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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. It is a summary of 22 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations² and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies³

2. The Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme de Côte d'Ivoire (National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire) (CNDHCI) recommended that the government ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.⁴

3. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) recommended that the government ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.⁵

4. CNDHCI recommended that the government ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.⁶

5. CNDHCI recommended that the government ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolishing the death penalty.⁷

6. JS5 recommended that the State ratify as soon as possible the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading

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



Treatment, and put in place a national preventative mechanism which is in line with the provisions.⁸

7. JS2 recommended that the government ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.⁹

8. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) recommends that Côte d'Ivoire ratifies the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.¹⁰

9. JS8 recommended that the government extend a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedure mandate holders and prioritise official visits by the: Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers; Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; Special Rapporteur on the rights to privacy; and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.¹¹

10. The Réseau Ivoirien pour la Défense des Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme) (Ivorian Network for the Defence of Children's and Women's Rights) (RIDDEF) recommended that the State ratify Convention 189 of the ILO and ensure that it is taken into account in the national legal system.¹²

11. Amnesty International (AI) called on the government to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Court, as Côte d'Ivoire had accepted to do in its 2014 UPR, including by transferring individuals who are wanted by the Court for crimes within its jurisdiction.¹³

12. JS5 recommended that the government support the Additional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to the abolition of the death penalty in Africa.¹⁴

B. National human rights framework¹⁵

13. JS1 recommended that the government bring national laws in line with international conventions.¹⁶

14. CNDHCI recommended that the government revise the legal nature of the CNDHCI, provide it with sufficient financial resources, bring it into line with the Paris Principles and make it operational.¹⁷

15. AI recommended that the government amend the provisions of Article 360 of the Criminal Code and any other provision of its criminal legislation that discriminates against persons because of their sexual orientation or gender identity.¹⁸

16. AI called on the government to amend legislation on the use of force and on assemblies, including the Criminal Code, to bring it in line with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the ACHPR Guidelines for the Policing of Assemblies by Law Enforcement Officials in Africa.¹⁹

17. JS3 recommended that the government ensure the freedom of expression and media freedom by all bringing national legislation into line with international standards.²⁰

18. MFWA recommended that the government repeal Articles 170–173 of the Penal Code, which are overly vague and serve as a basis to stifle expression.²¹

19. AI called on the government to ensure that the protection mechanism established by the decree to implement the 2014 law on the protection of human rights defenders is able to exercise its functions with full independence and impartiality, including by clarifying its role, function and relationship with the National Human Rights Commission and providing it with sufficient resources.²²

20. JS4 recommended that the State revise the legislative framework relating to prostitution and pornography in order to penalise all the acts prohibited by the Optional

Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and include in it definitions which are in line with the Protocol.²³

21. JS8 recommended that the State harmonise, without delay, its national legislation with the obligations contained in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and submit the initial detailed report to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.²⁴

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

1. Cross-cutting issues

*Equality and non-discrimination*²⁵

22. AI called on the government to publicly reiterate Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all people without discrimination, including on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.²⁶

23. JS8 recommended that the government prosecute discriminatory decisions and behaviours based on gender within the police and judicial systems.²⁷

24. JS9 recommended that the State remove all discrimination in the nationality law, including on the basis of gender in relation to conferral of citizenship on children by naturalised women, and disability in relation to the standard naturalisation criteria.²⁸

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*²⁹

25. AI called on the government, together with the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization, to promptly hold a meeting of public health experts to analyse information on the health impacts of the Trafigura toxic waste dumping.³⁰

26. The Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'Homme (Ivorian League for Human Rights) (LIDHO) recommended that the government proceed to depollute all contaminated sites.³¹

27. LIDHO recommended that the government continue the compensation that was started by the State in 2006 in order to compensate all remaining victims.³²

28. LIDHO recommended that the government equip health centres so that they can better care for victims and assign toxicology experts so that the victims of this humanitarian disaster can recover their health.³³

29. Actions pour la protection des droits de l'homme (Action for the Defence of Human Rights) (APDHCI) recommended that the government put in place an independent environmental and social impact commission on the mining operation at Hiré and its surroundings. This commission should include all stakeholders and civil society.³⁴

30. International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) recommended that the government develop, adopt and implement National Action Plans to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in order to fully guarantee the protection of defenders working on issues related to extractive industries.³⁵

