



General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 August 2024
English
Original: English/French

Human Rights Council

Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

Forty-seventh session

Geneva, 4–15 November 2024

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Côte d'Ivoire*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 26 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. CNDHCI recommended that Côte d'Ivoire strengthen its legal arsenal for the protection of human rights by ratifying the international instruments that have not yet been ratified, and to deposit the instruments before 31 December 2026, when Côte d'Ivoire's mandate on the Human Rights Council expires.³

3. CNDHCI recommended (a) the creation of a permanent technical secretariat to monitor and evaluate the drafting of reports due and the recommendations of international mechanisms, made up of all stakeholders (Government, CNDHCI, Civil Society Organizations), and (b) that all reports due be submitted by 31 December 2026 at the latest.⁴

4. Noting the persistent challenges, notably in the protection of detainees, persons with disabilities, children and human rights defenders, CNDHCI recommended that the Government strengthen the protection mandate of CNDHCI by integrating specific national mechanisms and increasing its human and financial resources.⁵

5. Noting that the national torture prevention mechanism (NPM) had not yet been set up, CNDHCI recommended that the Government adopt legislation to officially establish the NPM by the end of 2024.⁶

6. Noting the persistence of prison overcrowding, despite the introduction of reforms, notably the revision of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



increased focus on alternative measures to detention, CNDHCI recommended the rapid implementation of a strategy to reduce the prison population, the finalization and adoption of the plan to improve prison conditions, the continued rehabilitation of prison infrastructure and the construction of new prisons in line with international standards. CNDHCI also recommended applying alternative measures to imprisonment for eligible remand prisoners, releasing those detained without justification, simplifying and making more frequent use of parole, and recruiting and providing adequate training for prison and socioeducational staff to ensure the effective supervision of prisoners.⁷

7. Noting issues in the implementation of the Act establishing a quota for women in elected assemblies, CNDHCI recommended bringing the Electoral Code into line with the Act on quotas and taking measures to ensure the effective application of the regulatory framework in that area.⁸

8. Noting the persistent challenges, notably related to ignorance of the law and the exclusion of civil society representatives, despite the strengthening of legislation to protect human rights defenders and the creation of a dedicated mechanism in 2021, CNDHCI recommended that a representative of civil society organizations be included in the mechanism, that the Act on human rights defenders be disseminated to all the authorities and the public and that increased operational resources be allocated for the mechanism to function.⁹

9. Noting that the National Human Rights Plan adopted in 2018 did not include a general strategy on business and human rights, CNDHCI recommended that the Government (a) adopt a national action plan on business and human rights to protect human rights from the negative impact of business, in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and (b) ensure the effective implementation of the Mining Code by mining companies.¹⁰

10. To address the challenges of access to health care for women and girls, which contribute to maternal and infant mortality, CNDHCI recommended the adoption of the Act on sexual and reproductive health to guarantee the accessibility and availability of services, as well as capacity-strengthening for health-care providers. CNDHCI also recommended amending article 427 of the Criminal Code to ensure its full compliance with article 14.2.c of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol) by including conditions such as incest and the mental and physical health of the mother and the fetus, and subsidizing access to health care and health products for women suffering from endometriosis.¹¹

11. Noting the persistent challenges in terms of costs related to school attendance and the availability of resources, despite measures to guarantee access to education for all children, CNDHCI recommended implementing all the recommendations that had emerged from the national consultations on education (*Etats Généraux de l'Education Nationale*) and setting up mechanisms to monitor and evaluate that implementation.¹²

12. Noting the absence, despite the establishment of an Interministerial Committee for Child Protection, of a programmatic framework for actions and projects to promote children's rights, CNDHCI recommended the adoption of the National Strategy for Child Protection and the National Policy for the Judicial Protection of Children and Young Persons.¹³

