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### Summary prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1

#### Niger\*

The present report is a summary of nine stakeholders' submissions to the universal periodic review.<sup>1</sup> It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review.

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\* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

## **I. Background and framework**

### **A. Scope of international obligations**

1. The Association pour la Défense des Enfants du Niger (ADENI) indicates that the Niger has signed and ratified several international and regional legal instruments concerning the rights of the child, but that despite these ratifications, the State does not allocate the necessary resources to ensure the effective implementation of these conventions and of the various recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.<sup>2</sup>

2. The Coordination des ONG et Associations Féminines Nigériennes (CONGAFEN) reports that support from women in parliament for the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women has been weak and that there has been a lack of information and genuine debate about the Protocol. There has been hesitation from the Government, which is evident from the reservations entered at the time the Convention was ratified. There has also been a lack of coordination among civil society organizations in calling for the withdrawal of the reservations to the Convention and the ratification of the Protocol.<sup>3</sup>

3. Amnesty International (AI) expressed concern that there is no crime of torture in the 1961 Penal Code as required by Article 4 of the Convention against Torture to which Niger is a party.<sup>4</sup>

### **B. Constitutional and legislative framework**

4. The Observatoire National des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales (ONDHLF) says that the Niger has not had a constitution since 18 February 2010 and that the country's legal framework is governed by Order No. 2010-01 of 22 February 2010 on the organization of the public authorities during the transitional period, as amended by Order No. 2010-05 of 30 March 2010. The Niger's transitional authorities have affirmed their commitment to the universal values and principles guaranteed by the State for all its citizens, regardless of sex, race or religion. Moreover, numerous laws and regulations reinforce and put into practice the human rights and freedoms laid down by regional and international legal instruments.<sup>5</sup>

5. AI noted that in the last couple of years, Niger's Constitution and key institutions have been severely undermined by the authorities.<sup>6</sup> In May 2009, the former President dissolved Parliament, and in June 2009 he dissolved the Constitutional Court and assumed emergency powers. In February 2010, a coup led by a military junta deposed the President and suspended the Constitution in force since 1999. The new administration also dissolved the Government, promised a new Constitution to be put to a referendum, committed itself to holding free and transparent elections before March 2011, and pledged that the new leaders would not be candidates in these elections.<sup>7</sup> AI indicated that the draft Constitution, prepared by a committee of experts in May 2010, reaffirms its opposition to dictatorship, impunity, corruption and nepotism, and its commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance.<sup>8</sup>

## C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure

6. The joint report (RC 1) notes that the Niger is again in a transitional period and has not had a constitution since 18 February 2010, though it does still possess institutions to guarantee the promotion and protection of human rights.<sup>9</sup> ONDHLF indicates that the transitional authorities have pledged to restore democracy and guarantee the exercise of human rights, and set up ONDHLF to promote and protect human rights during the transitional period, among other things.<sup>10</sup> Nevertheless, RC 1 recommends that the Government establish a national human rights commission that is independent of the executive, in accordance with the Paris Principles.<sup>11</sup>

## II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

### Implementation of international human rights obligations

#### 1. Equality and non-discrimination

7. RC 1 indicates that despite some advances, women in the Niger continue to suffer from discrimination. Not one of the eight regional governors throughout the country is a woman. Girls' education suffers because of discrimination and girls are forced into early marriages. According to the 2008 report by the Association Nigérienne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme, 14.4 per cent of adolescents aged 10 to 14 are or have already been married.<sup>12</sup>

#### 2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

8. AI noted that there have been no executions in Niger since 1976, and considered Niger to be abolitionist in practice, in view of the absence of executions since 1976 and its established practice not to carry out executions.<sup>13</sup> AI noted however that under the 1961 Penal Code, a wide range of offences carries the death penalty and death sentences continued to be imposed by the courts. At least one death sentence is known to have been handed down in 2008. AI stated that, in December 2007 and December 2008, Niger abstained at the vote on United Nations General Assembly resolutions 62/149 and 63/168 calling on all States that still retain the death penalty to establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.<sup>14</sup> AI recommended that Niger immediately remove all provisions in national law which are in breach of international human rights law. It also recommended that Niger ensure rigorous compliance in all death penalty cases with international standards for fair trial, and that Niger should ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.<sup>15</sup>

