

Responses to Recommendations

CHAD

Review in the Working Group: 5 May 2009
 Adoption in the Plenary: 23 September 2009

Chad's responses to recommendations:

| In the Report of the Working Group: | In the Addendum: | During the plenary: | Recommendations pending responses: | Summary: |
|--|------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 86 REC accepted; 12 rejected; 14 pending | No addendum | The delegation said there was 114 REC in total: 85 accepted; 13 rejected and 14 pending (which does not add up to 114). By looking at the report, we come to different figures | 14 REC | Accepted: 86 Rejected: 12 No clear position: 0 Pending: 14 |

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/12/5:

“82. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue have been examined by Chad and the recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Chad:

A - 1. Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Brazil);

A - 2. Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT-OP), establishing its national preventive mechanism accordingly (Czech Republic);

A - 3. Sign and ratify CAT-OP (United Kingdom, Argentina);

A - 4. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Forced Disappearance (France, Argentina) and acknowledge the competency of the Committee provided for in the Convention (Argentina);

A - 5. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Mexico, Argentina);

A - 6. Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Argentina);

A - 7. Ratify pertinent conventions, and proceed with harmonization of national legislation (Republic of the Congo); multiply actions aimed at reinforcing legislation in the domain of human rights (Gabon);

A - 8. Reinforce the capacities of the Ministry of Human Rights and of the Promotion of Liberty; energize the National Commission on Human Rights; harmonize national legislation with international human rights instruments (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 9. Continue its policy of implementation of international and regional commitments regarding the rights of children (Burkina Faso);

A - 10. Adopt a national action plan for protection of the rights of children and adolescents (Mexico);

A - 11. Publicly support human rights advocacy and create a safe environment for all who promote human rights (Norway);

A - 12. Establish a national programme of human rights education and training and call for necessary international assistance in this regard (Morocco);

A - 13. Continue its efforts to promote all universally agreed human rights and fundamental freedoms, and continue to resist attempts to enforce any values or standards beyond the universally agreed ones (Egypt);

A - 14. Endeavour to adopt readily workable measures aimed at improving the capacity of its institutions to fully address the socio-cultural impediments to the promotion and protection of human rights (Ghana);

A - 15. Strengthen awareness activities in all settings and adopt appropriate legislative and policy measures to address and prevent violence against children and to reintegrate former child soldiers in society in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Angola);

A - 16. Reinforce strategies to achieve poverty reduction targets (Angola);

A - 17. Present its report to CEDAW without further delay (Czech Republic);

A - 18. Take necessary actions to implement the commitment to extend a standing invitation to special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

A - 19. Continue to consider favourably the visits of Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holders, in particular those who asked to visit the country; consider extending an open-ended and permanent invitation to the special procedures (Mexico);

A - 20. Invite the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to visit the country (United Kingdom);

A - 21. Review possible discriminatory laws from its legislation, with a view to guaranteeing the effective promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, such as women and children (Brazil);

A - 22. Take all necessary steps to implement the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendation to prevent, prohibit and protect the child from all forms of torture or cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Denmark);

- A - 23. Incorporate in national law the definition of torture as contained in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and specifically criminalize torture (Denmark);
- A - 24. Review conditions in all detention and prison facilities so that they comply with the Standards Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Czech Republic);
- A - 25. Implement further measures to tackle the problem of violence against women and combat impunity in this regard (Sweden);
- A - 26. Conduct campaigns for the elimination of discrimination against women (Argentina);
- A - 27. Implement further measures to stop female genital mutilation altogether. (Sweden);
- A - 28. Take all necessary measures to effectively implement the national legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation (Slovenia);
- A - 29. Prescribe female genital mutilation as an offence, in addition to its present prohibition by law, and take effective measures to eradicate it (Spain);
- A - 30. Fully implement the 2002 legislation banning female genital mutilation and enhance awareness raising campaigns so as to combat this practice and other traditions harmful to women's health and dignity (Italy);
- A - 31. Take all necessary measures to protect women, and especially girls, from sexual violence in the context of armed conflict (Slovenia);
- A - 32. Undertake more effective measures to improve the security of women and girls, in particular those who live in the conflict and refugee areas (Malaysia);
- A - 33. Increase its cooperation with UNICEF and other United Nations bodies to establish a comprehensive strategy to ensure the protection of women and girls from all forms of violence, particularly sexual violence (Malaysia);
- A - 34. Take measures to ensure the protection of all women from rape and sexual violence, including female genital mutilation (Austria);
- A - 35. Fully implement legislation, prohibiting female genital mutilation and violence against women and widely disseminate knowledge of it through awareness raising campaigns (Czech Republic);
- A - 36. Continue activities to combat traditional practices which are harmful to health (Tunisia);
- A - 37. Take all necessary legislative and policy measures to address and prevent all forms of violence against children in all settings, including corporal punishment, and to strengthen the awareness-raising activities (Slovenia);
- A - 38. Take all measures to address and prevent abduction of children, child trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation and child labour, including the prosecution of perpetrators of such acts, and to protect and reintegrate child victims (Slovenia);
- A - 39. Take all measures to ensure the protection of children from trafficking and bring perpetrators of child trafficking to justice (Angola);
- A - 40. Put in place, with the support of UNICEF, permanent structures against the exploitation of children as cattle herders (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- A - 41. Increase efforts to release and demobilize child fighters and implement measures to ensure their reintegration into society (Sweden);
- A - 42. Intensify efforts ensuring demobilisation of all child soldiers, as well as to elaborate a plan of