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

13. CADHA recommended strengthening national legislation by domesticating the international and regional instruments that have already been ratified, as well as ratifying those not yet ratified, such as the Charter for African Cultural Renaissance, the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa, before the end of the State's term on the Human Rights Council.¹⁴ JS1 called on the Government to ratify the

International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) to establish a protective legal framework for domestic workers, particularly women and children, by guaranteeing them rights and legal recognition.¹⁵

14. AI and ACHPR noted that, on 28 April 2024, Côte d'Ivoire withdrew its declaration accepting the jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, which provided for citizens and non-governmental organizations to bring cases before the Court.¹⁶ AI and JS11 recommended that Côte d'Ivoire reverse its decision.¹⁷ JS12 recommended that the Government support the draft Additional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the abolition of the death penalty in Africa.¹⁸

15. CADHA and JS12 recommended the effective establishment of the national preventive mechanism, to include civil society actors.¹⁹ JS10 recommended that the Government create a specific working group for minors deprived of their liberty within the future national preventive mechanism, and that the mechanism's mandate be entrusted to CNDHCl, with provision of the necessary resources.²⁰

16. JS19 recommended to extend a standing invitation to all United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders.²¹

B. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

17. JS1 recommended adopting a law on gender parity to guarantee equal representation of women in all political and public sectors, finalizing the reforms aimed at achieving equality, publishing the annual studies and reports of the National Observatory for Equity and Gender, and explicitly empowering the Ministry of Women, Family and Children to promote parity in decision-making positions.²²

18. JS2 and JS3 recommended that the Government include sexual orientation and gender identity as criteria of discrimination in the new article 226 of the Criminal Code.²³

19. JS3 recommended creating anti-discrimination policies across all sectors, adopting legal measures for the recognition of transgender and intersex persons and strengthening the legislation against hate speech and hate crime. It also recommended integrating sexual diversity and gender education into school curricula, training medical staff to provide respectful care for LGBTIQ+ people and collecting data in order to better target interventions. Finally, he recommended ensuring the inclusion of LGBTIQ+ people in national censuses in order to respond to their specific needs.²⁴

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

20. JS12 recommended that the Government investigate allegations of extrajudicial executions in order to prevent cases of extrajudicial executions and to ensure the prosecution and conviction of the perpetrators.²⁵

21. While congratulating the Government on the adoption of legislation making torture a standalone offence, JS12 recommended amending article 399 of the Criminal Code to include the involvement of a public official in the definition of torture, raising this offence to the level of a crime for which there is no statute of limitations and providing training in this obligation for law enforcement officers. JS12 also recommended raising public awareness of the offences of torture and ill-treatment.²⁶

22. JS12 recommended putting an end to detention on the premises of the National Surveillance Directorate, investigating cases of torture and deaths in custody and setting up a structure to care for victims.²⁷

23. JS2 recommended the establishment of a secure mechanism for reporting inhuman and degrading treatment by the law enforcement agencies.²⁸

24. JS8 recommended combating prison overcrowding by respecting legal detention periods, speeding up the construction and rehabilitation of courts and prisons, and increasing the human resources available.²⁹

25. JS12 recommended ensuring the dignity of prisoners, including through access to food and health care in line with international standards, and increasing prison budgets to improve their way of working.³⁰

26. JS12 underlined the need to train prison staff in the fundamental rights of prisoners and to guarantee the permanent presence of health and social services staff in prisons.³¹

27. JS10 recommended improving the conditions for detained minors, notably the medical, dietary, sanitary and educational conditions, which remain precarious, through capacity-building for educators and the adoption and funding of the National Policy for the Judicial Protection of Children and Young Persons. JS10 also recommended equipping rehabilitation centres to offer a variety of educational opportunities and implementing a coordinated policy for the rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law, in collaboration with key stakeholders and with the allocation of the necessary subsidies.³²

28. JS5 and JS10 recommended separating juvenile detainees from adults.³³ JS5 also recommended establishing specific cells for female minors and relocating the Sassandra prison.³⁴ JS12 recommended separating women and girls from other detainees and separating convicted prisoners from those awaiting trial, in accordance with legislation.³⁵

