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Compilation on Togo

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. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1, 2}

2. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences recommended that Togo consider ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).³

3. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that Togo advance the process of accession and deposit instruments of accession for the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.⁴

III. National human rights framework⁵

4. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that some of the laws adopted and the interpretation given to those laws were not always fully in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Togo should examine and, if necessary, revise national law provisions in order to align them more fully with the rights guaranteed by the Covenant and ensure that national law is interpreted and applied in keeping with its obligations under the Covenant. It should also fully embed the provisions of the Covenant in its national law, redouble its efforts to provide specialized training on the Covenant to civil servants, public prosecutors, judges and members of the National Assembly, and organize public awareness-raising activities.⁶

5. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Togo expedite the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure in line with the Covenant and the Committee's general comment No. 35 (2014) so as to allow all persons who are arrested or detained to petition a court for it



to rule, in a timely manner, on the legality of the detention and order their release should the detention be found to be illegal.⁷

6. The Committee against Torture recommended that Togo introduce the necessary provisions into the Criminal Code so as to explicitly provide for complicity in torture and attempts to commit torture, in accordance with article 4 (1) of the Convention, and to ensure that superior officers were held criminally responsible when acts of torture were committed at their instigation or with their consent or acquiescence; take the necessary measures to ensure that the Criminal Code was widely publicized, that it was disseminated among the general public and that judges and public prosecutors were made familiar with its contents, in order to ensure in practice that acts of torture were criminalized and punished; and promptly adopt the preliminary draft Code of Criminal Procedure.⁸

7. The same Committee recommended that Togo should promptly adopt the bill on the organization of the judicial system and the preliminary draft Code of Criminal Procedure and ensure that the latter enshrined all fundamental safeguards applicable to arrest and detention; ensure, in law and in practice, that from the outset of their deprivation of liberty detainees were informed without delay of the charges brought against them and could inform a family member or other person of their choice of their detention or arrest, that they had access to counsel from the moment of arrest, and that details regarding every stage of their detention were recorded in a log book; ensure that detainees enjoyed their right to undergo an independent medical examination by revoking the requirement that they obtain prior authorization from the prosecution service; and ensure detainees' right to be brought before a judge at the end of police custody and to challenge the legality of their detention at any stage of the proceedings.⁹

8. The same Committee urged Togo to ensure that the members of the National Human Rights Commission were fully independent, both from a personal and institutional standpoint, and to provide the Commission with adequate and predictable financial, human and material resources to enable it fully to perform its duties as a national institution and as the national preventive mechanism in an independent, impartial and effective manner.¹⁰

9. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Togo adopt, as soon as possible, the draft decree on the establishment, responsibilities, organization and functions of the National Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons and renew the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.¹¹

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

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination¹²

10. UNHCR noted that, despite significant reforms to end legal discrimination against women, the nationality laws of Togo denied women the right to confer nationality to their children on an equal basis with men. It also noted that at their core, nationality laws that discriminated on the basis of gender contradicted the principle of the equality of all citizens and that such laws reflected a position that the rights and responsibilities of citizenship were based not on one's status as a citizen, but on one's gender. UNHCR recommended that Togo seek the involvement and contribution of civil society, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders in the planned revision of the Law on Togolese Nationality, and that Togo amend its nationality laws to ensure that women could confer nationality to their children on an equal basis with men.¹³

11. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that there was no clear definition or criminal classification of direct or indirect discrimination covering all the grounds listed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including sexual orientation and gender identity. In the Committee's view, Togo should: (a) revise its national legislation to

bring it fully into line with the Covenant by including a definition of direct and indirect discrimination, including in the private sphere, that covers all the grounds mentioned in the Covenant and that encompasses sexual orientation and gender identity; (b) amend the Criminal Code to decriminalize sex between consenting adults of the same sex; and (c) take all measures necessary to guarantee protection to persons targeted on account of their sexual orientation or gender identity and organizations set up to defend such persons against all forms of targeted harassment, discrimination and violence.¹⁴