9. AI noted that from the beginning of the Tuareg armed uprising in February 2007, members of the security forces extra judicially killed dozens of people suspected of links with the Tuareg opposition.<sup>16</sup> Among the incidents cited by AI was that of May 2007 when three men, aged between 65 and 85, were killed reportedly by members of the security forces in Tizirzait allegedly because one of them had a satellite phone which might have raised suspicion of possible links with the Tuareg armed opposition movement, the Niger People's Movement for Justice (*Mouvement Nigérien pour la Justice* (MNJ)).<sup>17</sup> AI further cited an incident in November and December 2007 when at least 11 civilians were unlawfully killed by the security forces, apparently in reprisals for attacks carried out by the MNJ.<sup>18</sup> AI recommended that the Government open investigations into unlawful killings, notably in the context of the Tuareg conflict, bring to justice those responsible of

extrajudicial executions, notably members of the security forces, and provide reparation for the relatives of victims of extrajudicial executions.<sup>19</sup>

10. AI indicated that in 2007 and 2008, armed forces were reported to have tortured people in the context of the conflict with Tuareg armed opposition groups.<sup>20</sup> AI recommended to the Government that they give clear instructions to the security forces to always act in compliance with international human rights law, in particular the right to life and the prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment.<sup>21</sup> Furthermore, AI recommended that the Government bring national legislation on torture and other ill-treatment in line with international human rights standards and amend the 1961 Penal Code to include a comprehensive definition of torture as provided for in article 1 of the United Nations Convention against Torture.<sup>22</sup>

11. ONDHLF says that reforms have been undertaken to improve the penal system with the support of outside partners. Despite this, a number of problems continue to hinder efforts to ensure the protection of the rights of persons deprived of their liberty. These problems are related to an infrastructure that is not amenable to the introduction of reforms (dilapidated, cramped and unsanitary detention cells, police stations and gendarmeries that are poorly equipped in terms of material, educational and logistical resources, dilapidated and overcrowded prisons, courts lacking human and material resources, etc.). On top of these problems, police stations and gendarmeries also face the problem of feeding persons held in custody. In practice, these persons are fed by their families or by the police officers on duty.<sup>23</sup>

12. RC 1 notes that women are victims of various types of violence in the Niger (physical, sexual and mental violence).<sup>24</sup> This includes beatings in their homes, rapes, insults, degrading comments, and threats of divorce or repudiation that cause the woman emotional stress. RC 1 recommends improving the legal framework for women's rights by withdrawing the reservations entered when the Niger ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, ratifying the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women, and adopting a national family code. RC 1 also recommends that the State should enhance Act No. 2000-008 of 7 June 2000 establishing a quota system for elected government positions and civil service posts, and should adopt a law criminalizing violence against women.<sup>25</sup> RC 1 further recommends taking administrative measures to ensure that Act No. 06-2003 on female circumcision, as amended in 2006, is effectively enforced throughout the country, in order to put a stop to this cultural practice that is harmful to girls' health.<sup>26</sup> ONDHLF says that despite the efforts to promote and protect the rights of women, much remains to be done insofar as women still face numerous constraints, particularly in relation to domestic violence.<sup>27</sup>

13. RC 1 notes that slavery-like practices still exist in certain regions of the country and are an infringement of the inalienable rights and freedoms of the human person.<sup>28</sup> ONDHLF indicates that despite the fact that the Niger's laws include provisions outlawing slavery, it is an age-old practice in certain parts of the country where hereditary castes and customs persist.<sup>29</sup> AI noted that in October 2009, the Community Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) ordered the Government of Niger to pay reparations to a woman who had been kept as a domestic and sexual slave for a decade. The landmark decision corroborated denunciations by several international and national NGOs that there were still slaves in Niger despite the criminalization of this practice in 2003. AI recommended that Niger ensure that the 2003 law which makes slavery a criminal offence be effectively enforced and that all people suspected of practising slavery be prosecuted. AI also recommended that Niger develop mechanisms for full and fair reparations for victims of slavery, including compensation and rehabilitation.<sup>30</sup>

14. ADENI refers to the vulnerability of children to the worst forms of child labour and indicates that there are several causes of child labour in the Niger, the primary causes being widespread poverty, weak economic growth, parents' ignorance of the effects of child labour, poor performance in school, unemployment, and having parents with physical disabilities.<sup>31</sup> ONDHLF points out that in violation of legal instruments against the trafficking of persons, children are forced by their religious teachers to beg, while others work as domestics or in quarries or on farms.<sup>32</sup> ADENI recommends establishing a system to collect, process and disseminate information and data on child labour, and recommends that the Niger take measures to make families and children less vulnerable by implementing community development programmes that address education, health and the fight against poverty and ignorance.<sup>33</sup> ADENI also advocates establishing and implementing institutional arrangements to care for vulnerable children and children who have been abused or exploited.<sup>34</sup>

15. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment against Children (GIEACPC) noted that corporal punishment is lawful at home. Provisions against violence and abuse in the Constitution, the 1961 Penal Code amended in 2004 and Act No. 62-11 (1962) are not interpreted as prohibiting all corporal punishment in child-rearing. A Family Code and Children's Code are being drafted but no details of their provisions are available. There is no explicit prohibition of corporal punishment in schools. In the penal system, corporal punishment is unlawful as a sentence for crime but it is not prohibited as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions. It is lawful in alternative care settings.<sup>35</sup>

### **3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law**

16. RC 1 notes infringements of the freedom of association, freedom of assembly and the freedom to demonstrate, and points out that serious human rights violations have not always been elucidated, which entrenches impunity in the Niger.<sup>36</sup> AI recommended that the Government repeal amnesty laws and bring to justice those responsible for human rights violations regardless of how much time has elapsed since the commission of the violation. AI also recommended that Niger take immediate steps to establish an independent complaints mechanism with a mandate to investigate all allegations of human rights violations and abuses by security forces and armed opposition groups.<sup>37</sup>

17. Association 3T (A3T) refers to the armed conflict that has resulted in the death of civilians and their burial in mass graves and says that those deaths have not yet been dealt with by the courts. A3T asks the Niger to open an inquiry into summary arrests and the deaths of civilians during the armed conflict and to establish a commission of inquiry to look into these issues and to hear the testimony of the persons and families involved.<sup>38</sup>

18. ADENI indicates that the Niger adopted Order No. 99-11 of 14 May 1999 on the establishment, composition, organization and mandate of juvenile courts, in order to comply with the international and African conventions on the rights of the child it has ratified.<sup>39</sup> According to ADENI, however, government measures and activities to help incarcerated minors have been too feeble, and no budget has been allocated to their education. ADENI reports that living quarters for minors only exist for boys and are not set up in all prisons or in all parts of the country. Few youth-court judges have been appointed; in certain courts it is the judges of first instance who preside, and there is no juvenile chamber of the appeals court.<sup>40</sup>

### **4. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life**

19. AI noted that over the past four years, an increasing number of restrictions have been placed on the rights to freedom of expression and assembly.<sup>41</sup> On three occasions in 2007, 2008 and 2009, the authorities imposed a blackout on media coverage of the northern

Tuareg uprising. Journalists were banned from travelling to the north of the country where the unrests occurred. Some of them were arrested and accused of links with armed groups. AI noted that Radio France International (RFI) was suspended for three months and Saharan FM, the main private radio in Agadez, was closed indefinitely. In June 2009, the Dounia media group was closed down for several days for airing a statement by the opposition accusing President Tandja of staging a coup.<sup>42</sup> RC 1 indicates that over the past 10 years major difficulties have hindered the exercise of the freedom of the press and freedom of expression, including the questioning and imprisonment of journalists and the suspension or closure of newspapers.<sup>43</sup> AI indicated that throughout 2006, journalists covering stories of Government mismanagement or other political issues were arrested and sentenced to prison terms. AI reported that in 2009, human rights activists were repeatedly harassed by the police when protesting against the constitutional amendment. Demonstrations that were mostly peaceful were dispersed with tear gas.<sup>44</sup> AI recommended that the Government ensure that the right to freedom of expression be fully respected in practice, including for those who may wish to express dissenting views.<sup>45</sup> AI also recommended that the Government issue clear guidelines and inform all law enforcement personnel, at all levels, of their obligations to respect and protect human rights and to refrain from arresting and beating critics.<sup>46</sup>

20. ONDHLF says that freedom of the press has been severely tested by events such as the closure of newspapers and the arrest of journalists and human rights defenders. Since the events of 18 February 2010, and given the commitment of the new authorities to a return to democracy, this freedom has seen real progress following the organization of national consultations on the press and the subsequent adoption of the decree on the decriminalization of press offences. ONDHLF emphasizes that this measure should be applauded since it represents a first in the laws of the Niger.<sup>47</sup>

