



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-first session
7–18 November 2022

Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Tunisia*

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 43 stakeholders' submissions¹ for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the outcome of the previous review.²

II. Information provided by stakeholders

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

2. The authors of joint submissions JS1,³ JS16,⁴ JS19,⁵ the Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights (MAAT)⁶ and the High Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (CSDHLF)⁷ recommended the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

3. JS10⁸ and MAAT⁹ recommended ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

4. JS13,¹⁰ JS16,¹¹ JS18¹² and CSDHLF¹³ recommended ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

5. JS16¹⁴ urged Tunisia to accept the interstate communication procedure under the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

6. MAAT¹⁵ recommended to accept the complaints procedure under article 31 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

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



7. JS7,¹⁶ JS9¹⁷ and CSDHFLF¹⁸ recommended ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).
8. JS10¹⁹ recommended ratification of the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).
9. JS1²⁰ and JS14²¹ recommended ratification of the ILO Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129).
10. JS7²² recommended ratification of the ILO Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183) and the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190).
11. JS7,²³ JS9,²⁴ MAAT²⁵ and CSDHFLF²⁶ recommended ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
12. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)²⁷ called upon Tunisia to sign, ratify or accede to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.
13. JS11,²⁸ AccessNow²⁹ and Alkarama³⁰ recommended stepping up cooperation with the special procedures by authorizing their visits.

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

14. JS4,³¹ JS5,³² JS6,³³ JS7,³⁴ JS9,³⁵ JS11,³⁶ JS15,³⁷ JS17,³⁸ JS25,³⁹ AccessNow,⁴⁰ Alkarama,⁴¹ The Carter Center (TCC),⁴² Human Rights Watch (HRW),⁴³ the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)⁴⁴ and CSDHFLF⁴⁵ expressed concerns about the dangers of the exceptional measures and the State of Emergency resulting from the interpretation of the Constitution. On 25 July 2021, invoking article 80 of the Constitution, the President had suspended the parliament, removed parliamentary immunities and dismissed the Head of Government. On the basis of the same constitutional provision, he issued a decree on 22 September 2021 on exceptional measures that allowed him to group together the legislative and executive powers. He rescinded most of the Constitution, placed his actions beyond the reach of any appeals procedures, dissolved the temporary body monitoring the constitutionality of draft laws and planned to establish a commission to help him draw up drafts of political reforms. On 13 December 2021 the President announced that a national consultation would be held between January and March 2022 and that a new Constitution would be the subject of a referendum on 25 July 2022, with legislative elections to be held on 17 December 2022.

15. While welcoming the adoption of the organic law on the Constitutional Court, CSDHFLF⁴⁶ regretted the delay in its establishment. HRW,⁴⁷ JS1⁴⁸ and TCC⁴⁹ recommended moving quickly to nominate members to the Constitutional Court.

16. CSDHFLF⁵⁰ noted the repeated prolongation of the State of Emergency and recalled the need to observe article 49 of the Constitution, specifying that the restrictions stemming from the State of Emergency must be “set out by a law, be indispensable for public safety and respect the principle of proportionality with the dangers to public safety”. The ICJ⁵¹ recommended to re-establish the Constitutional order and reinstate the Parliament and the constitutional institutions and bodies suspended or dissolved under the State of Emergency; and to fully comply with Tunisia’s obligations under the Constitution and international law setting clear and precise conditions under which the State of Emergency may be declared.

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

17. CSDHFLF⁵² regretted the delay in the establishment of the independent constitutional bodies called for in the 2014 Constitution. The Instance Supérieure des Elections (Supreme Election Board) is the only body that has been set up. The organic laws on the establishment of a body to support good governance and combat corruption, a human rights body and a body for sustainable development and the rights of future generations had been adopted, but

none had been established. The audiovisual communication body is the only one whose organic law has not been adopted.

18. HRW⁵³, JS1⁵⁴ and TCC⁵⁵ recommended to enact the legislation for the safeguarding and permanent establishment of constitutionally mandated independent institutions. HRW⁵⁶ and TCC⁵⁷ recommended to reinstate the constitutionally mandated Anti-corruption Commission which was suspended by the President of Tunisia in August 2021. JS14⁵⁸ recommended stepping up the establishment of the body for sustainable development.

19. JS14⁵⁹ and HRW⁶⁰ recommended the establishment of the human rights body.

20. The Instance Nationale pour la Prévention de la Torture (INPT)⁶¹ recommended that half of its membership should be renewed regularly and its administrative and financial independence should be strengthened.⁶² JS21⁶³ considered that INPT played its preventive role by means of its numerous visits to places of deprivation of liberty and its excellent role as an observer during demonstrations since 2021. They considered that INPT was in danger since the declaration of the State of Emergency in July 2021 and recommended that it should be guaranteed free access to all places of deprivation of liberty. A similar recommendation was made by the authors of JS1,⁶⁴ who called for the appropriation of the necessary material means. JS9⁶⁵ recommended strengthening the independence and sustainability of INPT.

