. Failures to protect people with disabilities from being sentenced to death begin at the very onset of their coming into conflict with the law. The *Regulation on Investigations and Implementation of Punishment for the Offense of Intentional Murder*,⁸ adopted in 2014, does not require the Maldives Police Service (MPS) to conduct or commission any psychological assessment of a person who is apprehended in connection with a murder investigation. Therefore, authorities proceed with interrogation without determining whether the person they are questioning has autism, an intellectual disability, or a psychosocial disability that may warrant accommodations or other services during the investigation. Moreover, by failing to conduct such an assessment, the MPS will be ill-equipped to ensure that detention conditions are appropriate for any person with disabilities in their care, particularly if the person has an invisible disability. And in failing to provide accommodations in detention conditions and appropriate care, the MPS may exacerbate any conditions that may interfere with the person with disabilities’ ability to participate fully in their own defense. These conditions increase the risk that a person with a disability will make a confession that may lead to a conviction and death sentence.
14. The absence of a policy requiring MPS to commission an independent expert to conduct a psychological assessment of any person in conflict with the law in a murder case also impedes the defense’s ability to raise issues related to disability in subsequent criminal legal proceedings. Moreover, the absence of this information may impede defense counsel’s ability to provide adequate and appropriate legal representation to the person with disabilities who is accused of murder.
15. The need for such assessments arose in the case of a Bangladeshi national named Sha Alom (also known as Salim Mia), as highlighted in the coauthors’ recent report to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.⁹ A Maldivian court sentenced him to death in 2022, and during trial he stated that he was motivated to commit his crime “by the devil entering his mind.” In confessing to the murder, he said that Satan had influenced him to commit the crime. Yet information received from the Maldives Correctional Service (MCS) does not indicate that he has a diagnosed disability or that he is receiving any prescribed medication.¹⁰
16. The need for more robust safeguards for persons with psychosocial disabilities is demonstrated by the case of Hussain Humaam Ahmed, who was sentenced to death for murder of a Maldivian politician in 2016. Mr. Humaam’s case drew the attention of the UN Human Rights Committee, which raised serious concerns about allegations that Mr.

⁷ Amnesty International, *Death sentences and executions 2024* (2025), at 13, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/8976/2025/en/>.

⁸ *Regulation on Investigations and Implementation of Punishment for the Offense of Intentional Murder* (2014/R-33).

⁹ The Advocates for Human Rights, Maldivian Democracy Network, and the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, *The Maldives’ Compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: Suggested List of Themes Relating to: The Death Penalty*, 19 May 2025, <https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/Res/Maldives%20CERD%20LOT%20DP%20TAHR%20MDN%20W CADP.pdf>.

¹⁰ *Id.* ¶ 17. See also Criminal Court trial report, Case number 734/CR-C/2021.

Humaam confessed to the crime under duress, concerns regarding his competency to stand trial, his inability to present witnesses in his own defense, and his inconsistent access to counsel during the capital proceedings.

17. In 2019, the Human Rights Committee concluded that despite “evidence of prior State care for mental health issues and requests for assessment in prior proceedings,” Maldives “failed to conduct an adequate inquiry into Mr. Humaam’s mental health, and thus failed to ensure that Mr. Humaam was capable of standing trial and that he was competent to act in his own best interests.”¹¹ Further, the Committee “conclude[d] that, by placing the burden of proof that his confession was made under duress on Mr. Humaam and failing to allow him to present evidence to support this claim,” Maldives violated article 14(3)(g) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.¹²
18. The Human Rights Committee also ordered Maldives to “take immediate steps to quash Mr. Humaam’s conviction and sentence and immediately release him; if appropriate, order a retrial of Mr. Humaam’s case, ensuring that the proceedings comply with all fair trial guarantees in accordance with the obligations under articles 6 and 14 of the Covenant, including conducting a psychiatric assessment to ensure that Mr. Humaam is competent to stand trial; and provide Mr. Humaam with adequate compensation. The State party is also under an obligation to take all steps necessary to prevent similar violations from occurring in the future.”¹³
19. Despite this directive, Mr. Humaam remains under sentence of death. Maldives never quashed Mr. Humaam’s conviction and sentence, nor did it retry or release Mr. Humaam. Like other people under sentence of death, Mr. Humaam’s punishment remains subject to the political whims of Maldivian leadership. Authorities could order his execution at any time. The Prison Audit Commission learned that since being incarcerated, Mr. Humaam has repeatedly tried to die by suicide and has engaged in various types of self-harm.¹⁴

III. Maldives’ failure to protect women from gender-based violence, and the criminal legal system’s failures to ensure access to justice for women with disabilities, place women with disabilities at greater risk of the death penalty (List of Issues Prior to Reporting paragraph 11(b)).