29. JS8 found that, despite the innovation introduced in article 46 of the new Criminal Code of 2019, which is intended to restrict preventive detention and protect vulnerable groups, such as pregnant women, the provisions of the article were not being fully applied in practice. JS8 recommended extending those provisions, raising awareness of them among persons involved in the judicial system and taking measures to ensure their effective application by specifically regulating the situation of accompanying persons, particularly for women in pretrial detention.³⁶ JS2 and JS12 recommended implementing alternatives to imprisonment, such as community service, and ensuring their use.³⁷ JS8 recommended providing impetus to the reintegration process for prisoners, ensuring the functioning of reintegration centres in line with the recent decree and guaranteeing the effective application of alternatives to detention, such as transaction and judicial review.³⁸ With regard to minors, JS10 recommended guaranteeing alternatives to deprivation of liberty and ensuring their use via the operational mechanism provided for under the 2021 decree, which has still not been implemented.³⁹

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

30. AI noted the limited progress in the fight against impunity for perpetrators of crimes against and serious violations of human rights linked to the post-election violence of 2011 and 2020. AI recommended that the Government ensure that national reconciliation measures respect victims' right to truth, justice and reparation. AI also called for the continuation of the investigation into and prosecution of perpetrators of all crimes committed during the electoral violence, with guarantees of the impartiality and independence of the judicial bodies.⁴⁰ JS12 recommended that the Government publish the findings of investigations into allegations related to post-election violence in 2010–2011, in the interests of national reconciliation and social cohesion, which are particularly important in the run-up to the 2025 presidential election.⁴¹

31. Despite the 2020 reforms which strengthened the prerogatives of the Chair of the Supreme Council of Justice and introduced annual evaluations in compliance with international standards, JS8 considered that the independence of the judiciary was still threatened by executive interference. It recommended revising the Constitution to allow judges to elect the members and the Chair of the Supreme Council of Justice, and strengthening the standards guaranteeing judicial independence.⁴²

32. MIDH-CI highlighted the inadequate nature of the budget and staff allocated to judicial institutions and recommended increasing the number of judicial staff, reducing judicial fees to improve access to justice, increasing the budget for the justice system and removing the influence of the executive authorities on the Supreme Council of Justice.⁴³

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

33. AI and JS9 found violations of the right to freedom of expression, with arbitrary arrests and convictions of journalists, artists and human rights defenders.⁴⁴ AI urged Côte d'Ivoire to put an end to abusive prosecutions against individuals exercising their right to freedom of expression, to adopt a specific law protecting whistle-blowers, and to revise article 183 of the Criminal Code to abolish prison sentences for the publication and dissemination of false news.⁴⁵

34. AI and JS9 noted violations of the right to peaceful assembly during the presidential elections in 2020, including arbitrary arrests and convictions, and repression of demonstrations.⁴⁶ AI recommended removing abusive bans and unjustified restrictions on demonstrations, ensuring that policing complies with international human rights standards, putting an end to arbitrary arrests of persons exercising their right to peaceful assembly and revising articles of the Criminal Code to bring them into line with international standards by doing away with prison sentences for offences related to organizing or participating in undeclared demonstrations.⁴⁷

35. APDH recommended the establishment of a mechanism to give human rights organizations access to laws relating to public freedoms before they are enacted and to guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of assembly through legislation that does not hinder the actions of civil society. APDH also recommended that Côte d'Ivoire protect the freedom of expression and security of human rights defenders, independent journalists and political opponents by creating an independent mechanism to implement the 2017 Act to promote and protect human rights defenders.⁴⁸

36. JS3 recommended the equal treatment of all non-governmental organizations and the adoption of a new, inclusive, Act on non-governmental organizations, clarifying the definitions of "unlawful activities" and "morality".⁴⁹ JS5 and JS9 proposed including human rights defenders in the composition of the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders.⁵⁰