action with concrete time period to put an end to the recruitment and employment of child soldiers (Switzerland);

A - 43. Continue its efforts to stop the recruitment and use of children by all parties involved in the conflict in the country and work closely with OHCA, UNICEF and other relevant parties to demobilize children from the military and other armed groups (Malaysia);

A - 44. Step up measures to combat enrolment of children by the belligerents, taking into consideration the concerns expressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (Turkey);

A - 45. Continue its efforts, if necessary, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, namely UNICEF to combat the recruitment of children into military forces and to reintegrate children released from the army into normal life (Azerbaijan);

A - 46. Develop in good time an action plan to prevent the illegal recruitment of children into its forces and establish transparent procedures for the verification and release of children from the Chadian army. (United Kingdom) Develop a plan of action to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers and to help with demobilization (Ireland);

A - 47. Release under-age fighters from its military forces and effectively prosecute persons who are responsible for recruiting children for armed groups, in particular in camps and villages in Eastern Chad, criminalize recruitment of children under domestic laws and establish a national institution to coordinate the release and reintegration of released children, as agreed during the visit of the Secretary-General's Special Representative in May 2008 (Austria);

A - 48. Prevent military recruitment of children and foster the rights of the child as provided for in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Germany);

A - 49. Put an end to impunity, investigate crimes, and bring perpetrators to trials (Spain); End impunity for personnel in uniform (France);

A - 50. Ensure due process to all detainees (Netherlands);

A - 51. Maintain records for all persons detained by the security forces (Netherlands),

A - 52. Make urgent efforts to ensure humane conditions for detainment in prisons. (Ireland);

A - 53. Implement the recommendation of the Commission of Enquiry regarding the events of February 2008 (France);

A - 54. Implement without delay all the recommendations formulated by the National Commission of Enquiry, established on 2 April 2008, and provide all necessary information on the whereabouts of a former opposition leader (Italy);

A - 55. Make further efforts to establish what happened to an opposition leader; those responsible for his disappearance to be prosecuted; to follow-up on the recommendations of the fact-finding commission; and to modify the terms of reference and membership to ensure better the independence of the commission (Ireland);

A - 56. Bring to justice those responsible for abuses that took place between 28 January and 8 February 2008 (United States of America);

A - 57. Increase efforts to reform the judicial system, to allocate the necessary human and material resources necessary for the functioning of independent, impartial and effective justice system in order to implement the recommendations by the national Commission of investigations, established in 2008 (Switzerland);

A - 58. Continue efforts for the reinforcement of the Rule of Law, the respect and the actual implementation of human rights throughout the country, in particular through the completion of the

existing reform process in the field of justice, territorial administration, the civil registry, the Civil Code and the Family Code (Algeria);

A - 59. Give high priority to the adoption of practical measures for the full implementation of texts governing the media in Chad so that journalists can fully exercise their profession (Canada);

A - 60. Take measures to establish new legislative framework, ensuring freedom of the press (France);

A - 61. Reinforce dialogue in the context of the 13 August 2007 agreements with a view to ensure they are effectively implemented (Switzerland);