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

Equality and non-discrimination

21. Welcoming the adoption of Act No. 2018-50 on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in a context of increasing racist crimes, CSDHLF⁶⁶ recommended speeding the establishment of the National Commission against Discrimination and working to ensure that the judiciary can fully perform its role in applying that law. JS1⁶⁷ and 19⁶⁸ also put forward similar recommendations and called for awareness campaigns and programmes to combat racial discrimination to be developed, in collaboration with civil society. JS19⁶⁹ stated that the country's black population has long been subjected to racial discrimination, which, although now criminalised by law, is still a widespread phenomenon.

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

22. CSDHLF⁷⁰ and JS1,⁷¹ JS9⁷² and JS13⁷³ noted that under Tunisian legislation, capital punishment was widely applicable, with 143 acts subject to the death penalty. CSDHLF,⁷⁴ JS1,⁷⁵ JS9,⁷⁶ JS13,⁷⁷ JS18⁷⁸ and TCC⁷⁹ recommended amending the laws in force so as to abolish the death penalty in all cases and for all crimes, without exception.

23. JS13⁸⁰ observed that the conditions of detention and treatment of prisoners, especially those on death row, were alarming and had worsened since the COVID-19 pandemic.

24. INPT⁸¹ recalled that Tunisia had established the first national preventive mechanism in the region and had adopted Act No. 2016-5 amending and supplementing certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which reduced pretrial detention of suspects and provided them with the right to an attorney during questioning and the right to have a medical examination. INPT⁸² nonetheless considered that there were still challenges to be faced, as noted by the Committee against Torture, such as the definition of torture in Tunisian law, respect for basic legal safeguards and the use of torture and ill-treatment by security forces, in particular during arrests and pretrial detention, and above all against persons suspected of terrorism. INPT⁸³ noted an increase in arbitrary restrictions of liberties by the Ministry of the Interior since the exceptional measures had been announced on 25 July 2021. INPT⁸⁴ recommended that article 101 bis of the Criminal Code, which defines torture, should be amended to ensure that it is in line with the Convention against Torture; that the fundamental guarantees provided by law to persons under arrest and/or in pretrial detention should be strictly applied; that the standards and requirements relating to conditions of detention and the rights of persons in detention should be respected; that law enforcement

officers should be trained in “dynamic security and respect for the rights of detainees”; that complaints of acts of torture or ill-treatment should immediately be the subject of impartial and effective investigation by independent judges; that the presumed perpetrators of such acts should be duly tried and, if found guilty, subjected to penalties commensurate with the seriousness of their actions; that victims should receive appropriate reparation; that any statements obtained through torture should be inadmissible as evidence against the accused; and that places of detention and questioning should be equipped with cameras. Similar concerns and recommendations were expressed by JS1,⁸⁵ JS9,⁸⁶ JS18,⁸⁷ JS21,⁸⁸ Alkarama⁸⁹ and HRW.⁹⁰

Human rights and counter-terrorism

25. JS1,⁹¹ JS6,⁹² JS21⁹³ and Alkarama⁹⁴ expressed their concern about counter-terrorism legislation and its application. They recommended the amendment of (a) Act No. 2015-26 of 7 August 2015, to strictly define acts of terrorism and reduce the length of pretrial detention, in accordance with international standards, and (b) Act No. 2016-5 of 16 February 2016, on pretrial detention, to make the presence of counsel obligatory from the outset of pretrial detention.

26. HRW⁹⁵ recommended Tunisia to take all feasible steps to bring Tunisians suspected of terrorism abroad home or assist their repatriation for rehabilitation and reintegration, and, if warranted, monitor or prosecute in line with international legal standards; ensure that all repatriated individuals are treated humanely, receive necessary medical treatment, and are granted their full due process rights while in detention; ensure the swift and safe return of all child nationals detained abroad because of their alleged affiliations with ISIS members, and treat children who lived under ISIS control and women trafficked by ISIS foremost as victims.

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

27. JS1,⁹⁶ JS6,⁹⁷ JS20,⁹⁸ Alkarama⁹⁹, ICJ¹⁰⁰ and the International Bar Association Human Rights Institute (IBA HRI)¹⁰¹ expressed concern about attacks on the independence of the judiciary in the wake of the President’s decision of 12 February 2022 to dissolve the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature (CSM) and to replace it with a temporary council whose membership was decided by him and issued by a decree-law. This decree also empowered the President to interfere in the career development of judges. They¹⁰² also mentioned the increased prosecution of civilians in military courts for criticizing the President and the measures taken on 25 July 2021. They¹⁰³ recommended restoring CSM to guarantee the independence of the judiciary; ensuring that the executive branch did not interfere in any way in its work; and ensuring that the military courts are competent only for military offences committed by members of the military.

28. JS1¹⁰⁴ noted persistent problems in the functioning of the justice system, such as a lack of solid training of judges in human rights, and a very conservative reading of legal texts, which led to rulings that restricted liberties, all of which produced overcrowding at places of detention (150%), with a third of inmates arrested and/or convicted for consuming drugs. They¹⁰⁵ recommended that Tunisia should implement the recommendations for reform of the justice system that were accepted at the previous round of the universal periodic review. JS21¹⁰⁶ recommended reforming the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to establish a legal framework conducive to the use of alternative sentencing and adjustment of sentences.