##### **5. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living**

21. RC 1 indicates that food crises are becoming more and more common in the Niger. In 2005, for example, nearly 3 million people suffered from famine. In 2009 the situation was aggravated by poor rainfall throughout the country, where 7.8 million people were affected by the food crisis. Acute malnutrition regularly affects thousands of children in certain regions, notably Maradi, Zinder and Tahoua. RC 1 notes that in 2009 the Government did not recognize the gravity of the food crisis, much less make timely requests for international aid.<sup>48</sup> RC 1 says that several initiatives by national and international organizations to help stem malnutrition have been hindered. Such is the case, for example, with the NGOs Médecins sans frontières and Action contre la faim, which were ordered by the authorities to leave the country in 2008. National NGOs and media have also been threatened and ordered to cease making any statements or taking any action regarding the food crisis. RC 1 recommends taking measures to ensure that safe drinking water is accessible to the whole population by drilling more wells and adopting a law guaranteeing the right to food for all. RC 1 also recommends that the Government provide the High Authority for Food Security with the necessary human, financial and material resources to implement the right to food in the Niger.<sup>49</sup>

22. RC 1 notes that the right to health is enshrined in all fundamental laws and international and regional instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which consider the right to health as a fundamental human right. Nevertheless, the health situation in the Niger remains very worrying, with inadequate infrastructure that is often poorly equipped and inaccessible, especially in rural areas.<sup>50</sup> The maternal and infant mortality rates remain high, at 6.48 and 81 per 1,000 live births respectively. The percentage of births assisted by qualified health professionals was 17.2 per cent in 2006 and is expected to reach 20 per cent in 2015, while

the Millennium Development Goals call for 50 per cent by that date.<sup>51</sup> RC 1 recommends taking financial measures to ensure free health care at birth for the poorest population groups and providing health centres with adequate infrastructure and qualified staff in accordance with international standards in this field.<sup>52</sup>

23. RC 1 indicates that mining activity has an effect on health and the environment.<sup>53</sup> Thus, following investigations at the main uranium mining site at Arlit, specialized NGOs such as the Commission de Recherche d'Information Indépendante sur la Radioactivité (CRIIRAD) and Greenpeace International have pointed out that workers in industrial concerns, their families and the local population are exposed to all sorts of illnesses connected to mining activity as a result of: the use of contaminated scrap metal by craftsmen to make kitchen utensils; the contamination of food, air and water; the storage of radioactive waste without any security measures; the emission of greenhouse gases during the mining process; the use of radioactive rock to build road embankments; and the contamination of groundwater.<sup>54</sup> RC 1 recommends that the Niger ensure the effective implementation of agreements designed to minimize the impact of radiation caused by extractive industries on local population groups and the environment.<sup>55</sup>

## **6. Right to education and to participate in the cultural life of the community**

24. ATUNFA reports that in the Niger there are large disparities in access to schools and school attendance between girls and boys and between towns and rural areas. Also, not only are textbooks distributed belatedly and in insufficient quantity, but on top of this parents continue to pay fees that are generally set arbitrarily. Furthermore, schools in the Niger are compromised by numerous structural problems related to the lack of adequate infrastructure and staff, which adversely affects the quality of education (classes have up to 60 students on average).<sup>56</sup> ATUNFA indicates that those students who have the opportunity to attend secondary school find it difficult to finish the first year and are forced to quit school on account of their difficult living conditions and, especially, the lack of teachers.<sup>57</sup> ADENI indicates that the portion of the State budget allocated for education has fluctuated considerably, reaching a maximum of 15.1 per cent in 2008, while the gross preschool enrolment rate remains very low (2.5 per cent in 2009).<sup>58</sup> RC 1 also notes that the lack of reliable infrastructure makes it difficult to provide the necessary conditions for quality education.<sup>59</sup> ADENI recommends that the Government allocate a substantial budget for education in order to ensure quality education for all.<sup>60</sup>

## **7. Minorities and indigenous peoples**

25. ATUNFA notes that the Tuareg, Peulh and Tubu are recognized as indigenous peoples in the Niger. However, the authorities sidestep the issue of minorities while violations of these minorities' rights are recorded on a daily basis. Indigenous peoples lost their power, sovereignty and institutions in the colonial era. Today it is quite simply their existence that is under attack through the dispossession of their lands, illegal occupation of their territory and plundering of their natural resources. The indigenous Tuareg and Peulh peoples of northern Niger have been suffering from this violence for the past 40 years, ever since the arrival of the first uranium mining companies.<sup>61</sup> At that time, all the Tuareg and Peulh communities living in the Tamesna region (Arlit) were forced to move to the south without any right to speak out or even the option to claim a mining job. In recent years, as part of the energy revolution, a large uranium plant has been set up with the complicity of the Government on the largest plain (Irazher) inhabited by Tuareg and Peulh pastoralists. Every year during the wintering, thousands of pastoralists from neighbouring countries and the south of the Niger move to this plain for the high quality of its pastures and for the health benefits of the salt water for their animals. The construction of the plant has dispossessed indigenous people of their lands without any consultation or compensation.<sup>62</sup>