A - 62. Continue its efforts and initiatives to spread education (Saudi Arabia);

A - 63. Strengthen policies to promote education and address educational gender imbalances (Angola);

A - 64. Continue its efforts to ensure education for all children and to proceed, with the support and the assistance of the international community, to the necessary arrangements for the improvement of its educational system (Algeria);

A - 65. Continue its efforts, in light of the rights to non-discrimination and equality between men and women, to increase citizens' awareness of the necessity of female education (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 66. Ensure that, in practice, girls have equal access to education (Netherlands);

A - 67. Take all possible measures with the assistance of the international community to eradicate illiteracy and to ensure access to education especially for girls and women (Azerbaijan);

A - 68. Redouble its efforts under the project to reform the educational system, including by redressing the gap in school attendance between males and females working to effectively guarantee the rights of women and girls in the field of education by addressing societal and cultural constraints (Japan);

A - 69. Continue to take all necessary measures to protect all children in internally displaced persons sites and refugee camps (Slovenia);

A - 70. Make further efforts to improve judicial system as a step towards ensuring the security of IDPs, one of whose priority concerns is to be able to return home (Ireland);

A - 71. Call for all possible technical and financial assistance, it needs, by the international community as well as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Pakistan);

A - 72. Call for the support of the international community to assist it in addressing the challenge of armed conflict with its rebel armed groups, which has brought about human right abuses, including sexual violence, recruitment of child soldiers, problems of refugees and internally displaced persons, poverty illiteracy and ignorance among others (Nigeria);

A - 73. Call for the support of the international community to assist it in drawing up an electoral programme that will be acceptable to all the parties and bring about the realization of peace, democracy and good governance (Nigeria);

A - 74. Call for the support of the international community to provide the urgently needed technical and financial assistance in support of its efforts and for the implementation of the recommendations that may come out of this review (Nigeria);

A - 75. In the framework of the human rights forum, include training and awareness programmes on human rights and international treaties to the benefit of relevant officers, including through United Nations technical assistance projects (Algeria);

A - 76. Enlist the support of the international community to resolve the internal and cross-border

conflicts that continue to undermine its national security (Bangladesh);

A - 77. Remain engaged with the UNHCR and other relevant international organizations to seek a comprehensive and durable solution to the refugee and IDP situations within its territory (Bangladesh);

A - 78. Accelerate the demobilization of child combatants and ensure their proper rehabilitation with the support of the international community (Bangladesh);

A - 79. Remain committed to the protection and promotion of human rights and stay constructively engaged with the international community in this regard. (Equatorial Guinea) Further the promotion and protection of human rights through the consolidation of its domestic human rights institutions with the help of the international community (Egypt);

A - 80. Request the international community to provide appropriate assistance, enabling Chad to achieve the objectives envisaged in paragraph 89 of its national report (Mali);

A - 81. Appeal to the international community to provide necessary assistance, in accordance with Chad's enormous needs (Republic of the Congo)

A - 82. Strengthen the technical and the human institutional capacity in order to consolidate the efforts being made by Chad with a view to the promotion and protection of human rights (Central African Republic);

A - 83. Step up efforts to stop and to prevent that parties to the conflict continue to recruit children (Sweden, Canada, Italy);

A - 84. Formally criminalize in domestic law the recruitment and use of child soldiers by non-governmental armed groups, if it has not already done so, and enforce such laws if they already are on the books and devote resources to and partner with international organizations to prioritize the reintegration of child soldiers (United States of America);

A - 85. Guarantee that officials responsible for acts of arbitrary arrest, extrajudicial execution and excessive use of force, torture and rape are brought to justice (Netherlands);

A - 86. As soon as possible complete its review and repeal the new press law as it appeared to go against the Chadian Constitution and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Chad is a party. (United States).