29. They¹⁰⁷ noted the persistence of impunity that blocks the punishment of the crime of torture and hinders the provision of reparation for it, owing to numerous obstacles (unfairness or failure to show due diligence on the part of judges, bottlenecks in the justice system, security forces’ refusal to cooperate in inquiries and the threats they sometimes make against victims and witnesses) and they recommended¹⁰⁸ establishing a specialized criminal police unit for torture and ill-treatment under the Ministry of Justice and ensuring that accused officers attend their trials.

30. JS20¹⁰⁹ and Alkarama¹¹⁰ considered that the transitional justice system set in motion with Organic Act No. 2013-53 and with the establishment of the Instance vérité et dignité (IVD) in charge of investigating human rights violations committed between 1955 and 2013

was subject to serious threats. IVD had completed its mandate in 2019 with the publication of its final report and the transfer of 200 cases to the transitional justice system's specialized criminal chambers (CCS). JS20¹¹¹ mentioned the following obstacles: the adoption by the President on 20 March 2022 of a decree-law aimed at providing perpetrators of corrupt practices with "criminal reconciliation", allowing them to avoid prosecution, including before the CSS courts, in exchange for investment in disadvantaged area; and the fact that the CSS courts are facing numerous difficulties (bottlenecks, turnover of judges and a recurrent failure of the accused to attend trials), which explains why no rulings have been handed down. JS20 noted that promises of reparation for victims have remained a dead letter and recommended¹¹² that the State publicly reaffirm its intention to carry out the transitional justice process in accordance with the modalities set out by Act No. 2013-53, and that it implement the recommendations made by IVD.

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

31. JS1,¹¹³ JS4,¹¹⁴ JS6,¹¹⁵ JS9,¹¹⁶ JS21,¹¹⁷ AccessNow¹¹⁸, Alkarama¹¹⁹ and MAAT¹²⁰ reported a disproportionate use of force during peaceful demonstrations, including against journalists who were deliberately targeted and beaten by law enforcement services, and the massive arbitrary arrest and detention of demonstrators, human rights defenders and minors. JS21¹²¹ recommended changing the legal structure governing the management of public assemblies, in particular Act No. 4/1969 of 24 January 1969 on public meetings, in order to ensure freedom of assembly, to better restrict the use of force and to ensure that all allegations of torture or violence committed by the security forces during or on the sidelines of demonstrations are subject to impartial, prompt, serious and independent investigation.

32. JS11,¹²² AccessNow,¹²³ Alkarama¹²⁴ and HRW¹²⁵ reported arrests, prosecutions, convictions, harassment and intimidation of political actors, journalists, lawyers, human rights defenders and bloggers for criticizing the authorities. The Haute Autorité Indépendante de la Communication Audiovisuelle (HAICA)¹²⁶ witnessed a growing phenomenon of incitement to violence and hatred towards journalists and media professionals to obstruct their work. JS5¹²⁷, JS12¹²⁸ and JS23¹²⁹ raised concerns on the illegal use of force, arrests of journalists, seizure of equipment, detention, prosecution and imprisonment of journalists, raids on media outlets as well as the dismissal in July 2021 of the Director of the Public National Television without approval of the HAICA. AccessNow¹³⁰ recommended to reform the legal framework on freedom of expression in accordance with the 2014 Constitution and Tunisia's international commitments to end the criminalization of online and offline speech, particularly the Penal Code, the Press Code, and the Telecommunications Code. HAICA¹³¹ recommended to have a law to protect journalists, by accelerating the replacement of Decree-Law No. 115 and 116 of 2011 with basic laws that establish freedom of expression, the press, and the independence of media institutions, in adherence to international standards. JS5¹³² and JS23¹³³ recommended to end intimidation, harassment and persecution of media houses, journalists, human rights defenders, bloggers and others exercising their right to free expression and hold to account those responsible. JS12¹³⁴ recommended to take legislative steps to ensure that Tunisia's media regulations, laws, and state practices are brought in line with international human rights standards and to protect the independence of HAICA and ensure the passing of the organic law on audio-visual regulation that guarantees a permanent legal framework for the audiovisual sector, by creating the Audio-visual Communication Commission in a manner that guarantees independence of its structure and operations.

33. FPU¹³⁵ recommended to keep the internet open and refrain from blocking any source of reliable information or communication means and to respect fundamental rights as laid down in the Access to Information Law.

34. JS4,¹³⁶ JS9,¹³⁷ JS11,¹³⁸ JS12,¹³⁹ JS15,¹⁴⁰ JS17¹⁴¹, AccessNow¹⁴², Alkarama¹⁴³, Free Press Unlimited (FPU)¹⁴⁴, ICJ¹⁴⁵ and TCC¹⁴⁶ expressed concern about a draft revision of decree-law 2011-88 that calls for a procedure involving prior notification, government control of associations and the dissolution of associations on the basis of provisions authorizing the authorities to exercise discretionary interpretation. They¹⁴⁷ recommended that any draft legislation relating to the establishment of associations should respect international provisions on freedom of association, including article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and involve an inclusive and participatory process.