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights¹⁵

12. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences recommended that Togo engage with private and State-owned companies to ensure that they took effective measures to prevent, respond to and remedy child labour and other human rights abuses in their businesses, as stipulated in the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Special Rapporteur also recommended that Togo develop concrete mechanisms to ensure that those actors addressed the risks of child labour effectively in their operations or in products, services or operations to which they might be directly linked, by undertaking due diligence processes.¹⁶

13. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Togo: (a) strengthen the High Authority for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption and Related Offences and adopt a national anti-corruption strategy; (b) give members of the public prosecutor's office and law enforcement officials better tools for combating corruption, for example, by providing them with ongoing training and allocating them sufficient resources; and (c) ensure that all acts of corruption are investigated independently and impartially and that perpetrators, including the most senior officials in the State and other public figures, are brought to justice and given appropriate punishments, should they be found guilty.¹⁷

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person¹⁸

14. The United Nations country team noted the recent efforts made by Togo to observe public protests and ensure that they pass off safely but also noted that violations of the right to life and physical integrity had taken place in 2017 and 2018, including at social and political protests, and during the curfew imposed in 2020 after a public health emergency was declared in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The United Nations country team recommended that the Government ensure that impartial investigations are routinely conducted into any allegation of excessive use of force involving any member of the defence and security forces that results in the death, torture or ill-treatment of any person. In that regard, it welcomed the investigations initiated in connection with the 2017 protests and the 2020 curfew and urged the Government to expedite them and report on their results.¹⁹

15. The Committee against Torture recommended that Togo clearly reaffirm the absolute prohibition of torture by publicly condemning the practice of torture and raising awareness of and disseminating the content of the Criminal Code; give clear instructions to members of the security forces (police, gendarmerie and Central Criminal Investigation and Research Service), which stated that the prohibition of torture was absolute, that torture was a criminal offence and that the perpetrators of acts of torture would be prosecuted; and ensure that the competent authorities routinely launched an investigation whenever there were reasonable grounds to believe that an act of torture had been committed and enlist the support of civil society in documenting such acts. In addition, the Committee also recommended that Togo ensure that suspects duly stood trial and, if found guilty, were given sentences that were commensurate with the seriousness of their acts.²⁰

16. The same Committee recommended that Togo close Lomé prison definitively and without delay and draw up a general plan on the prison situation in Togo; improve physical conditions in all other places of deprivation of liberty by ensuring that prisoners had access to a sufficient amount of adequate food and enjoyed decent, sanitary conditions and adequate ventilation in cells that was appropriate to the prevailing climatic conditions; reduce prison

overcrowding by making greater use of alternatives to detention such as house arrest and judicial supervision and, to that end, promptly adopted the Code of Criminal Procedure and the bill on the organization of the judicial system in order to facilitate the appointment of a sentence enforcement judge; and provide prisons with a sufficient number of qualified, trained members of staff, including medical personnel, ensure that internal regulations were adopted in all places of detention and investigate all cases of corruption and privileges, punishing the persons found responsible.²¹

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law²²

17. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Togo: (a) ensure that all the presumed perpetrators of grave human rights violations are impartially prosecuted and, if found guilty, convicted and punished in accordance with the gravity of the acts committed, and that any persons proven to be involved in grave human rights violations are removed from official positions; (b) implement the recommendations made by the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission; and (c) pursue its efforts to provide reparation, including through the High Commission for Reconciliation and Strengthening of National Unity.²³

18. The Committee against Torture was deeply concerned at reports of impunity for past acts of torture or ill-treatment. In particular, it noted there had been no investigations into the events that occurred between 2009 and 2012, when numerous acts of torture were reported to have been committed, including, it was alleged, by agents of the National Intelligence Agency, despite the recommendations made by the National Human Rights Commission in 2012 in that regard, which had gone unheeded. Likewise, there had been no investigations into the events linked to the post-election violence of 2005. At the time of the issuing of the Committee's previous concluding observations, none of the 72 claims filed by victims of torture and ill-treatment had been investigated by the national courts and no one responsible for those crimes had been punished.²⁴