37. ECLJ reported that despite legislation guaranteeing religious freedom, Christians in northern Côte d'Ivoire faced prosecution, primarily by family members or community leaders, for practicing their faith. Converting to Christianity was reportedly challenging. ECLJ exhorted the Government to take stronger measures to ensure religious freedom in the north of the country and enforce existing laws on religious liberty.⁵¹

38. APDH recommended continuing the reform of the Independent Electoral Commission to guarantee its independence and impartiality, in line with international standards, implementing comprehensive electoral reforms for credible and transparent elections, and ensuring the inclusiveness of the electoral process by promoting the participation of all political and social players, including women and young people.⁵²

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

39. Despite effective measures against trafficking, including dismantlement of networks and arrests of perpetrators, ECLJ and JS7 noted that child trafficking in the cocoa industry remained a significant issue. They encouraged the Government to continue and intensify its efforts to eradicate child trafficking.⁵³

40. JS7 found that poverty and parental abandonment led to the precarious employment and illegal immigration of children, making them vulnerable to exploitation. JS7 recommended stepping up awareness-raising on parental responsibilities, supporting organizations running shelters for child victims, extending legislative measures against begging and domestic servitude, strengthening cross-border collaboration and border control, integrating out-of-school children into second-chance schools, and ensuring the active participation of civil society organizations in the fight against child exploitation.⁵⁴

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

41. JS1 recommended creating specific laws for domestic workers, setting up monitoring mechanisms to ensure their rights are respected, identifying and responding to shortcomings in their situation, ensuring legal awareness to inform them of their rights and available

remedies, and collaborating with civil society organizations and trade unions to strengthen protection of and promote their rights.⁵⁵

42. JS2 recommended that the Government define a legal framework for the practice of sex work in Côte d'Ivoire.⁵⁶

Right to social security

43. RIP+ encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to establish a follow-up mechanism to ensure the effective application of the ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) concerning social security once it has entered into force in Côte d'Ivoire.⁵⁷

Right to an adequate standard of living

44. LIDHO-CI recommended developing a social housing policy with affordable rents not exceeding 30,000 FCFA for citizens earning the inter-trades guaranteed minimum wage, subsidizing deposits, and setting up a monitoring mechanism to avoid duplication and facilitate access to social housing.⁵⁸

45. RIP+ recommended that the Government establish a transparent mechanism for allocating social housing to facilitate access to affordable housing for vulnerable persons, and to preserve and improve existing homes and neighbourhoods, rather than demolish them.⁵⁹

46. LIDHO-CI emphasized the need to respect human dignity during clearance operations, the dialogue with affected populations and the operations themselves. To that end, it recommended engaging in dialogue with the affected populations, investigating clearance operations to identify human rights violations, setting up a multi-stakeholder consultation framework for such operations and carrying them out during school vacations in order to minimize the disruption for the children of the families concerned.⁶⁰

47. ODEF-CI recommended increasing public awareness of the Rural Land Tenure Act, notably the awareness of traditional chiefs of the right of women to land ownership, reducing the procedural costs of obtaining land certificates and titles, and making the documents related to parcels of land accessible at local level.⁶¹

Right to health

48. JS4 recommended that the Government: (a) ensure transparency and access to information on the national health budget, respecting the commitment to 15 per cent of the budget being dedicated to health care, in accordance with the Abuja Agreement; (b) implement the guidelines of the National Health Development Plan 2021–2025 to reduce household expenditure on health; (c) improve the funding of universal health coverage; (d) promote free maternity care and expand benefits under universal health coverage; (e) improve the distribution of medical staff within the country and ensure continual assessment of their performance;⁶² and (f) run health information and awareness campaigns, particularly for the population of rural areas.⁶³