20. The Committee requested information about any “formal mechanism that has been established to ensure that persons with disabilities, especially women with disabilities, have access to the justice system as defendants or witnesses on an equal basis with others.”¹⁵
21. In response, Maldives states that the Department of Judicial Administration has plans to “develop[] . . . programmes to address the hurdles faced by women with disabilities in accessing the justice system,” while recognizing that “much work needs to be done to train

¹¹ Human Rights Committee, *Views adopted by the Committee under article 5 (4) of the Optional Protocol, concerning communication No. 2785/2016*, (Aug. 16, 2019), U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/123/D/2785/2016, ¶ 9.6.

¹² *Id.*, ¶ 9.3

¹³ *Id.*, ¶ 11.

¹⁴ Information provided by a former member of the Prison Audit Commission, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

¹⁵ Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *List of issues prior to the submission of the seventh periodic report of Maldives due in 2025*, (Oct. 12, 2022), U.N. Doc. CRPD/C/MDV/Q/1, ¶ 11(b).

judicial officers on the rights of PWDs, specifically the rights of women and children with disabilities.”¹⁶

22. While outside the relevant reporting period, the case of Mariyam Nazaahaa illustrates the need for the criminal legal system to better address the needs of women with disabilities who come into conflict with the law. She was convicted of murdering a man who was her ex-husband and father of her then-2-year-old son, stabbing him after he entered her home and her bedroom without her consent.
23. A subsequent investigation by the Police Integrity Commission (PIC) revealed that Ms. Nazaahaa had filed at least four police complaints against her then-husband and ex-husband after violent attacks on her (including at her place of work in the presence of several coworkers) and on their infant child. In response to these complaints, police questioned her alongside her husband, prompting her to withdraw her complaints for fear of further violence, and police then sent the couple home with “advice” to “behave.” Police did not investigate the claims or forward them to other relevant authorities such as the Gender Ministry. At trial, witness statements from Ms. Nazaahaa’s sister and mother-in-law corroborated documents from government authorities clearly stating that Ms. Nazaahaa and her infant child had endured violence throughout and after the marriage.¹⁷ This evidence further showed that she divorced her husband due to domestic violence, and that she had engaged in self-harm over the years.¹⁸
24. The PIC concluded that the police had engaged in negligence and unprofessional behavior, and the PIC further concluded that Ms. Nazaahaa’s conduct was consistent with the behavior of a person who had no hope of getting protection from the state, as well as demonstrating signs that Ms. Nazaahaa had a form of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder arising out of protracted domestic violence.¹⁹
25. Police interrogated Ms. Nazaahaa from the time of her arrest through the night, and during that time she waived her right to legal representation and then provided a confession statement. The Prosecutor General’s Office charged her with intentional murder within 24 hours of the incident, even though she maintained that she had no intention of killing her ex-husband.²⁰

¹⁶ Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *Replies of Maldives to the list of issues in relation to its initial report*, U.N. Doc. CRPD/C/MDV/RQ/1 (Oct. 10, 2024), ¶¶ 60-61.

¹⁷ See Supreme Court trial report, Case number 2021/SC-A/84 (13 Feb. 2025).

¹⁸ Information provided by a former member of the Police Integrity Commission, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

¹⁹ Ibid. The Police Integrity Commission used the term “Battered Woman Syndrome,” which experts now recognize as an outdated term that does not fully encompass the trauma associated with coercive control relationships that include protracted physical and/or psychological domestic violence. See, e.g., Sandra Babcock and Nathalie Greenfield, *Gender, Violence, and the Death Penalty*, 53 California Western International Law Journal 327, 371-372 & n.172 (2023) (“BWS falls under the umbrella of PTSD”), available at <https://scholarlycommons.law.cwsl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2044&context=cwilj>.