26. ATUNFA recommends that the Government implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, draft a specific law to recognize the status of indigenous peoples, implement official programmes to promote and protect the indigenous peoples of the Niger to encourage their participation in political life, and establish a special electoral district for the Issawaghans indigenous community in the rural commune of Ingall (Agadez).<sup>63</sup> A3T asks that the Government observe the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and incorporate it into the Niger's Constitution.<sup>64</sup>

27. Internationale Touareg (IT) says that the nomadic population groups of northern Niger have not been consulted through their NGO representatives by the public authorities on important projects that threaten to impact their economic activities (essentially subsistence activities), their way of life and their health.<sup>65</sup> IT indicates that it is important to measure the impact of such projects, particularly on the quality and reduction of water resources in arid regions inhabited by nomadic population groups. It recommends that the authorities place a moratorium on projects for which impact studies have not yet been commissioned or carried out in an independent and open manner with public consultation.<sup>66</sup>

28. IT also recommends that the authorities respect the equality of rights between sedentary groups and pastoralists regarding access to the ownership and use of land. With regard to the latter, IT recommends that a distinction be made between the use of land by pastoralists known as Tuareg "nomads" and by pastoralists who undertake major seasonal migrations, because the routes taken by the Tuareg pastoralists are known, as are the territories in which each group or camp moves.<sup>67</sup>

29. A3T recommends translating into Tamasheq any information that concerns the public as a whole, such as road signs and signs indicating the names of towns or public places (town hall, hospital, etc.), in areas with a large Tuareg population. According to a statistical study conducted in 2001 by the National Statistical Institute on the distribution of the population by ethnic group, the regions concerned are Agadez, Tahoua, Tillabéry, Zinder and Maradi. Since the Tamasheq language is part of the Niger's cultural heritage, the whole country should have bilingual signage. The Tamasheq language should be taught at all levels in schools as the primary language for younger students and as an elective at the university level. A3T also requests the translation of legislation into Tamasheq as well as the allocation of the necessary funds to preserve and develop this language, especially with regard to education.<sup>68</sup>

### **III. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints**

30. ONDHLF indicates that, in the implementation of its policy to promote and protect human rights, the Niger is confronted with certain realities that sometimes prevent planned projects from being carried out. These realities, which stem from the recurring cycle of drought in the Sahel, lead to food crises and undermine any development efforts. All human rights are affected by this situation.<sup>69</sup>

31. AI stated that the MNJ was reported to have carried out attacks against the Niger military, killing and abducting dozen of soldiers.<sup>70</sup> The MNJ also abducted and held hostage a number of soldiers and civilians in 2008, including a senior Government official, an imam and a teacher. Some of them were handed to the International Committee of the Red Cross. All of them have been released. In January 2008, during an MNJ attack, the prefect of Tanout, a city north-west of Niamey, was kidnapped with several members of the military forces. He was released in March 2008 with 25 others. AI also noted that in May 2008, the MNJ abducted the Vice President of the National Commission on Human Rights near Tanout while he was raising awareness of human rights.<sup>71</sup> He was released a week later. In

July 2007, the MNJ abducted a foreign national working for a uranium research company based in the Agadez region. He was released a week later. His abduction was claimed by a MNJ leader who declared that it constituted an “ultimatum for the foreign companies which cooperate with the Niger army”.<sup>72</sup>

## IV. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments

### Specific recommendations for follow-up

32. IT notes that new international rights and duties have recently come into being, including the rights of indigenous peoples, rights regarding protection of biodiversity, measures to combat climate change, and the Millennium Development Goals, and that these have brought into question the old methods of public administration and classic development models. IT recommends that the authorities in the Niger take these measures on board and include civil society, NGOs and the general population in development strategies and in development itself, as advocated by the United Nations.<sup>73</sup>

33. ADENI recommends bringing national legislation into line with and adapting it to international children’s rights instruments as well as promoting wider knowledge of domestic and international legal instruments on the rights of the child. ADENI also recommends that the Government allocate the necessary budget to fund activities to help juveniles in conflict with the law and organize alternative education programmes, particularly in vocational training centres, for all girls and boys who are not able to continue or complete their basic education and for children rescued from the worst forms of child labour.<sup>74</sup>

## V. Strengthening of capacities and technical assistance

N/A.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org). (One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.)