49. JS7 recommended: (a) making universal health coverage more accessible by reducing contributions for deprived families; (b) extending child nutrition and development programmes to all regions; (c) improving health infrastructure and staff training;⁶⁴ (d) guaranteeing free essential services such as baby delivery kits; (e) setting up effective mechanisms for complaints in the event of medical errors; (f) promoting access to antenatal care, while extending free vaccinations for children up to the age of 5 years, to cover all the mandatory vaccines; and (g) raising awareness of contraceptive use among persons of reproductive age, particularly in rural areas, by involving religious and community leaders.⁶⁵

50. Noting the frequent use of drugs among children, JS10 recommended strengthening prevention programmes, developing community programmes to combat drug use and treat young addicts, and setting up a follow-up programme including psychoeducation, psychotherapy and home visits involving their parents, with adequate funding for the structures concerned.⁶⁶

51. FOSCAO-CI recommended that the Government strengthen the application of the 2022 Act to combat trafficking and illicit use of drugs, and to improve the perception of key players in order to create a favorable environment for the care of vulnerable groups such as drug users and sex workers.⁶⁷

52. RIP+ recommended that the Government create a mechanism for HIV testing and ARV treatment for children and adolescents, and increase the resources available to combat HIV in children.⁶⁸ RIP+ and JS6 recommended adopting the Reproductive Health Act.⁶⁹ RIP+ also recommended revising legislation on informed consent for HIV testing to reduce constraints such as parental consent and age restrictions.⁷⁰

53. JS6 recommended removing the tax on menstrual products, making them available in schools, prisons and youth health services, introducing menstrual leave for all and integrating menstrual health into budgets for contraceptive products.⁷¹

Right to education

54. Broken Chalk advocated for the integration of children with disabilities into mainstream schools and enhancing nationwide free quality education aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 4, emphasizing the need for updated educational laws and sufficient resources.⁷²

55. JS7 recommended expanding school construction and teacher recruitment according to regional needs, taking measures, in collaboration with the police, to combat drugs in schools, and raising parents' awareness of their children's schooling.⁷³ JS5 called on the Government to recruit teachers on the basis of objective criteria, and to ensure the effectiveness of canteens to support pupils whose home is far away from their schools.⁷⁴

56. JS8 recommended guaranteeing and increasing the further training provided to improve the quality of teaching.⁷⁵

57. Noting the persistence of sexual violence in schools and universities, perpetrated mainly by teachers, CPDEFM recommended adopting specific legislation to address such violence, conducting a national survey, setting up hotlines in all educational institutions to facilitate reporting and creating a hotline for anonymous reporting and victim support.⁷⁶

58. ODEF-CI, noting the partial implementation of recommendations relating to the education of women and girls, recommended that schools be better equipped and kept clean, and that the harmonization of school textbooks be accelerated.⁷⁷ ODEF-CI and JS8 recommended stepping up the construction or refurbishment of adapted latrines.⁷⁸ JS8 recommended capacity-building for nursing staff and midwives, both male and female, to comply with the Code of Ethics, and JS7 stressed the need to provide schools with functional canteens.⁷⁹

Development, business and human rights and the environment

59. JS8 found that, although Côte d'Ivoire had slightly improved its score on the Corruption Perception Index thanks to the creation of various anti-corruption bodies, it continued to face significant challenges in the management of public funds. JS8 recommended shedding light on the use of funds allocated to unrealized projects, publishing annual budget reports on time, improving communication on the activities of the High Authority for Good Governance, and putting an end to impunity by prosecuting those involved in financial irregularities.⁸⁰

60. AI recommended controlling and regulating cocoa production and export to guarantee traceability, transparency and social and environmental responsibility in the sector, and to combat child labour and deforestation.⁸¹