31. ISHR recommended that the government ensure the protection of defenders working on extractive industries by suspending business projects where defenders have been threatened and taking the necessary measures to prevent further threats and attacks.³⁶

2. Civil and political rights

*Right to life, liberty and security of person*³⁷

32. JS5 recommended that the government carry out inquests on all allegations of extrajudicial killings and ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice.³⁸

33. AI recommended that the government promptly, thoroughly, independently and impartially investigate all deaths in custody and bring those suspected of responsibility for the deaths, including by negligence, to justice in a fair trial.³⁹

34. AI called on the government to carry out thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all cases where the security forces have injured or caused death through excessive use of force and impose disciplinary and criminal sanctions, as appropriate, against all those suspected to be responsible, including superior officers.⁴⁰

35. AI called upon the government to define and criminalize torture in accordance with the definition in the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as Côte d'Ivoire had accepted to do in the 2014 review.⁴¹

36. AI called on the government to carry out prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment during detention and take immediate legal action, whenever there is sufficient admissible evidence, against all persons suspected of committing torture and other ill-treatment.⁴²

37. The Observatoire des Lieux de Détention de Côte d'Ivoire (Observatory of Places of Detention in Côte d'Ivoire) (OBSLID) recommended that the government accelerate the revision of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code to independently criminalise torture and ill-treatment.⁴³

38. OBSLID recommended that the State integrate a training module on the prevention of torture and mistreatment into the training curriculum of personnel of the penal system.⁴⁴

39. AI called upon the government to instruct the police and the judiciary to put an end to arbitrary arrest and detention of people held solely on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.⁴⁵

40. AI called on the government to ensure that all persons deprived of liberty are held in humane conditions, including in line with the UN Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and the Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, and in particular ensure that all detainees have access to sufficient food and drinkable water, adequate sanitary facilities and medical treatment.⁴⁶

41. AI called upon the government to promptly, thoroughly, independently and impartially investigate all allegations of attacks, arbitrary arrest and detention of persons on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity and bring anyone suspected of responsibility to justice in fair trials.⁴⁷

42. JS3 recommended that the government unconditionally and immediately release all protesters detained for exercising their right to the freedom of peaceful assembly and review their cases to prevent further harassment.⁴⁸

43. MFWA recommended that the State refrain from issuing disproportionate sentences for violations of freedom of assembly.⁴⁹

44. CNDHCI recommended that the government recruit and strengthen the capacities of prison staff as well as those of socio-educational and medical staff members to ensure efficient guidance for the prisoners.⁵⁰

45. APDHCI recommended that the government facilitate the monitoring by NGOs of prison conditions, particularly the DST.⁵¹

46. OBSLID recommended that the government improve living conditions in prisons by tackling overcrowding, specifically against wrongful pre-trial detention.⁵²

47. OBSLID recommended that the government implement the Mandela regulations in order to respect the right to dignity of prisoners according to the Minimum Standards of the United Nations.⁵³

48. OBSLID recommended that the government increase budgetary provisions in order to improve prison conditions.⁵⁴

49. JS8 recommended that the government strengthen and increase the capacity and the care of Centres for the Temporary Accommodation of Minors, the COM, The Centres of Reintegration of Minors and the Centre of Re-education in Dabou in order to offer alternative solutions to the deprivation of liberty of children, including pre-trial custody.⁵⁵

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*⁵⁶

50. AI called on the government to immediately suspend, pending trial, any person in a position of authority who is suspected of committing violations of international humanitarian and human rights law since November 2010, including those committed in the Duékoué region, so that they are not in a position to commit further abuses or to influence trial proceedings.⁵⁷

51. AI called on the government to ensure that amnesties, pardons and other measures do not bar the investigation and prosecution of crimes under international law and take steps to ensure that victims have access to truth, justice and adequate reparations.⁵⁸

52. The Comité de Suivi des recommandations de l'Examen Périodique Universel (Universal Periodic Review Recommendations Follow-up Committee) (COMITE DE SUIVI EPU) recommended that the government execute all arrest warrants that have been published by the International Criminal Court before the elections in 2020.⁵⁹

53. AI called on the government to exercise strict chain-of-command control over the armed forces and hold to account any member of the armed forces for any actions which constitute violations of human rights or international humanitarian law, or for allowing others to commit such violations.⁶⁰