19. The same Committee urged Togo to open an investigation into the actions of the National Intelligence Agency and to end impunity by ensuring that all persons who had committed acts of torture were systematically brought to justice and punished in accordance with the seriousness of their acts.²⁵

20. The same Committee recommended that Togo should ensure effective access to justice for all defendants by operationalizing the legal aid system, ensuring access to a lawyer and recruiting more judicial officials, and that it also ensure that judges and prosecutors were appointed on the basis of objective and transparent criteria and safeguard the work of the judicial branch from any interference.²⁶

21. The same Committee urged Togo to take the necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure that victims of acts of torture and ill-treatment had access to effective remedies and could obtain redress, including in cases where the perpetrator had not been identified; conduct a comprehensive assessment of victims' needs and ensure that specialized rehabilitation services were promptly available; and provide the Committee, in its next periodic report, with detailed information on cases where victims of acts of torture and ill-treatment had had access to effective remedies and had obtained redress.²⁷

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life²⁸

22. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Togo guarantee freedom of religion and association and refrain from taking any action that is likely to curb the exercise of these freedoms, beyond those restrictions allowed for in articles 18 and 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Togo should expedite the adoption of the new bill on freedom of conscience and religion, as well as the bill on freedom of association, with the active participation of civil society and in full conformity with the Covenant.²⁹

23. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Togo: (a) revise the law on domestic security, the law on cybercrime and the Press and Communications Code so as to bring them into line with article 19 of the Covenant; (b) refrain from intimidating, harassing, arresting, detaining or prosecuting, for vaguely defined offences, journalists and human rights defenders who are exercising their right to freedom of expression; (c) ensure that all the violations committed against journalists and human rights defenders are investigated

thoroughly and impartially and without delay so that the perpetrators can be tried and sentenced to penalties commensurate with the gravity of their offences and the victims can receive redress; and (d) take all measures necessary, including legislative measures, to guarantee the full independence of the High Audiovisual and Communications Authority.³⁰

24. The Committee against Torture was deeply concerned at reports of repeated attacks against political opponents and human rights defenders seeking to exercise their right to freedom of association or expression, who had reportedly been regularly subjected to acts of torture or ill-treatment in places of police custody and detention following arbitrary arrest and detention. While it noted the country's recent efforts to observe public demonstrations and ensure that they passed off safely, the Committee regretted the excessive and disproportionate use of force by law enforcement officials during peaceful public demonstrations, which was at odds with the legislative framework governing the exercise of freedom of peaceful assembly and protest. The Committee noted with concern that on 28 February 2018, law enforcement officials reportedly fired live ammunition to disperse protesters who had spontaneously gathered in Lomé to denounce a rise in the price of petroleum products, resulting in the death of one person and leaving several others injured.³¹

25. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Togo: (a) revise Act No. 2019-010 of 12 August 2019, amending Act No. 2011-010 of 16 May 2011, to bring it into conformity with article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; (b) ensure that impartial and thorough investigations are undertaken without delay by the public prosecutor's office into all allegations of excessive use of force or extrajudicial executions by State agents at protests, that the perpetrators are prosecuted and, if found guilty, punished, and that the victims receive redress; and (c) ensure that legislative provisions and rules on the use of force are in line with international standards and that the security forces apply non-violent measures before resorting to any use of force when supervising protests.³²