61. FOSCAO-CI, noting the partial implementation of environmental recommendations related to mining activities, recommended that the Government facilitate and regulate the granting of artisanal mining permits to comply with environmental standards, review the role of public authorities in local development committees, publish environmental impact studies and raise awareness of the Mining Code among local populations. FOSCAO-CI also recommended respecting regulations on the use of chemicals, developing training

programmes for the mining sector, creating a fund for the rehabilitation of gold extraction sites, and limiting operating permits to protect natural resources.⁸²

62. Noting that the use of mercury in illegal gold extraction and industrial pollution were worsening children's food security and health, JS7 recommended requiring companies to include remediation plans to protect children's rights, strictly enforcing laws on gold extraction, raising public awareness of climate and environmental issues, strengthening emergency measures for children during natural disasters, improving their participation in climate policy, managing waste and phytosanitary products safely and avoiding the proximity of industrial zones to schools and homes.⁸³

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

63. Noting that there remained significant challenges in combating violence against women, including the lack of reliable data on femicide, sexual violence, forced marriage and female genital mutilation, AI recommended training the security forces and judicial personnel, creating effective mechanisms to investigate, prosecute and punish gender-based violence crimes, and providing protection and support services, including shelters, free medical and psychological care, and access to legal assistance for victims. AI also recommended removing the presumption of consent between spouses in the definition of rape in the Criminal Code and enforcing the law against female genital mutilation.⁸⁴

64. JS8 invited Côte d'Ivoire to consolidate the texts on gender-based violence into a single law, to raise public awareness of that legislation, to strengthen the capacities of civil society actors and members of the judiciary in the area of women's rights, to increase awareness of the possibility of reporting gender-based violence and the support services available, and to step up efforts to eradicate stereotypes and harmful social practices.⁸⁵

65. JS1 recommended establishing a mechanism to look after victims of domestic violence, including supporting them through the judicial system, conducting more domestic violence awareness campaigns, increasing the budget for social structures with trained staff and ensuring the effective implementation of the 2021 Act to protect victims of violence.⁸⁶

66. JS7 recommended improving the empowerment of families by facilitating access to microfinance for women.⁸⁷

Children

67. ECP indicated that corporal punishment of children was lawful at home, alternative care settings, day care and schools despite recommendations to prohibit it by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.⁸⁸

68. ECLJ and JS7 recommended the Government to enforce the existing legislation and take greater steps to educate the population and remove the practice of child marriage from common use.⁸⁹

69. JS10 reported that child victims of violence face problems in accessing justice because they often do not have the appropriate medical certificates, their families are reluctant to report abuse, there are not enough trained doctors and lawyers and nor are there the resources or the safe places they need to report abuse. JS10 recommended implementing the Act on protection for victims of violence, strengthening platforms to combat gender-based violence, and establishing focal points in health facilities.⁹⁰

Persons with disabilities

70. FOSCAO-CI recommended facilitating access to care for persons with hearing impairments by means of a sign language interpretation system, and integrating specific modules for persons with disabilities into training for health workers.⁹¹

71. JS5 and JS7 recommended promoting more inclusive schooling.⁹² JS7 recommended equipping half of all schools with adapted facilities such as ramps and accessible toilets, and providing specific teaching materials for children with special needs. The need to train

students from various educational institutions on specialized modules, including abuse prevention measures and the use of adapted mechanisms such as sign language and Braille, was highlighted.⁹³ JS5 recommended that particular emphasis be placed on the need to extend such initiatives to cover all types of disability and the whole country by 2030, with a significant budget earmarked for the implementation of inclusive education over the next twenty years.⁹⁴

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

72. JS2 recommended that the Government enshrine transgender identity in national legislation to facilitate the reintegration of transgender persons into the workplace.⁹⁵

73. LIDHO-CI has recommended that the Government continue to raise awareness of the rights of homosexual, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in the security forces, the health system and other State bodies, and to facilitate access to health care for this community in public health establishments.⁹⁶