54. AI recommended that the government carry out prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all cases of human rights violations and abuses, and bring those suspected of being responsible to justice in fair trials, independently of their political affiliation.⁶¹

55. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the government create an independent reviewing body for the victims of the post electoral crisis within the existing remuneration mechanism in order to account for all victims and deal with their complaints.⁶²

56. LIDHO recommended that the State define clearly and precisely the meaning of "victim" which can take into account all victims of crises.⁶³

57. OBSLID recommended that the State ensure that victims of torture and ill-treatment can enjoy their right the justice and to seek redress.⁶⁴

58. JS3 recommended that the government provide recourse for judicial review and effective remedy, including compensation, in cases of unlawful denial of the right to the freedom of peaceful assembly by state authorities.⁶⁵

59. MFWA recommended that the government promptly investigate violations of freedom of expression by both state and non-state actors.⁶⁶

60. MFWA recommended that the government hold prompt and fair trials of perpetrators of violations of freedom of expression in order to decrease impunity for crimes against journalists and other free expression actors.⁶⁷

61. JS5 recommended that the government revise Article 145 of the Constitution so that the President of the High Council of the Judiciary is elected by judges to guarantee greater independence of the justice system and revise article 140 to guarantee the security of tenure for judges.⁶⁸

62. APDHCI recommended that the government execute the judgement of the 18 November 2016 of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights by putting in place an independent electoral commission, providing it with sufficient budgetary resources outside of all government intervention, specifically the Ministry of the Interior.⁶⁹

63. APDHCI recommended that the government define a maximum length of time that a judge can serve.⁷⁰

64. JS5 recommended that the State guarantee better access to justice for all by decreasing the cost of procedures and guaranteeing a better understanding of the legal aid system for the population, by recruiting more judges and creating new tribunals.⁷¹

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*⁷²

65. AI called on the government to amend provisions in the Criminal Code and the Law on the Press which unduly restrict the right to freedom of expression, in line with international and regional human rights law.⁷³

66. MFWA recommended that the government repeal Articles 170–173 of the Penal Code, which are overly vague and serve as a basis to stifle expression.⁷⁴

67. AI called on the government to revise the mandate of the National Authority of the Press, including how its members are selected, to ensure it can exercise its functions with full independence and is not used to sanction journalists and media-houses.⁷⁵

68. JS3 recommended that the State lift restrictions that prevent private media outlets and journalists working for them from doing their work without intimidation and harassment.⁷⁶

69. JS3 recommended that the State refrain from censoring social and conventional media and ensure that freedom of expression is safeguarded in all forms, including in the arts.⁷⁷

70. MFWA recommended that the government sanction the state-controlled media when it fails to grant access to pro-opposition media outlets.⁷⁸

71. MFWA recommended that the government encourage increased privatisation and diversification among media outlets, particularly television because it is dominated by the state-owned channel.⁷⁹

72. MFWA recommended that the government sensitise security forces on protecting freedom of expression and on the role of journalists in promoting human rights, democracy, and development.⁸⁰

73. JS3 recommended that the government implement legislative measures regarding access to information and establish mechanisms to facilitate public access in line with best practices.⁸¹

74. Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA) recommended that the State refrain from passing bills that would restrict media freedom through imprisonment or punitive fines, among other things.⁸²

75. JS3 recommended that the government adopt best practices on the freedom of peaceful assembly, as put forward by the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association in his 2012 annual report, which calls for procedures in which there is simple notification of assemblies being held, rather than explicit permission being needed to assemble.⁸³

76. JS3 recommended that the government take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society, including by removing legal and policy measures that unwarrantedly limit the right to association.⁸⁴

77. JS3 recommended that the government ensure that human rights defenders are able to carry out their legitimate activities without fear or undue hindrance, obstruction or legal and administrative harassment.⁸⁵

78. JS3 recommended that the State unconditionally and immediately release all representatives of civil society, human rights defenders and political activists detained for exercising their fundamental rights to the freedoms of association, peaceful assembly and expression, and review their cases to prevent further harassment.⁸⁶

79. JS3 recommended that the government publicly condemn instances of harassment and intimidation of civil society activists and CSOs.⁸⁷

80. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the government implement a specific mechanism for protecting the workplaces of NGOs and civil society.⁸⁸

81. ISHR recommended that the government ensure that all alleged attacks against human rights defenders are promptly and thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators are held accountable and that victims have access to effective remedies.⁸⁹