35. JS4,¹⁴⁸ JS9,¹⁴⁹ JS11¹⁵⁰ and JS17¹⁵¹ reported illegal restrictions imposed by the authorities on the establishment of associations defending rights and freedoms, in particular those of sexual and religious minorities. JS17¹⁵² recommended encouraging the authorities to properly apply laws and regulations applicable to associations and to consider them as partners in building a democracy.

Right to privacy

36. JS1¹⁵³, J23¹⁵⁴ and AccessNow¹⁵⁵ recommended to review and amend Act N° 2004-63 on data protection or to enact a new law to ensure that it is in line with Tunisia's international human rights commitments and obligations, including holding public institutions accountable in cases of data breaches and ensuring the protection of Tunisian citizens' private and unique personal data.

Right to marriage and family life

37. CSDHLF¹⁵⁶, JS3,¹⁵⁷ JS7,¹⁵⁸ JS8¹⁵⁹ and HRW¹⁶⁰ recommended revising the Personal Status Code, which establishes that the husband is the head of the family, considers doweries to be a condition for the validity of a marriage, does not recognize the same rights to men and women in exercising parental responsibilities, imposes abstinence on the wife in the event of divorce or widowhood, neglects single-parent families by stigmatizing single mothers and children born out of wedlock and entrenches inequality in inheritance.

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

38. JS3¹⁶¹ recommended to increase the coordinated responses among NGOs, police courts, and health care providers to trafficking in order to more effectively identify and treat victims of trafficking as well as to ensure that cases of trafficking are properly investigated and prosecuted.

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

39. JS22¹⁶² recommended to prioritize the creation of jobs for women, youth and persons with disabilities, in particular, in disadvantaged regions and to refrain from freezing recruitment across the board and from laying off people employed in the public sector as contained in the Policy Brief n°4 published by the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt in collaboration with the Tunisian Observatory of Economy.

Right to social security

40. JS22¹⁶³ recommended to establish a social insurance system against unemployment, ensure the financial sustainability of the pension and social security funds and close gaps in the social security net of Tunisia with a view to providing universal coverage against risks in line with the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202), as contained in the Policy Brief n°4.

Right to an adequate standard of living

41. JS22¹⁶⁴ recommended to ensure that adequate measures are taken to mitigate the impact from reducing food or energy subsidies on low-income households, so that the number of individuals living below the national poverty line will actually be reduced by such reforms and adverse effects on the rights to food and adequate housing can be excluded, as contained in the Policy Brief n°4.

42. JS25¹⁶⁵ recommended reducing the gaps between urban and rural areas so as to ensure universal access to affordable, quality drinking water, and taking into consideration the situation of women and girls in rural areas in all water access strategies in rural areas.

Right to health

43. JS7,¹⁶⁶ JS8,¹⁶⁷ JS9¹⁶⁸ and JS22¹⁶⁹ underscored the social and regional inequalities in access to health that have worsened since the COVID-19 pandemic. They recommended extending health insurance coverage to the 2 million people who were not covered,

addressing the shortage of specialized doctors in regional hospitals, increasing the proportion of the national budget allocated to the Ministry of Health as support for public health facilities, providing free, quality sexual and reproductive health services for all, ensuring the availability and accessibility of high quality contraceptives and abortions in the public sector and ensuring that women have access to documented information on their sexuality and their health.¹⁷⁰

44. The Association Tunisienne de Prévention Positive (ATP+),¹⁷¹ JS8¹⁷² and JS9¹⁷³ reported that persons living with HIV are subject to multiple forms of discrimination owing to limited access to HIV care services, stigmatization (including on the part of paramedical and medical personnel) and the non-respect of medical secrecy in hospitals. They recommended eliminating all forms of discrimination against them, in law and in practice, ensuring genuine and free services to provide all HIV-related care, establishing quality local services, training medical and paramedical personnel to observe medical secrecy and respect human rights and introducing into the 1992 law on communicable diseases a rights-based approach, or even adopting a new law.

Right to education

45. The Stichting Broken Chalk (BCN)¹⁷⁴ recommended to take urgent measures to provide free and compulsory primary education to all children and improve access to and retention in secondary education, paying particular attention to children living in poverty, in rural areas, and with disabilities; to strengthen the quality of education, including by reforming school curricula, ensuring the availability of qualified teachers, adequate infrastructure and educational technologies; and to strengthen efforts to address the high rates of repetition and school dropout, in particular in secondary education¹⁷⁵.

Cultural rights

46. JS10¹⁷⁶ recommended increasing the share of the budget allocated to the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, establishing vocational and academic training courses for cultural professions, adopting the bill for Organic Act No. 104 of 2017 on the recognition of the status of artist and cultural professions, ensuring respect for Act No. 94-36 of 24 February 1994 on literary and artistic property, strengthening cultural decentralization and developing youth and culture houses throughout the country.

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

47. JS22¹⁷⁷ noted that Tunisia was facing structural economic and social challenges such as intensification of regional disparities, higher rate of poverty and growing pressure of public finance. JS22¹⁷⁸ recommended to ensure that public debt does not create economic, social or political vulnerabilities, but contributes to inclusive social growth and development as contained in the Policy Brief n°4.