²⁰ Information provided by a former member of the Police Integrity Commission, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

26. At no point did any state authority conduct any psychological assessment of Ms. Nazaahaa. Defense counsel was not able to bring in a mental health expert to conduct such an assessment.²¹
27. Moreover, pursuant to the Police Act 2008, which governed the PIC, the PIC could not publicize its findings or even share them with defense counsel. The PIC therefore sent its report to the Prosecutor General.²²
28. Despite Article 52 of the Constitution, which bars courts from admitting any confession statement taken outside an open court, court records suggest that the Prosecutor General's Office used Ms. Nazaahaa's confession statement to strengthen its case in court. The PIC report never saw the light of day in court.²³
29. The Criminal Court convicted Ms. Nazaahaa of intentional murder, despite her repeated statements that she did not intend to kill her ex-husband. She ultimately did not face a death sentence because the victim's heirs chose to forgive her.²⁴ The Supreme Court ruled that because the defense had not presented to the Criminal Court or the High Court evidence of her PTSD arising out of domestic violence in the form of an expert report, the Supreme Court could not accept her defense.²⁵

IV. Prisons fail to provide adequate support and services for people with disabilities on death row (List of Issues Prior to Reporting paragraph 12).

30. In its List of Issues Prior to Reporting, the Committee asked Maldives for information on "[s]teps taken to ensure that persons with disabilities who are deprived of their liberty have access to safe, quality and accessible services and that reasonable accommodation is provided."²⁶
31. In response, Maldives states that the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Services "has a specific procedure manual and standard operating procedures that are followed when an individual is taken into State care. Legal agreements are made with families of individuals who are required to be institutionalized in the Home for Persons with Special Needs ('HPSN') and high importance is placed to reintegrate them to the community and family. Alternative care guidelines are in place to ensure that those under State care has access to safe, quality and accessible services."²⁷

²¹ Information provided by a former member of the Police Integrity Commission, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

²² Information provided by a former member of the Police Integrity Commission, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

²³ Information provided by a former member of the Police Integrity Commission, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

²⁴ Information provided by a former member of the Police Integrity Commission, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

²⁵ Information provided by a former member of the Police Integrity Commission, on file with The Advocates for Human Rights.

²⁶ Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *List of issues prior to the submission of the seventh periodic report of Maldives due in 2025*, (Oct. 12, 2022), U.N. Doc. CRPD/C/MDV/Q/1, ¶ 12(d).

²⁷ Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, *Replies of Maldives to the list of issues in relation to its initial report*, U.N. Doc. CRPD/C/MDV/RQ/1 (Oct. 10, 2024), ¶ 63.

32. This response is not relevant to persons with disabilities who are sentenced to death because their sentence does not afford them the opportunity to be reintegrated to the community and family. People with disabilities who are deprived of their liberty by the criminal legal system live in the general prison population, and there is no evidence that prison authorities provide sufficient accommodations for their disabilities or provide them with access to safe, quality, and accessible services.
33. Instead, people with disabilities in Maldivian detention facilities face “harsh and life threatening [conditions] due to gross overcrowding, inadequate sanitary conditions, and medical care.”²⁸ Additionally, “prisoners could not access timely medical care at [Maldives Police Service]- and Maldives Correctional Service (MCS)-supervised facilities.”²⁹
34. After a 2020 country visit to Maldives, the Special Rapporteur on Torture reported that “[t]he effects of overcrowding on the detainees are exacerbated by . . . no access to . . . intellectual activity.”³⁰
35. The Maldivian Democracy Network has reported that these conditions have a particularly harsh effect on “[p]risoners with mental illness [who] are often kept in isolation and deprived of adequate medical care.”³¹ During a visit to Maafushi Prison in 2022, the Association for the Prevention of Torture “observed that many inmates had mental health conditions, and needed therapeutic intervention along with psychiatric medication. However, there was no inhouse psychologist or counselor in the facility.”³²
36. Although Maldives’ Strategic Action Plan 2019-2023 notes that “a lack of adequate mental health services remains a challenge throughout the country,” and identifies rule of law and prison reform as national developmental targets and priorities for the five-year period, the SAP makes no recommendations regarding accommodations or services for people with psychosocial disabilities in prisons.³³

V. Suggested recommendations and questions for the Government of Maldives

37. The coauthors suggest that the Committee recommend that the Government of Maldives:
 - **Formally abolish the death penalty.** Enact legislation to abolish the death penalty. In the interim, establish a moratorium on new death sentences, including on individuals with autism or psychosocial or intellectual disabilities.