82. ISHR recommended that the State guarantee, through specific policies, the protection of women human rights defenders, especially those working on sensitive issues.⁹⁰

83. MFWA recommended that the government increase transparency in the decision-making process to approve opposition parties' public rally requests in order to reduce actual and/or perceived anti-opposition bias.⁹¹

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*⁹²

84. CNDHCI recommended that the government tackle unemployment, more specifically that of women, young people and persons living in rural areas.⁹³

85. JS6 recommended that the government create favourable conditions for entrepreneurship.⁹⁴

86. CNDHCI recommended that the government take steps towards industrialisation, in particular procedures to facilitate the establishment of businesses.⁹⁵

87. CNDHCI recommended that the government modernise the agricultural system in order to create formal employment for communities in rural areas.⁹⁶

88. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the State upgrade the earnings of farmworkers so that they can make a decent from their work, by raising the purchasing power of their products and levelling the prices in neighbouring countries.⁹⁷

89. JS6 recommended that the government put in place a vigorous and efficient plan of support and appreciation for jobs in the informal sectors.⁹⁸

90. CNDHCI recommended that the government implement female empowerment programmes in order to address effectively the participation of women in economic activities through granting sufficient credit.⁹⁹

91. RIDDEF recommended that the government develop a national law which organises the domestic work sector so that it guarantees freedom, equity, security and dignity, in order to make decent working conditions in the Côte d'Ivoire a reality.¹⁰⁰

92. RIDDEF recommended that the government put in place a policy and mechanisms that value the domestic work sector in the Côte d'Ivoire, which seeks to strengthen the employability of its workers.¹⁰¹

*Right to an adequate standard of living*¹⁰²

93. JS6 recommended that the government carry out regular maintenance of water sanitation infrastructure.¹⁰³

94. JS6 recommended that the government improve the sustainable management of natural resources and ensure food security.¹⁰⁴

*Right to health*¹⁰⁵

95. CNDHCI recommended that the government speed up the process of implementation and operationalization of the National Health Insurance Fund in order to facilitate the access to care for all social classes.¹⁰⁶

96. JS7 recommended that the government speed up and rapidly achieve Universal Healthcare Coverage.¹⁰⁷

97. CNDHCI recommended that the government increase resources dedicated to healthcare, in order to reach 15%, which is in line with the Abuja Declaration.

98. CNDHCI recommended that the government recruit doctors, nurses and midwives to improve the ratio of doctors, nurses and midwives to patients.¹⁰⁸

99. JS7 recommended that the government put an effective performance contract in place in order to reinforce the quality of the management of healthcare establishments.¹⁰⁹

100. JS1 recommended updating the technical services in hospitals and maternity wards.¹¹⁰

101. CNDHCI recommended that the government improve the system of replenishment and renewal of internal pharmacy stocks in order to guarantee a permanent availability of medicine.¹¹¹

102. JS7 recommended that the government strengthen the capacity of public health pharmacies, in order to increase the accessibility of the most vulnerable populations to medicines.¹¹²

103. JS7 recommended that the government promote of a policy of generic medication.¹¹³

104. ADF International recommended that the government improve health care infrastructure, access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training, and resources devoted to maternal health, with a focus on safely getting mothers and babies through pregnancy and childbirth, with special focus on improving health-care access for women from poor and/or rural backgrounds.¹¹⁴

*Right to education*¹¹⁵

105. CNDHCI recommended that the State remove supplementary and complementary fees which act as a barrier to accessing education.¹¹⁶

106. CNDHCI recommended that the government recruit educational personnel and strengthen reception facilities in order to give a sense of the obligatory nature of school.¹¹⁷

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

*Women*¹¹⁸

107. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the government adopt a law on gender parity to increase the amount of women in decision-making bodies.¹¹⁹

108. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the government strengthen awareness-raising campaigns on the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and the penalties for perpetrators.¹²⁰

109. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the government make the law no. 98-757 of 23 December 1998 effective, on the repression of certain forms of violence against women and condemning the perpetrators of such violence.¹²¹

110. CNDHCI recommended that the government implement a national strategy of holistic care for victims of gender-based violence.¹²²

111. JS1 recommended that the government nominate the same amount of women as men to the position of senator.¹²³

112. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the government resolve the issue of underrepresentation of women by nominating and electing women for at least 30% of decision-making roles.¹²⁴