48. JS14¹⁷⁹ expressed concern about the high level of pollution in Tunisia and the effects of climate change. They made recommendations for the realization of Tunisians' constitutional rights to a healthy and balanced environment (such as the strengthening of the legal and institutional system for environmental protection, in particular in respect of biodiversity and climate change) and to equality for all in this field, through the adoption of a gender-based approach, by speeding up the adoption of a new water code and by ensuring access to environmental information and education, for example in the education system.

49. JS22¹⁸⁰ recommended to guide industrial companies to adopt clean and modern techniques to reduce the depletion of water resources, energy consumption and pollution. JS25¹⁸¹ recommended fighting pollution by implementing the polluter-pays principle.

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

50. Despite the progress made in the legal system (such as the adoption of Organic Act 2017-58 combating violence against women, which removed the impunity of perpetrators of sexual violence through marriage with the victim, as recommended during the previous

universal periodic review), CSDH¹⁸² and JS7¹⁸³ condemned the fact that discrimination and violations persist and have worsened since the COVID-19 pandemic, and they recommended recognition of complete and effective equality between men and women; the definition of a public policy to prevent violence “in times of crisis”; the establishment of an electoral system guaranteeing vertical and horizontal parity in elections; a strengthening of women’s participation in high-level decision-making posts; and the guarantee of women’s access to the labour market in a conducive economic environment.¹⁸⁴

Children

51. While welcoming Tunisia ratifications of treaties protecting children rights, JS2¹⁸⁵ recommended to harmonize the legislative framework accordingly, to effectively enforce the prohibition of corporal punishment in all circumstances; to take concrete and effective measures to combat impunity for perpetrators of violence against children; and to expedite the reform of the Child Protection Code and to establish an independent monitoring and follow-up mechanism.

Persons with disabilities

52. CSDLH¹⁸⁶, JS1,¹⁸⁷ JS19¹⁸⁸ and JS25¹⁸⁹ recommended amending the existing legislation or even adopting a new law on persons living with disabilities, by integrating a definition of disability that is global and based on human rights; developing a database and statistics to better target policies and programmes to be set up to promote the rights of persons with disabilities; and implementing a national plan based on specific objectives, to ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities in the social and public sphere and their access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

Indigenous peoples and minorities

53. JS1,¹⁹⁰ JS4,¹⁹¹ JS9,¹⁹² JS16,¹⁹³ JS19,¹⁹⁴ JS24,¹⁹⁵ ADF International¹⁹⁶ and the European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ)¹⁹⁷ recommended fully recognizing the right to freedom of religion or conviction, including the right to convert; fighting hate speech and discourse against apostasy; protecting religious minorities against any forms of violence and prosecuting the perpetrators of such acts; granting the Baha’i community the right to form an association and to have its own cemeteries; and fostering interreligious dialogue.

54. JS1¹⁹⁸, JS10¹⁹⁹ and JS19²⁰⁰ recommended to ensure the right of Amazigh children to intercultural and bilingual education, that respects their culture and traditions, including by integrating Amazigh as a second language in schools and to develop initiatives, in cooperation with Amazigh cultural associations, to value and raise awareness about Amazigh cultural practices.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

55. JS1,²⁰¹ JS4,²⁰² JS8,²⁰³ JS9,²⁰⁴ JS15,²⁰⁵ JS19,²⁰⁶ JS25,²⁰⁷ HRW²⁰⁸, l’Association Shams²⁰⁹ and CSDLH²¹⁰ recommended immediately halting the use of the anal test as a means of proving homosexuality; repealing article 230 of the Criminal Code criminalizing homosexuality, along with all the articles invoked to arrest and bring to trial LGBTQI+ persons, in particular articles 226 to 232 of the Criminal Code; stopping the practice of bringing persons to justice on the basis of their gender identity (profiling); punishing any violence based on sexual orientation or gender expression or identity; legally recognizing the possibility of sex and gender identity changes and establishing the mechanisms required for their realization; halting the placement of transgender women in men’s prisons; and ending and punishing any hate speech or incitation to violence against LGBTQI+ persons.

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

56. JS19²¹¹ recommended to expedite the adoption of the asylum law and integrate civil society in the revision of the draft law; to adopt a more inclusive national migration strategy for migrant populations in Tunisia, in consultation with concerned communities and NGOs working with them; to ensure that arrest and deportation procedures are not arbitrary and discriminatory and are carried out in compliance with human rights law and respect the

dignity and integrity of migrants, particularly the most vulnerable; to protect asylum seekers, refugees and victims of trafficking, victims of violence and discrimination in line with its human rights obligations, and in no case expose them to risks of prosecution and refoulement; and to ensure that all persons entering Tunisia have the right to apply for asylum and that they are informed of their rights and obligations²¹²

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:

AccessNow	Access Now, New York (United States of America);
ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
Alkarama	Alkarama Foundation, Geneva (Switzerland);
Association HANEN	HANEN Association for the promotion of Breastfeeding, Tunis (Tunisia);
Association Shams	جمعية شمس, Tunis (Tunisia);
ATP+	Association Tunisienne de Prévention Positive, Tunis (Tunisie);
BCN	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
FPU	Free Press Unlimited, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
HAICA	Haute Autorité Indépendante de la Communication Audiovisuelle, Tunis (Tunisie);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
IBA HRI	International Bar Associations Human Rights Institute, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists, Geneva (Switzerland);
INPT	Instance Nationale pour la Prévention de la Torture, Tunis (Tunisie);
MAAT	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Cairo (Egypt);
TCC	The Carter Center, Atlanta (United States of America).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Association Tunisienne de Défense des Libertés Individuelles (ADLI) (Tunisie); Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF); Association L'Art Rue; Association Damj;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Association ADO+ (Tunisie); Solidarité Laïque; Association AMAL pour la Mère et l'Enfant; the Earth Children Network; "Our Students" Association/Tlamthetna; Mawjoudin Association; the Tunisian Education League (LTE); the Tunisian Scouts Sfax Section; The Tunisian Organization for the Defense of the Rights of People with Disabilities; Association Tunisienne de Défense des Libertés Individuelles (ADLI); Association L'Art Rue; Association Tunisienne de Soutien aux Prisonniers Politiques; Association Beity; Association Tunisie Culture et Solidarité; Association pour la promotion du Droit à la Différence (ADD); Association innocence; Lam Echaml; Association Jeunes Actifs; Association de Développement et d'Encadrement des Jeunes et de l'Enfance; Younga Solidaire Mahares; Tunisian Forum for Youth Empowerment;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Advocates for Human Rights (AHR) (United States of America); Mobilising for Rights Associates (MRA);

- JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Association pour la promotion du Droit à la Différence (ADD) (Tunisia); Article 19; Access Now; Association Damj; Ligue Tunisienne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH); Youth in the Service of Women in Kasserine; Unity in Diversity (UDD); Voix d'Eve; Al-Karama Association for the Arab Family (AKFA); The Civil Pole for Development and Human Rights networks (CPDHR); Association of Rural Women; Observatoire Chahed; Association Humetna;
- JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Article 19; Syndicat National des Journalistes Tunisiens (SNJT)(Tunisie); Access Now; Association Tunisienne de Défense des Libertés Individuelles (ADLI); the Yakadha Association for Democracy and Civic State; the Tunisian Federation of Newspaper Directors; the Tunisian Union for Association Media; Washam Association; Takalam for Freedom of Expression and Creativity;
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF) (Tunisie); Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture (OMCT); Al Bawsla ; Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH); Forum Tunisien pour les Droits Economiques et Sociaux; Syndicat National des Journalistes Tunisiens (SNJT); Jamaity; Mobdiun; Psychologues du Monde-Tunisie;
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Association Tunisienne des Femmes Démocrates (ATFD) (Tunisie); Association des Femmes Tunisiennes pour la Recherche sur le Développement (AFTURD); Association Beity; Association AMAL pour la Mère et l'Enfant; Association Femme et Citoyenneté Kef; Aswat Nissa; Coexistence with Alternative Language and Actions Movement (CALAM); Groupe Tawhida pour la santé des femmes; Association Jousour; Ligue des Electriciennes Tunisiennes (LET);
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Association Tunisienne de la Santé de la Reproduction (ATSR) (Tunisie); Association Tunisienne de Lutte contre les Maladies Sexuellement Transmissibles et le Sida – Section de Tunis (ATL/MST Sida); Y-PEER; WeYouth;
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Collectif Civil des Libertés Individuelles (CCLI) (Tunisie): 1. Association Tunisienne de Défense des Libertés Individuelles (ADLI), 2. Association pour la promotion du Droit à la Différence (ADD), 3. Association des Femmes Tunisiennes pour la Recherche sur le Développement (AFTURD), 4. Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF), 5. Association L'Art Rue, 6. Association Tunisienne des Femmes Démocrates (ATFD), 7. Association Tunisienne de Lutte contre les Maladies Sexuellement Transmissibles et le Sida (ATL/MST-Sida), 8. Association Tunisienne de Prévention Positive (ATP+), 9. Association Tahadi, 10. Association Tunisienne pour la Santé de la Reproduction (ATSR), 11. Association Beity, 12. Association Ness, 13. Association Shams, 14. Association Calam, 15. Association Damj pour la justice et l'égalité, 16. Association Destourouna, 17. Euromed Droits, 18. Fédération internationale des droits humains, 19. Fédération des Tunisien.ne.s pour une citoyenneté des deux rives, 20. Forum Tunisien des droits économiques et sociaux, 21. Groupe Tawhida Ben Cheikh pour le droit à la Santé, 22. Legal Agenda (Tunis), 23. Ligue Tunisienne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), 24. Initiative Mawjoudin pour l'égalité, 25. Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture (OMCT), 26. Psychologues du Monde – Tunisie. – Liste des co-signataires : 1. Kawakibi Democracy Transition Center, 2. Aswat Nissa, 3. Intersection pour les droits et les libertés, 4. Tunisian Forum for Youth Empowerment 5. Association by la7wem;
- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Collectif Droits Culturels et Artistiques (Tunisie): 1. Arab Institute for Human Rights, 2. Avocats Sans Frontière (ASF), 3. Mobdiun. 4. Association Al-Karama, 5. Le réseau tunisien pour la justice transitionnelle, 6. Association de