²⁸ United States Department of State, *Maldives 2023 Human Rights Report*, (2023), 4, available online at https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/528267_MALDIVES-2023-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ Human Rights Council, *Visit to Maldives: Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*, (Dec. 28, 2020), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/46/26/Add.1, at 8.

³¹ Maldivian Democracy Network, *MDN’s Shadow Report to the UN Committee Against Torture for its Review of the Maldives at the 65th Session* (Oct. 2018), available online at <https://mvdemocracy.org/publications/mdns-shadow-report-to-the-un-committee-against-torture-for-its-review-of-the-maldives-at-the-65th-session/>.

³² Association for the Prevention of Torture, *Women in Prison: Maldives* (Sept. 2024), available online at https://www.ap.t.ch/sites/default/files/2024-12/maldives_country_report.pdf.

³³ Government of Maldives, *Strategic Action Plan 2019-2023*, 104, available online at <https://health.gov.mv/storage/uploads/Bxop1dwv/fse7lmco.pdf>.

- **Amend the criminal code to allow judges to bar the death penalty in murder cases**, regardless of the wishes of the heirs of the victim, after consideration of mitigating evidence.
- **Amend the *Regulation on Investigations and Implementation of Punishment for the Offense of Intentional Murder* to ensure fair trial, access to justice, and reasonable accommodation of all suspects in all murder cases at the time of arrest and ensure that defense counsel may have timely access to their clients.** Require that all individuals facing a potential death sentence undergo an independent assessment by a qualified professional to ensure that any criminal proceedings are compatible with article 13 of the Convention, the Committee's guidelines on the right to liberty and security of persons with disabilities, and the International Principles and Guidelines on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities, and to facilitate accommodations and services during detention. For women in conflict with the law, ensure that the professional conducting the evaluation is qualified to assess trauma arising out of gender-based violence and coercive control relationships.
- **Codify the right to legal counsel at all stages of proceedings.** Guarantee that no court may admit a confession or plea unless the person made the confession or plea in the presence of qualified legal counsel, with enhanced protections for defendants with suspected autism or psychosocial or intellectual disabilities.
- **Promote appropriate training for police and prison staff to ensure access to appropriate support and reasonable accommodations in detention.** Provide continuous, consent-based in-detention access to qualified professionals—including psychologists and counselors—for all people in detention who may have autism or psychosocial or intellectual disabilities. This access must include access to consent-based treatment plans, medication, and therapeutic services.
- **Prohibit solitary confinement for all people, including for people with psychosocial disabilities.** Enact a legal ban on the use of solitary confinement, including for people with psychosocial disabilities.
- **Develop and implement a National Prison Strategy for People with Disabilities.** Integrate expertise from organizations of persons with disabilities into the next Strategic Action Plan, including specific, funded commitments to improve disability-related services in prisons, and train correctional officers on disability rights and appropriate support and accommodations for people with disabilities.
- In collaboration with civil society organizations—including organizations led by people with disabilities and organizations specializing in women's rights and gender-based violence—**develop and conduct comprehensive training for all judges and other judicial officers presiding over capital criminal proceedings to educate them about the importance of considering gender-specific defenses and gender-specific mitigation**, particularly in determining whether a homicide is intentional.
- In collaboration with civil society organizations, **ensure that training for public defenders includes strategies for presenting gender-specific defenses and**

mitigation in capital trials, encompassing trauma, gender-based violence, economic pressures, and family caretaking responsibilities.

- **Publish on an annual basis comprehensive data about people charged with capital crimes and/or under sentence of death.** This information should be disaggregated by various factors, including sex/gender, year of birth, nationality, ethnic group, occupation at the time of arrest, any known disabilities, crime of conviction, relationship to any victims or codefendants, current location, age of any dependent children, and status of any requests for pardon or commutation.

38. The coauthors suggest that the Committee pose the following questions to the Government of Maldives:

- What steps have authorities taken to inform all persons on death row of the informal moratorium on executions, so as to ease any unnecessary psychosocial harms related to the threat of imminent death?
- How do detention conditions differ for people under sentence of death as compared with people in the general prison population? Are people under sentence of death able to engage in recreation, enjoy family visits, and participate in employment opportunities?