Stateless persons

74. Noting the partial implementation of the recommendations on statelessness, LIDHO-CI and JS5 recommended that the Government speed up the computerization of the civil registry to simplify the renewal of birth certificates and the issuing of certificates of nationality.⁹⁷ LIDHO-CI also recommended continuing to bring civil registry services closer to the population, creating a permanent structure to issue late registration procedures for undeclared children, organizing national consultations on statelessness, and rendering effective the commitments made to combat the phenomenon.⁹⁸

75. JS5 recommended establishing a follow-up mechanism to facilitate the completion of the birth declaration process through to the issuance of the birth certificate.⁹⁹

Notes

¹ A/HRC/42/6, A/HRC/42/6/Add.1, and A/HRC/42/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CADHA	Coordination Africaine des Droits de l'Homme pour les Armées, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
CPDEFM	Citoyennes pour la Promotion et Défense des Droits des Enfants, Femmes et Minorités, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
ECP	End Corporal Punishment, Geneva (Switzerland);
FOSCAO-CI	Forum de la Société civile de l'Afrique de l'Ouest section Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
LIDHO-CI	Ligue Ivoirienne des droits de l'homme, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
ODEF-CI	Organisation pour les Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme en Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
APDH	Actions pour la Protection des Droits de l'Homme, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
RIP+	Réseau Ivoirien des organisations des Personnes vivant avec le VIH/sida, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
MIDH-CI	Mouvement Ivoirien des Droits Humains, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Clinique internationale de défense des droits humains de l'UQAM (CIDDHU), Montréal (Canada) et le Réseau Ivoirien pour la Défense des Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme (RIDDEF), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Entente des Organisations Ivoiriennes pour l'EPU 2024 (EOI-EPU 2024), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Alternative Côte Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Human Dignity, Sciences PO, Paris (France);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Comité de Suivi des recommandations de l'Examen Périodique Universel (Comité de Suivi EPU), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: EngenderHealth, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Forum des ONG et Association d'aide à l'enfance en difficulté, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: Observatoire Ivoirien des Droits de l'Homme (OIDH), Association des Femmes Juristes de Côte d'Ivoire (AFJCI), MIDH-CI, LIDHO-CI, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South-Africa), Coalition Ivoirienne des Défenseurs des Droits Humains, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), The West African Human Rights Defenders Network, Lomé (Togo);
JS10	Joint submission 10 submitted by: International Catholic Child Bureau, Geneva (Switzerland), Dignité et Droits pour les Enfants en Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS11	Joint submission 11 submitted by: International Service for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland), Coalition Ivoirienne Des Défenseurs des Droits Humains Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS12	Joint submission 12 submitted by: Fédération Internationale de l'Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture, Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture en Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

National human rights institution:

CNDHCI	Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme de Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).
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Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Banjul (The Gambia).
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³ CNDHCI, page 2. See also CADHA recommendations, page 6.⁴ CNDHCI, pages 3–4.⁵ CNDHCI, page 4.⁶ CNDHCI, pages 2–3.⁷ CNDHCI, pages 6–7.⁸ CNDHCI, pages 8–9. See also JS8 recommendation, page 6.⁹ CNDHCI, pages 5–6.¹⁰ CNDHCI, page 5.¹¹ CNDHCI, page 9.¹² CNDHCI, page 9. See also MIDH-CI recommendation, page 6.¹³ CNDHCI, page 7.¹⁴ CADHA, page 6.¹⁵ JS1, page 10.

¹⁶ AI, page 1 and ACHPR, page 2.

¹⁷ AI, page 4 and JS11, page 5.

¹⁸ JS12, page 3.

¹⁹ CADHA, page 6 and JS12, page 16.

²⁰ JS10, page 5.

²¹ JS 9, pages 9–11.

²² JS1, page 20.

²³ JS2, page 7 and JS3, page 11.

²⁴ JS3, pages 4–5 and 6–12.

²⁵ JS12, page 3.

²⁶ JS12, pages 5 and 7.

²⁷ JS12, pages 5 and 7.

²⁸ JS2, pages 5–6.