113. JS1 recommended that the State increase awareness among the population with a view to facilitating women's access to land ownership.¹²⁵

*Children*¹²⁶

114. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) recommended that Côte d'Ivoire enact legislation as a matter of priority to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including the home.¹²⁷

115. JS4 recommended that the government adopt a specific national action plan for combatting the sexual exploitation of children, with clear and precise objectives, which are allocated sufficient budgetary resources, and which take into account more modern forms of sexual exploitation of children.¹²⁸

116. JS4 recommended that the government strengthen the capacities of the services that care for child victims of sexual exploitation, and provide them with specific training which allows them to adequately deal with cases of sexual exploitation of children.¹²⁹

117. JS4 recommended that the government implement awareness-raising campaigns on the sexual exploitation of children, particularly for parents and communities, in order to encourage the reporting of cases of sexual exploitation of children to competent police services, to increase awareness generally of the scale of the phenomenon and to remind every member of the community of their role in this regard.¹³⁰

118. JS8 recommended that the government establish a minimum age of criminal responsibility that is not lower than 13 years of age and that due consideration is given the child's capacity for understanding.¹³¹

119. JS8 recommended that the State form specific partnerships between the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for better care of the illnesses of children that are deprived of liberty or in institutions.

120. JS8 recommended that the government implement specific policies and measures in order to avoid by all means the placement of children in detention centres, particularly developing alternative models and solutions.¹³²

121. JS1 recommended that the government develop a database of statistical data on the phenomenon of street children in order to carry out an adequate response.¹³³

122. JS1 recommended that the government eradicate the phenomenon of children working in waste dumps.¹³⁴

123. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the government create centres of re-education and professional training for the socio-professional reintegration of all the "children in conflict with the law" which are called "microbes", and find a sustainable and definitive solution to this problem.¹³⁵

124. JS1 recommended that the government intensify the security measures against the phenomenon of "microbe children" and strengthen the capacity of the police force.¹³⁶

125. JS8 recommended that the authorities favour extrajudicial routes which avoid the deprivation of liberty in dealing with children in conflict with the law.¹³⁷

126. JS8 recommended that the government the programme of assistance to minors at risk in districts and sub-districts by including more community leaders, youth leaders and their mentors.¹³⁸

127. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the government put in place a follow-up committee on the effectiveness of free education across the entire national territory.¹³⁹

*Persons with disabilities*¹⁴⁰

128. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the authorities make all public and private buildings accessible by 2020.¹⁴¹

129. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the State include a category for persons with disabilities in the census, beginning with the one in 2019, so that there are reliable statistics.¹⁴²

130. The Confédération des Organisations des Personnes Handicapées de Côte d'Ivoire (Confederation of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities of Côte d'Ivoire) (COPHCI)

recommended that the State institutionalise specific recruitment of persons with disabilities to the civil service by adopting a decree which guarantees a quota of 5% of civil service positions by the end of 2019.¹⁴³

131. COPHCI recommended that the State adopt a decree which guarantees a quota of 5% for persons with disabilities in private enterprises, accompanied by financial sanctions by the end of 2019.¹⁴⁴

132. JS8 recommended that the State increase, in a significant manner, grants for specialised institutions that are responsible for the education of children with disabilities, given that the State does not have its own structure.¹⁴⁵

133. COPHCI recommended that the State expand inclusive education across the territory and for all types of disability, from primary to higher education through equipment, adapting infrastructure and training teachers to care for students with disabilities.¹⁴⁶

134. COPHCI recommended that the State allocate 5% of the budget of the National Education Ministry for implementing inclusive education in the next 20 years.¹⁴⁷

135. CNDHCI recommended that the government integrate the topic of disability into curricula for teacher training and acquire necessary teaching equipment for the inclusion of persons with disabilities for the back-to-school season in 2019.¹⁴⁸

136. JS8 recommended that the State organise awareness-raising campaigns on the rights of persons with disabilities in order to change the outlook, behaviour and perceptions of the population in this regard.¹⁴⁹

*Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons*¹⁵⁰

137. COMITE DE SUIVI EPU recommended that the government create jobs for the socio-professional reintegration of migrants, paying particular attention to women and girls.¹⁵¹