- Défense des Libertés Individuelles (ADLI), 7. Utaim Medenine, 8. Association Tunisienne de Soutien des Minorités, 9. Association Ibsar, 10. Association L'Art Rue;
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (South Africa); Arab NGO Network for Development;
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) (United States of America); Syndicat National des Journalistes Tunisiens (SNJT); The Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy (TIMEP);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** Ensemble contre la peine de mort (ECPM) (France); Coalition tunisienne contre la peine de mort (CTCPM); Coalition mondiale contre la peine de mort (WCADP);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** La Fondation Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Tunisie (FES Tunisie) ; Association Écotourisme Environnement (ETE+) de Nabeul; Association Tunisienne de Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement de Korba (ATPNE Korba); Association de Protection des Animaux (PAT); Association Tunisienne ADO+; Association Tunisienne pour la Défense des Libertés Individuelles (ADLI); Association des Jeunes Ingénieurs El Space Innovation Hub;
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** La Fondation Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Tunisie (FES-Tunisie); EuroMed Droits; Initiative Mawjoudin for Equality; Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH); Association Tunisienne de défense des libertés individuelles (ADLI); Groupe Tawhida Ben Cheikh; Association des Femmes Tunisiennes pour la Recherche sur le Développement (AFTURD); Association Beity; Association Aswat Nissa; Jamaity; Association Tunisienne pour la Justice et l'Egalité (DAMI); Organisation Contre la Torture en Tunisie (OCTT); Ligue des Électrices Tunisiennes (LET); Association Joussour de Citoyenneté; ATP+; By Lhwem; Association L'Art Rue; Attalaki; Association El Karama; Association Ensemble Pour La Citoyenneté Et Le Changement; Association Calam; Association Femme rurale jendouba (AFR); Association femmes pour la citoyenneté et le développement (AFPCD); Ifriqiya; Organisation Amid Vision; Danseurs Citoyens Sud; Association innocence pour la protection de l'enfance menacée; Association J'agis – Forum de la jeunesse pour les Libertés; Association Tunisienne d'Action Culturelle (ATAC); 7ème dimension de culture; Association prospective et développement; Intersection Association for Rights and Freedoms; Volunteers Association; No Peace Without Justice; Free Sight Association; Association Voix d'Eve; Association pour la promotion du Droit à la Différence (ADD); Comité de Vigilance pour la Démocratie en Tunisie – Belgique; Access Now; Solidarité Laïque Méditerranée; She Decides; Le Comité pour le Respect des Libertés et des Droits de l'Homme en Tunisie (CRLDHT); Association Terre d'Asile; International Institute for Nonviolent Action (NOVACT);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** JUBILEE CAMPAIGN (United States of America); Set My People Free;
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Kawakibi Center for Democratic Transitions (Tunisia); Legal Agenda; Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF); Association Tunisienne de Défense des Libertés Individuelles (ADLI); Forum Tunisien pour les Droits Economiques et Sociaux (FTDES); Al-Bawsala; Aswat Nissa; Jamaity; EuroMed Rights; Arab Reform Initiative (ARI);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Tunisian Organisation Against Torture, (Tunisia); Tunisian Coalition Against the Death Penalty (CTCPM); Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights (LTDH); Lawyers Without Borders; Washm Association; South Citizen Dancers; Volunteers Association; Tunisian Association of Amazigh Culture; Beity Association; Damj Association; Tunisian

- Association for Justice and Equality; Free Sight Association; Tunisian Association for the Defence of Child Rights; Intersection Association; Anti-marginalization Association; Dissonances Association; Association Vigil for Democracy and the Civil State Yakdha; Association Forum of Citizen and Progressive Thought Etajdid; EuroMed Rights; World Organization Against Torture (OMCT);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Minority Rights Group International (MRG) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Association pour la promotion du Droit à la Différence (ADD), Terre d'Asile Tunisie; Unité dans la Diversité (UDD);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Tunisian Coalition for Transitional Justice: Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH); Organisation Contre la Torture en Tunisie (OCTT); Organisation du Martyr de la Liberté Nabil Barketi, Dhekra wa Wafa; Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture (OMCT); Commission Internationale de Juristes; No Peace Without Justice; International Alert; Association Insaf des Anciens Militaires; Association Tunisienne de Défense des Libertés Individuelles (ADLI); Observatoire Tunisien des Lieux de Détention; Association Justice et Réhabilitation; Association Internationale de Soutien aux Prisonniers Politiques; Réseau Tunisien pour le Justice Transitionnelle; Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF); Association El Karama, la voix des victimes;
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture (OMCT) (Switzerland); Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH); Organisation Contre la Torture en Tunisie (OCTT);
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Coalition OTE-IA-NOMAD (Tunisia); Tunisian Observatory of Economy; Alert International Tunisia; Nomad 08;
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** Small Media Foundation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); The Collaboration on International ICT Policy in East and Southern Africa (CIPESA); Belady: an Island for Humanity;
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** Coalition pour la liberté de conscience et droits des minorités (Tunisie); Association Tunisienne de Soutien des Minorités (ATSM); Unité Dans la Diversité (UDD);
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** Unies+ dans la différence (Tunisie); Académie Sportive et Educative Des Sourds De Tunis; Association des Jeunes de Sidi Hassine; Association pour la promotion du Droit à la Différence (ADD); Association Créateur pour le cinéma et l'éducation; Innovators for Peace; Mada pour la Citoyenneté et le Développement; Tunisian Forum for Youth Empowerment; Arab Institute for Human Rights.