²⁹ JS8, page 4.

³⁰ JS12, page 15.

³¹ JS12, page 15.

³² JS10, pages 3 and 5.

³³ JS5, page 2 and JS10, page 4.

³⁴ JS5, page 2.

³⁵ JS12, page 13.

³⁶ JS8, page 8.

³⁷ JS2, pages 5–6 and JS12, page 14.

³⁸ JS8, page 4.

³⁹ JS10, pages 2–3.

⁴⁰ AI, page 5.

⁴¹ JS12, page 12.

⁴² JS8, page 3. See also JS12, page 9.

⁴³ MIDH-CI, page 4. See also JS12, pages 9–10.

⁴⁴ AI, pages 4–5 and JS9, pages 3–5.

⁴⁵ AI, pages 4–5.

⁴⁶ AI, pages 2, 4–5 and JS9, pages 8–9.

⁴⁷ AI, pages 2, and 4–5.

⁴⁸ APDH, page 4.

⁴⁹ JS3, pages 4–5.

⁵⁰ JS5, page 5 and JS9, page 9. See also JS11, page 5.

⁵¹ ECLJ, pages 2, 4 and 8.

⁵² APDH, page 2. See also JS5, page 4; JS8, page 2; and JS1, page 20.

⁵³ ECLJ pages 5 and 8 and JS7, pages 2–3.

⁵⁴ JS7, page 3.

⁵⁵ JS1, page 10.

⁵⁶ JS2, page 5.

⁵⁷ RIP+, pages 6–7.

⁵⁸ LIDHO-CI, pages 3–5.

⁵⁹ RIP+, page 6.

⁶⁰ LIDHO-CI, pages 3–5. See also AI, paras. 48–50; JS10, page 9; and JS8, page 9.

⁶¹ ODEF-CI, pages 5–6. See also FOSCAO-CI, pages 4–5.

⁶² See also JS8, page 4.

⁶³ JS4, pages 7, and 9–12.

⁶⁴ See also JS8, page 4.

⁶⁵ JS7, pages 6–7. See also JS6, page 4.

⁶⁶ JS10, page 8.

⁶⁷ FOSCAO-CI, page 3.

⁶⁸ RIP+, pages 3–4.

⁶⁹ RIP+, pages 4 and JS6, page 4.

⁷⁰ RIP+, page 4.

⁷¹ JS6, pages 3–5.

⁷² Broken Chalk, pages 8–9.

⁷³ JS7, page 1.

⁷⁴ JS5, pages 6–7. See also JS8, page 5.

⁷⁵ JS8, page 5.

⁷⁶ CPDEFM, pages 1–7.

⁷⁷ ODEF-CI, page 5.

⁷⁸ ODEF-CI, page 5 and JS8, page 5.

⁷⁹ JS8, page 4, JS7, page 2.

⁸⁰ JS8, pages 1–2. See also MIDH-CI, pages 3–4.

⁸¹ AI, pages 5–6.

⁸² FOSCAO-CI, pages 5–6.

⁸³ JS7, page 4.

⁸⁴ AI, page 4.

⁸⁵ JS8, page 6.

⁸⁶ JS1, page 15.

⁸⁷ JS7, page 2.

⁸⁸ ECP, pages 1–4.

⁸⁹ ECLJ, pages 7–8 and JS7, page. 2.

⁹⁰ JS10, pages 6–7.

⁹¹ FOSCAO-CI, page 3.

⁹² JS5, pages 9–10 and JS7 page 1. See also JS8, page 7 and MIDH-CI, page 6.

⁹³ JS7, page 1braille.

⁹⁴ JS5, pages 9–10.

⁹⁵ JS2, page 9.

⁹⁶ LIDHO-CI, page 7.

⁹⁷ LIDHO-CI, page 6 and JS5, page 8.

⁹⁸ LIDHO-CI, pages 5–6.

⁹⁹ JS5, page 8.