#### *Civil society*

ADENI	Association pour la Défense des Enfants du Niger, (Niamey, Niger)
AI	Amnesty International*, London, United Kingdom
A3T	Association 3 T, Niamey, Niger
ATUNFA	Association Tunfa, (Niamey, Niger)
CONGAFEN	Coordination des ONG et Associations Féminines Nigériennes (Niamey)
GIEACPC	Global Initiative To End All Corporal Punishment Against Children, London, United Kingdom
IT	Internationale Touareg (Bordeaux, France)
RC1	Rapport conjoint (Niamey, Niger) soumis par AFJN, ANDDH, CODDHD, RODDAHD, COLLECTIF KASSAI, CONGAFEN, CODDAE, TIMIDRIA, CROISADE, ONG DIMOL, COALITION DES DEFENSEURS, CONIPRAT, GAP, CAO, ADDC-WADATA, SOS FEVVF, ANLC/TI, LUCOVEM, ROTAB, ALTERNATIVE ESPACE CITOYEN, GREN, COORDINATION SOCIETE CIVILE DES REGIONS :MARADI, DOSSO, ZINDER, AGADEZ, TILLABERI, DIFFA, TAHOUA.

*National Human Rights Institution*

- ONDHLF Observatoire National des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales.
- 2 ADENI, p. 2.
- 3 CONGAFEN, para. III/a).
- 4 AI, p. 2.
- 5 ONDHLF, p. 1.
- 6 AI, p. 1.
- 7 AI, p. 1.
- 8 AI, p. 1.
- 9 RC 1, p. 1.
- 10 ONDHLF, pp. 1 and 5.
- 11 RC 1, p. 9.
- 12 RC 1, pp. 7–8.
- 13 AI, p. 4.
- 14 AI, p. 4.
- 15 AI, pp. 6–7.
- 16 AI, p. 2.
- 17 AI, p. 2.
- 18 AI, p. 2.
- 19 AI, p. 6.
- 20 AI, p. 2.
- 21 AI, p. 6.
- 22 AI, p. 6.
- 23 ONDHLF, p. 2.
- 24 RC 1, p. 8.
- 25 RC 1, p. 9.
- 26 RC 1, p. 9.
- 27 ONDHLF, p. 4.
- 28 RC 1, p. 5.
- 29 ONDHLF, p. 2.
- 30 AI, p. 7. See also RC 1, p. 5.
- 31 ADENI, pp. 3–4.
- 32 ONDHLF, p. 4.
- 33 ADENI, p. 5.
- 34 ADENI, p. 5.
- 35 GIEACPC, p. 2.
- 36 RC 1, p. 2.
- 37 AI, p. 6.
- 38 A3T, p. 3.
- 39 ADENI, p. 2.
- 40 ADENI, p. 2.
- 41 AI, p. 3.
- 42 AI, p. 3.
- 43 RC 1, p. 2.
- 44 AI, p. 4.
- 45 AI, p. 6.
- 46 AI, p. 6.
- 47 ONDHLF, p. 2.
- 48 RC 1, p. 6.
- 49 RC 1, p. 9.
- 50 RC 1, p. 5.
- 51 RC 1, p. 5.
- 52 RC 1, p. 9.
- 53 RC 1, p. 9.
- 54 RC 1, p. 7.
- 55 RC 1, p. 9.

- 56 ATUNFA, p. 5.
- 57 ATUNFA, p. 6.
- 58 ADENI, p. 3.
- 59 RC 1, p. 6.
- 60 ADENI, p. 5.
- 61 ATUNFA, p. 1.
- 62 ATUNFA, p. 1.
- 63 ATUNFA, pp. 1–2.
- 64 A3T, p. 4.
- 65 IT, p. 1.
- 66 IT, p. 1.
- 67 IT, p. 1.
- 68 A3T, p. 1.
- 69 ONDHLF, p. 5.
- 70 AI, p. 3.
- 71 AI, p. 3.
- 72 AI, p. 3.
- 73 IT, p. 2.
- 74 ADENI, p. 6.