83. The following recommendations will be examined by Chad which will provide responses in due time. The response of Chad to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twelfth session:

P - 1. Ensure that appropriate penalties are applied for acts such as female genital mutilation, forced marriages and sexual violence (Netherlands);

P - 2. Amend existing legislation so as to ensure equal succession and inheritance rights for women (Netherlands);

P - 3. Re-adopt the moratorium on death penalty with a view of its total elimination. (Mexico) Declare new moratorium with a view to ensure definitive abolition of the death penalty (Spain);

P - 4. Take all possible measures to ensure protection of civilians, in particular vulnerable groups such as children, women and displaced persons (Switzerland);

P - 5. Take decisive actions to ensure immediate protection for civilians at risk and to propose to the armed opposition a viable mechanism to meet its needs without the use of weapons. (Spain) Take concrete and resolved measures to offer immediate protection to civilians, and to propose to armed opposition a viable mechanism for a national dialogue conducive to bringing peace and serenity back to the whole country (Côte d'Ivoire);

P - 6. Give the International Committee of the Red Cross access to all detention facilities including to “Korotoro” (Denmark);

P - 7. Prosecute those responsible for crimes against women, promulgate the individual and family code and provide assistance for women who have been victims of sexual violence (Canada);

P - 8. Intensify its efforts and reinforce all institutions and mechanisms concerned with the reintegration of demobilized child soldiers into Chadian society (Canada);

P - 9. Make it a government priority to stop impunity for gender-based violence and to take immediate and concrete steps to investigate crimes and bring those responsible to justice (Norway);

P - 10. Take steps to strengthen the criminal justice system and, in addition, co-operate fully with MINURCAT’s efforts in this area (United Kingdom);

P - 11. Step up its institutional and operational capacity with respect to the administration of justice in order to bring a halt to impunity and to comply with international human rights instruments (Canada);

P - 12. Ensure specific human rights training and education for judicial staff and prison officers and ensure their full accountability for any violation (Czech Republic);

P - 13. Continue exercising its sovereign right of implementing its penal code in conformity with the universally agreed human rights standards, including the application of the death penalty (Egypt);

P - 14. Implement measures to improve the human rights situation of refugees and internally displaced persons and safety on the ground by enhancing the capabilities of the Chadian security unit (DIS) and coordination among the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), United Nations human rights bodies, and NGOs in order to prevent the militarization of refugee camps and violence against aid workers (Japan).

84. The recommendations noted in the report in paragraph 24 (c), 43 (f), 48 (b) (d), 49 (b), 50 (b), 51 (a) (c), 64 (d) (g), 65 (e), 80 (a) above did not enjoy the support of Chad.”

R - Paragraph 24 (c) (Brazil) “Accomplish progressively the human right goals as set up by Human Rights Council resolution 9/12”

R - Paragraph 43 (f) (Canada) “Respect the human rights of internally displaced persons and refugees”

R - Paragraph 48 (b) (Norway) “To establish a special judicial mechanism within its justice system to investigate allegations of sexual violence by members of all armed groups, including the Chadian army”

R - Paragraph 48 (d) (Norway) “Ensure that all crimes and violations against human rights defenders and journalists are effectively investigated and prosecuted, and that those responsible are brought to justice”

R - Paragraph 49 (b) (Austria) “Take a systematic approach that includes, inter alia, stringent selection processes for and effective supervision of conduct of public officials and judges, as well as human rights training”

R - Paragraph 50 (b) (Slovenia) “Take immediate and adequate measures to ensure that the minimum age for recruitment in military forces is 18, to release underage fighters from its military forces and to facilitate contact between armed groups and the United Nations in order to demobilize and prevent the recruitment of children, particularly the practice of recruitment of children in refugee camps”

R - Paragraph 51 (a) (Germany) “Abolish the state of emergency”

R - Paragraph 51 (c) (Germany) “Reform the judiciary and establish a true separation of powers to ensure democracy and full respect for human rights”

R - Paragraph 64 (d) (Czech Republic) “Adopt concrete measures to ensure protection of journalists and human rights defenders against intimidation, death threats and enforced disappearances, and ensure full investigation of any such cases as well as prosecution of their perpetrators”

R - Paragraph 64 (g) (Czech Republic) “To strengthen measures to ensure the strictly humanitarian nature of refugee and IDP camps, to ensure that persons living there are protected against violence, in particular gender-based violence, and forced recruitment, and finally to increase its efforts to find durable solutions for these persons”

R - Paragraph 65 (e) (Spain) “Take immediate actions to establish a minimum age of 18 for recruitment and ensure that those still fighting are demobilized, and take measures to prevent recruitment of minors in refugee camps”

R - Paragraph 80 (a) (Japan) “Ensure revisions to the Electoral Code that meet internationally recognized democratic standards and hold the parliamentary elections that have been postponed since 2006 as soon as possible in a manner that guarantees the political rights of its citizens”

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