*Stateless persons*¹⁵²

138. JS9 recommended that the State party review the Nationality Code in order to ensure full implementation of the 1961 Statelessness Convention and Article 7 of the CRC, by establishing safeguards against statelessness for all children born in the territory, including otherwise stateless children born in the territory to foreign parents, provide clarification on who is considered a “foreigner” as set out in Article 6 of the 1961 Nationality Code and ensure that foundlings are guaranteed the right to a nationality, as required under international law.¹⁵³

139. JS9 recommended that the State party fully promote, respect, protect and fulfil its obligations towards stateless persons under international human rights law and protect the right to a nationality for all.¹⁵⁴

140. JS9 recommended ensuring free universal birth registration. Furthermore, the State party should take all necessary steps to address barriers to accessing birth registration, particularly by simplifying procedures, reducing the cost of producing and accessing documents, cracking down on corruption, training administrative officers and harmonising administrative practices regarding birth registration.¹⁵⁵

141. JS9 recommended that the State party strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to adjudicate nationality cases so that individual cases of statelessness may be resolved.¹⁵⁶

142. JS9 recommended that the State party ensure that provisions for the withdrawal of nationality as set out in Article 52–55 of the 1961 Nationality Code are clearly defined, not arbitrary or discriminatory, are in compliance with international law standards and do not result into statelessness.¹⁵⁷

143. LIDHO recommended that the State party increase the number of secondary birth registration centres so that the users have the possibility to register births at the local administrative level in places such as maternity wards, schools and remote areas.¹⁵⁸

144. LIDHO recommended that the government organise national consultations on statelessness.¹⁵⁹

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
APDHCI	Actions pour la protection des droits de l'homme, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
COMITE DE SUIVI EPU	Comité de Suivi des recommandations de l'Examen Périodique Universel, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
COPHCI	Confédération des Organisations des Personnes Handicapées de Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
GIEACPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
ISHR	International Service for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland);
LIDHO	Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'Homme, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
MFWA	Media Foundation for West Africa, Accra (Ghana);
OBSLID	Observatoire des Lieux de Détention de Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
RIDDEF	Réseau Ivoirien pour la Défense des Droits de l'Enfant et de la Femme, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Groupe thématique Droits de la Femme et de l'Enfant, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Coalition Ivoirienne des Défenseurs des Droits Humains, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: EPCAT International, Bangkok (Thailand);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Fédération International de l'Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture, Paris (France);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Forum de la Société civile de l'Afrique de l'Ouest section Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Human Dignity, Paris (France);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: International Catholic Child Bureau, Geneva (Switzerland);
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: Institution on Statelessness and Inclusion, Eindhoven (Netherlands).

National human rights institution:

CNDHCI	Commission National des Droits de l'Homme de Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).
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² The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;

ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.1–127.16, 127.22–127.29, 127.32, 127.86 and 127.91–127.95.

⁴ CNDHCl, page. 2.

⁵ JS2, page. 3.

⁶ CNDHCl, page. 2.

⁷ CNDHCl, page. 3.

⁸ JS5, page. 17.

⁹ JS2, page. 4.

¹⁰ ICAN, page. 1.

¹¹ JS8, page. 14.

¹² RIDDEF, page. 4.

¹³ AI, page. 6.

¹⁴ JS5, page. 8.

¹⁵ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.15–127.24, 127.26–127.49, 127.51, 127.53–56, 127.58, 127.61, 127.64, 127.66–127.69, 127.72 and 127.82–127.90.

¹⁶ JS1, page. 3.

¹⁷ CNDHCl, page. 3.

¹⁸ AI, page. 5.

¹⁹ AI, page. 4.

²⁰ JS3, page. 12.

²¹ MFWA, para. 67.

²² AI, pages. 4–5.

²³ JS4, page. 7.

²⁴ JS8, page. 10.

²⁵ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.52, 127.65–127.67, 127.96–127.99 and 127.102–127.104.

²⁶ AI, page. 5.

²⁷ JS8, page. 6.

²⁸ JS9, page. 8.

²⁹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.95, 127.169–127.172 and 127.176.

³⁰ AI, pages. 5–6.

³¹ LIDHO, page. 4.

³² LIDHO, page. 4.

³³ LIDHO, page. 4.

³⁴ APDHCl, page. 5.

³⁵ ISHR, page. 3.

³⁶ ISHR, page. 3.

³⁷ For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.105–127.109.

³⁸ JS5, page. 10.