26. The Committee against Torture recommended that, as a matter of urgency, Togo should release all persons who remained in custody for having defended their opinions or demonstrated peacefully, and guarantee the payment of compensation to victims of arbitrary detention; ensure that political opponents, human rights defenders and other representatives of civil society were protected from acts of intimidation and violence to which they might be exposed because of their activities; ensure that impartial and effective investigations were conducted without delay into any allegation of excessive use of force, torture, ill-treatment or extrajudicial executions targeting political opponents, human rights defenders and members of civil society organizations, and bring proceedings as necessary.³³

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery³⁴

27. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences recommended that Togo address as a priority the deep-rooted social acceptance of child labour, including through practices such as *confiage*, and the customs and traditional and religious beliefs that could result in abuse and exploitation of children, including in slavery-like situations. The Special Rapporteur highlighted the crucial role of nationwide awareness-raising campaigns on the criminalization of child labour, child marriage and other harmful practices. Strong public messaging regarding the prohibition of child labour, child marriage and other harmful practices could make an important contribution to promoting a culture of respect for children's rights and the equality of women and girls.³⁵

28. The United Nations country team noted that the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons were not fully met, notably because there is no formal procedure for identifying victims and referring them to the appropriate services and because policies on the prosecution of perpetrators and accomplices are inadequately implemented. In this connection, it recommended that Togo expedite the establishment of the National Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons, put in place mechanisms to identify victims of trafficking, enforce laws to punish perpetrators, and implement bilateral and multilateral agreements on combating trafficking.³⁶

29. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences recommended that Togo expand the mandate of labour inspectorates to private homes in order to increase the number of inspections and fines for employers for exploitative

child labour, in particular in the domestic sector. She also recommended that Togo organize systematic training, sensitization and awareness-raising programmes focused on existing laws and regulations on child labour, for judges, other members of the legal profession, civil servants and law enforcement at the prefecture level.³⁷

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work³⁸

30. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences was concerned that labour inspectors had insufficient capacity and resources to conduct effective and systematic monitoring in all settings where child labour might be prevalent and to identify individual cases. Furthermore, labour inspectors were not allowed to access private homes, which meant that domestic servitude remained a largely hidden and unaddressed issue, resulting in continued impunity. In addition, complaints against the employers of domestic servants were rarely filed, because they were often family members. Corruption was mentioned as a factor, which in certain instances obstructed prosecution of perpetrators of child labour, as it was a factor preventing prosecution of criminal cases related to child trafficking.³⁹

2. Right to social security⁴⁰

31. The United Nations country team noted that Togo is in the process of developing a national social protection policy for the period 2020–2029 aimed at ensuring universal social protection. The team highlighted the efforts made to ensure that the strategy incorporates the human rights-based approach and takes account of all categories of vulnerability and stated that these efforts should continue in order to ensure that persons working in the informal sector have more than just partial access to social security. It also called on Togo to redouble its efforts, including by drawing on international assistance, to complete the drafting of the national child protection policy, which, according to the United Nations Children's Fund, is under way.⁴¹

3. Right to an adequate standard of living⁴²

32. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences was concerned that the development and investment programmes in Togo were not sufficiently based on a human rights-based approach – which led to poverty reduction responses that lacked effectiveness, participation of the rights holders, inclusiveness and transparency. Overall, the Special Rapporteur observed that poverty reduction strategies had been developed with a focus on economic opportunities and resources, but had failed to incorporate objectives designed to facilitate an environment where the most vulnerable individuals enjoyed an adequate standard of living and accessed fundamental rights effectively, which was key to preventing contemporary forms of slavery.⁴³

4. Right to health⁴⁴

33. The United Nations country team commended Togo for swiftly implementing a socioeconomic plan in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and for its post-pandemic economic recovery plan. However, it encouraged the Government to redouble its efforts, drawing on multilateral cooperation, notably in order to: (a) allocate more resources to building the capacity of medical staff and providing psychosocial support and mental health care; (b) implement an effective plan to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates; (c) ensure that all children are duly registered at birth and have equal access to education, health care and other social services, including those who are unregistered or lack birth certificates; (d) improve the health-care system by taking additional measures to strengthen infrastructure and resources for maternal health, including by training midwives and focusing on health care for mothers and babies during pregnancy and childbirth; and (e) strengthen the pharmaceutical sector to effectively fight diseases such as malaria and other communicable and non-communicable diseases.⁴⁵

34. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Togo: (a) redouble its efforts to reduce maternal mortality due to clandestine abortions by amending its regulations on pregnancy and abortion so that women have proper access to legal and safe abortions; (b) revise its criminal legislation to ensure that women and girls who have abortions and the doctors and other health personnel who assist them are not subject to criminal penalties; and (c) guarantee full access to sexual and reproductive health services and to comprehensive sex education for men, women, girls and boys throughout the country, including in rural and isolated areas.⁴⁶

5. Right to education⁴⁷

35. UNESCO recommended that Togo fully implement the provisions of the Convention against Discrimination in Education, which it had ratified in 2011; and enshrine the principle of non-discrimination in Ordinance No. 75-016 of 6 May 1975, and revise the Ordinance to progressively guarantee 12 years of free, publicly funded primary and secondary education. UNESCO also recommended that Togo ensure the full implementation of compulsory pre-primary education; and strengthen measures to ensure the quality of education in order to ensure that students acquired appropriate skills. It further recommended that Togo take measures to combat the employment of children in domestic work and revise Decree No. 1556/MPFTRAPS of 22 May 2020, with a view to determining the dangerous work prohibited to children in Togo to ensure that work did not interfere with children's schooling.⁴⁸

36. The United Nations country team commended Togo for its efforts to implement the recommendations on the right to education, including by improving primary school enrolment, which is close to 100 per cent, and achieving near gender parity in primary education in line with the Emergency Programme for Community Development, under which educational infrastructure has been built to improve the learning environments of more than 600,000 students. However, it noted the growing disparity between the enrolment rates for girls and boys in secondary and higher education and recommended that the Government expedite measures to keep girls in school.⁴⁹

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women⁵⁰

37. The Human Rights Committee stated that Togo should urgently: (a) review national laws, including customary laws, that deal with the status of women and repeal or modify all provisions that discriminate against women, in breach of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, notably those concerning marriage, polygamy, inheritance and property; (b) step up its efforts to counter discriminatory customary practices, including forced marriage, ensuring that, *inter alia*, inheritance matters are adjudicated fairly and that the harmful effects of these practices are publicized in rural areas; and (c) strengthen public information and awareness-raising activities to eliminate sexist stereotypes, counter the problem of women's subordination and promote respect for the roles and shared responsibilities of men and women in the family and in society.⁵¹

38. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Togo redouble its efforts to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women, including by: (a) amending the Criminal Code to include a specific definition of domestic violence, to establish domestic violence as a separate offence and to align the penalty prescribed for marital rape with that prescribed for rape in general; (b) considering the adoption of a comprehensive law, in consultation with civil society, to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic violence, in the public and the private domains; (c) stepping up its efforts to raise awareness among court judges, prosecutors, members of law enforcement agencies and the general public of the harmful effects of domestic violence and taking all necessary measures, including protection measures, to grant rape victims access to justice, during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond; and (d) pursuing its awareness-raising efforts and developing new intervention strategies, including during the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to eradicate female genital mutilation.⁵²

39. The Committee against Torture recommended that Togo should ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the Criminal Code sanctioning gender-based violence and thoroughly investigate all cases of such violence to ensure that the perpetrators were prosecuted and duly punished and that victims obtained redress. It also recommended that Togo organize mandatory training on the prosecution of acts of sexual and gender-based violence for all law enforcement and judicial officers and pursue existing awareness-raising campaigns. It further recommended that Togo ensure that all victims of gender-based violence had access to shelters and received the necessary medical care, psychological support and legal assistance; and continue efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation.⁵³

40. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, noted that the participation of women and young people in decision-making remained limited. Furthermore, women and girls continued to experience inequality and discrimination in economic, legal, social and political aspects of their lives. Many women and girls were also subjected to sexual and gender-based violence. Child marriage remained a worrying problem, disproportionately affecting girls despite the efforts of the Government and of traditional and religious leaders.⁵⁴

41. The United Nations country team highlighted the persistence of discriminatory practices, including with regard to inheritance rights, as well as of gender-based discrimination and violence. This observation supported the conclusion reached by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, who stressed that many women and girls were also subjected to sexual and gender-based violence. Child marriage remained a worrying problem, disproportionately affecting girls despite the efforts of the Government and of traditional and religious leaders.⁵⁵

42. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences recommended that Togo ensure the abolition of all forms of early and forced marriage, including by increasing the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for girls.⁵⁶

2. Children⁵⁷

43. The Committee against Torture recommended that Togo introduce legislation that expressly and comprehensively prohibited all forms of violence against children in all settings; and implement existing relevant legislation and systematically launch investigations and proceedings whenever cases of suspected child abuse, including sexual violence, were uncovered, so that the perpetrators were punished and the victims received reparation, including rehabilitation and health-care services that encompassed psychological support. The Committee also recommended that Togo end the phenomenon of domestic servitude by establishing effective monitoring mechanisms and ensure the effective and systematic registering of complaints, investigations and convictions; and continue awareness-raising and training campaigns on child protection for teachers as well as traditional and religious leaders.⁵⁸

44. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences was informed that children were routinely engaged in the worst forms of child labour in various sectors of the economy. Furthermore, child labour in the domestic work sector appeared to be a widespread phenomenon in Togo. It was deeply rooted in social and cultural patterns, and was facilitated by the legacy of poverty and inequality.⁵⁹

45. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences noted that despite the Government's efforts to ensure that all children were duly registered at birth, only 40.9 per cent of children under 5 years of age had a birth certificate. That significantly exposed them to the risk of becoming victims of child labour, child marriage and other forms of exploitation, as children without birth certificates were generally more vulnerable to human rights violations and experienced disproportionate limitations in accessing their rights.⁶⁰

3. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons

46. UNHCR welcomed the fact that Togo was generously hosting 10,865 refugees of 19 different nationalities. Among them, Ghanaians refugees had been registered by UNHCR as prima facie refugees with the Government's consent. Despite that, they were not officially

recognized as refugees under any formal legislation. Most of the Ghanaians hosted by Togo, as well as Rwandan refugees and others, were protracted refugees. Whereas the Law on Togolese Nationality allowed for naturalization as an option to acquire Togolese nationality, naturalization remained a very infrequent practice, and the Law did not allow for dual nationality. Therefore, any refugee who wished to acquire Togolese citizenship had to renounce his or her original nationality. UNHCR recommended that Togo facilitate access to Togolese nationality for refugees in a protracted situation who met the requirements of the Law on Togolese Nationality.⁶¹

4. Stateless persons

47. UNHCR noted that, in line with the conclusions and recommendations of the Abidjan Declaration and the Economic Community of West African States Plan of Action on Eradication of Statelessness, Togo had drafted a national action plan on the eradication of statelessness. The official adoption of that plan would improve coordination among the executive and legislative powers in Togo towards the same goal with a clear definition of the resources needed; indicate the concrete steps for the different administrations, including a clear demarcation of responsibilities, to reach a goal within a specific period of time; and improve the capacity of the international community to support the State's efforts by indicating concrete actions and activities, which would in turn facilitate the mobilization of resources from the international community, academia and private sector, among others. UNHCR recommended that Togo officially adopt its national action plan to eradicate statelessness and ensure its full implementation.⁶²