³⁹ AI, page. 5.

⁴⁰ AI, page. 4.

- 41 AI, page. 5.
- 42 AI, page. 5.
- 43 OBSLID, page. 5.
- 44 OBSLID, page. 4.
- 45 AI, page. 5.
- 46 AI, page. 5.
- 47 AI, page. 5.
- 48 JS8, page. 13.
- 49 MFWA, para. 65.
- 50 CNDHCI, page. 7.
- 51 APDHCI, page. 3.
- 52 OBSLID, page. 6.
- 53 OBSLID, page. 6.
- 54 OBSLID, page. 6.
- 55 JS8, page. 4.
- 56 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.63–127.64, 127.70–127.81, 127.83, 127.85, 127.89, 127.113–127.145 and 127.157.
- 57 AI, page. 6.
- 58 AI, page. 6.
- 59 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page 3.
- 60 AI, page. 6.
- 61 AI, page. 6.
- 62 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 3.
- 63 LIDHO, page. 3.
- 64 OBSLID, page. 5.
- 65 JS3, page. 13.
- 66 MFWA, para. 61.
- 67 MFWA, para. 63.
- 68 JS5, page. 13.
- 69 APDHCI, page. 5.
- 70 APDHCI, page. 4.
- 71 JS5, page. 14.
- 72 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.30 and 127.146–127.151.
- 73 AI, page. 4.
- 74 MFWA, para. 67.
- 75 AI, page. 4.
- 76 JS8, page. 12.
- 77 JS8, page. 13.
- 78 MFWA, para. 74.
- 79 MFWA, para. 76.
- 80 MFWA, para. 59.
- 81 JS8, page. 12.
- 82 MFWA, para. 66.
- 83 JS8, page. 13.
- 84 JS8, page. 12.
- 85 JS8, page. 12.
- 86 JS8, page. 12.
- 87 JS8, page. 12.
- 88 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 4.
- 89 ISHR, page. 3.
- 90 ISHR, page. 3.
- 91 MFWA, para. 71.
- 92 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, para. 127.175.
- 93 CNDHCI, page. 4.
- 94 JS6, page. 4.
- 95 CNDHCI, page. 4.
- 96 CNDHCI, page. 4.
- 97 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 5.
- 98 JS6, page. 6.
- 99 CNDHCI, page. 4.
- 100 RIDDEF, page. 4.
- 101 RIDDEF, page. 4.
- 102 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.173–127.175 and 127.177.

- 103 JS6, page. 3.
104 JS6, page. 4.
105 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.154–127.156 and 127.161.
106 CNDHCI, page. 5.
107 JS7, page. 6.
108 CNDHCI, page. 5.
109 JS7, page. 6.
110 JS1, page. 6.
111 CNDHCI, page. 5.
112 JS7, page. 6.
113 JS7, page. 6.
114 ADF International, page. 4.
115 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.161 and 127.163–127.166.
116 CNDHCI, page. 6.
117 CNDHCI, page. 6.
118 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.32–127.42, 127.52–127.62, 127.65–127.67, 127.82, 127.90, 127.158–127.160 and 127.162.
119 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 7.
120 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 7.
121 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 7.
122 CNDHCI, page. 2.
123 JS1, page. 5.
124 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 7.
125 JS1, page. 4.
126 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.43–127.44.
127 GIEACPC, para. 1.1.
128 JS4, page. 5.
129 JS4, page. 10.
130 JS4, page. 8.
131 JS8, page. 2.
132 JS8, page. 7.
133 JS1, page. 9.
134 JS1, page. 9.
135 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 9.
136 JS1, page. 9.
137 JS8, page. 4.
138 JS8, page. 5.
139 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 9.
140 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.163 and 127.175.
141 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 10.
142 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 10.
143 COPHCI, page. 4.
144 COPHCI, page. 4.
145 JS8, page. 11.
146 COPHCI, page. 2.
147 COPHCI, page. 2.
148 CNDHCI, page. 5.
149 JS8, page. 11.
150 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.167–127.168 and 127.175.
151 COMITE DE SUIVI EPU, page. 2.
152 For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.87 and 127.152–127.153.
153 JS9, page. 8.
154 JS9, page. 8.
155 JS9, page. 8.
156 JS9, page. 8.
157 JS9, page. 8.
158 LIDHO, page. 6.
159 LIDHO, page. 6.
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