Notes

- ¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Togo will be available at <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/TGindex.aspx>.
- ² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.1–128.17, 129.1–129.4 and 131.1–131.8.
- ³ A/HRC/45/8/Add.1, para. 113.
- ⁴ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Togo, p. 2.
- ⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.18–128.23, 128.37, 129.7–129.26 and 131.17.
- ⁶ CCPR/C/TGO/CO/5, paras. 5–6.
- ⁷ Ibid., para. 32.
- ⁸ CAT/C/TGO/CO/3, para. 9.
- ⁹ Ibid., para. 11.
- ¹⁰ Ibid., para. 29.
CCPR/C/TGO/CO/5, para. 30.
- ¹² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 131.8–131.19.
- ¹³ UNHCR submission, p. 3.
- ¹⁴ CCPR/C/TGO/CO/5, paras. 17–18.
- ¹⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.35, 128.106–128.107 and 128.136.
- ¹⁶ A/HRC/45/8/Add.1, para. 119.
- ¹⁷ CCPR/C/TGO/CO/5, para. 12.
- ¹⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.75–128.81, 128.87, 128.135 and 131.15.
- ¹⁹ L'équipe pays des Nations Unies au Togo, paras. 19–20.
- ²⁰ CAT/C/TGO/CO/3, para. 23.
- ²¹ Ibid., para. 25.
- ²² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.66–128.73 and 128.82–128.96.
- ²³ CCPR/C/TGO/CO/5, para. 14.
- ²⁴ CAT/C/TGO/CO/3, para. 26.
- ²⁵ Ibid., para. 27.
- ²⁶ Ibid., para. 19.
- ²⁷ Ibid., para. 39.
- ²⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.98, 129.22–129.25 and 131.21–131.22.
- ²⁹ CCPR/C/TGO/CO/5, para. 42.
- ³⁰ Ibid., para. 44.
- ³¹ CAT/C/TGO/CO/3, para. 34.
- ³² CCPR/C/TGO/CO/5, para. 46.

- ³³ Ibid., para. 35.
- ³⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.20, 128.51, 128.61, 128.63, 129.6, 129.20, 130.2 and 130.6.
- ³⁵ A/HRC/45/8/Add.1, para. 120.
- ³⁶ L'équipe pays des Nations Unies au Togo, para. 43.
- ³⁷ A/HRC/45/8/Add.1, paras. 115–116.
- ³⁸ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.39, 128.42 and 130.11.
- ³⁹ A/HRC/45/8/Add.1, para. 103.
- ⁴⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.29 and 128.39.
- ⁴¹ L'équipe pays des Nations Unies au Togo, para. 26.
- ⁴² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.99–128.105, 128.108 and 129.26.
- ⁴³ A/HRC/45/8/Add.1, para. 100.
- ⁴⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.109–128.112, 128.117, 128.128 and 128.132.
- ⁴⁵ L'équipe pays des Nations Unies au Togo, paras. 27–28.
- ⁴⁶ CCPR/C/TGO/CO/5, para. 24.
- ⁴⁷ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.26, 128.102, 128.108 and 128.113–128.127.
- ⁴⁸ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Togo, para. 26.
- ⁴⁹ L'équipe pays des Nations Unies au Togo, para. 30.
- ⁵⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.39–128.62.
- ⁵¹ CCPR/C/TGO/CO/5, para. 20.
- ⁵² Ibid., para. 22.
- ⁵³ Ibid., para. 31.
- ⁵⁴ A/HRC/45/8/Add.1, para. 9.
- ⁵⁵ L'équipe pays des Nations Unies au Togo, para. 15.
- ⁵⁶ A/HRC/45/8/Add.1, para. 114.
- ⁵⁷ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/34/4, paras. 128.63–128.66, 128.118 and 128.128–128.129.
- ⁵⁸ CAT/C/TGO/CO/3, para. 33.
- ⁵⁹ A/HRC/45/8/Add.1, para. 11.
- ⁶⁰ Ibid., para. 101.
- ⁶¹ UNHCR submission, p. 3.
- ⁶² Ibid.
-