National human rights institution:

CSDHFLF Comité Supérieur des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales, Tunis (Tunisie)

² [A/HRC/36/5](#), [A/HRC/36/5/Add.1](#), and [A/HRC/36/2](#).

³ JS1, p. 8.

⁴ JS16, para. 5.

⁵ JS19, para. 46.

⁶ MAAT, p. 2.

⁷ CSDHFLF, para. 22 et annexe.

⁸ JS10, XII. Recommandation 6.

⁹ MAAT, p. 2.

¹⁰ JS13, p. 8.

¹¹ JS16, para. 5.

¹² JS18, p. 4.

¹³ CSDHFLF, para. 35 et annexe.

¹⁴ JS 16, para. 5.

¹⁵ MAAT, p. 2.

- ¹⁶ JS7, p. 7.
¹⁷ JS9, p. 7.
¹⁸ CSDHLF, para. 5 et annexe.
¹⁹ JS10, XII. Recommandation 15.
²⁰ JS1, p. 10.
²¹ JS14, para. 4.
²² JS7, p. 10.
²³ JS7, p. 10.
²⁴ JS9, p. 9.
²⁵ MAAT, p. 2.
²⁶ CSDHLF, para. 5 et annexe.
²⁷ ICAN, p. 1.
²⁸ JS11, p. 15.
²⁹ AccessNow, p. 9.
³⁰ Alkarama, 2 (a), p. 3.
³¹ JS4, paras. 1.2–1.5.
³² JS5, paras. 5–16.
³³ JS6, paras. 2–9.
³⁴ JS7, para. 1.
³⁵ JS9, para. 20.
³⁶ JS11, para. 1.5.
³⁷ JS15, para. I (b).
³⁸ JS17, paras. 3–4.
³⁹ JS25, paras. 3–4.
⁴⁰ AccessNow, para. 1.1.
⁴¹ Alkarama, para. 1.1.
⁴² TCC, paras. 6–9.
⁴³ HRW, pp. 4–5.
⁴⁴ ICJ, paras. 2–9.
⁴⁵ CSDHLF, paras. 31–32.
⁴⁶ CSDHLF, para. 12.
⁴⁷ HRW, p. 3.
⁴⁸ JS1, p. 8.
⁴⁹ TCC, para. 10.
⁵⁰ CSDHLF, paras. 23 et 25.
⁵¹ ICJ, para. 10.
⁵² CSDHLF, para. 9.
⁵³ HRW, p. 3.
⁵⁴ JS1, p. 8.
⁵⁵ TCC, para. 10.
⁵⁶ HRW, p. 3.
⁵⁷ TCC, para. 10.
⁵⁸ JS14, para. 112.
⁵⁹ JS14, para. 113.
⁶⁰ HRW, p. 3.
⁶¹ INPT, paras. 8.6–8.7.
⁶² See also JS15, para. V. d.
⁶³ JS21, paras. 56–59.
⁶⁴ JS1, p. 8, para. 20.
⁶⁵ JS9, p. 10, para. 66.
⁶⁶ CSDHLF, para. 14 et annexe.
⁶⁷ JS1, p. 10, para. 59.
⁶⁸ JS19, para. 17.
⁶⁹ JS19, para. 13.
⁷⁰ CSDHLF, para. 34.
⁷¹ JS1, para. 11.
⁷² JS9, para. 16.
⁷³ JS13, paras. 7–20.
⁷⁴ CSDHLF, para. 35 et annexe.
⁷⁵ JS1, point 15, p. 8.
⁷⁶ JS9, para. 54.
⁷⁷ JS13, p. 8.
⁷⁸ JS18, p. 4.

- 79 TCC, para. 10, p. 4.
80 JS13, p. 2.
81 INPT, paras. 2–3.
82 INPT, paras. 2–3.
83 INPT, para. 3.
84 INPT, para. 8.
85 JS1, para. 10 et points 17 et 19, p. 8.
86 JS9, para. 18 et points 60 à 65, p. 9.
87 JS18, pp. 5–6.
88 JS21, pp. 2–5.
89 Alkarama, para. 3, pp. 3–4.
90 HRW, p. 12 “Security Authorities’ Excessive and Lethal Use of Force, Torture”.
91 JS1, para. 16 et point 37, p. 9.
92 JS6, paras. 10–15.
93 JS21, paras. 35–7.
94 Alkarama, partie 6, p. 7.
95 HRW, pp. 12–13 “Due Process and Counterterrorism”.
96 JS1, para. 15.
97 JS6, paras. 9–11.
98 JS20, para. 44.
99 Alkarama, para. 4.1, p. 4.
100 ICJ, paras 11–19.
101 IBA HRI, paras. 6–10.
102 JS1, para.16; JS6, paras. 40–41; JS20, para. 45; Alkarama, para. 4.2, p. 5; ICJ, paras. 11–25; IBA HRI, para. 11.
103 JS1, Recommendations 38, 39 et 44, p. 8–9; JS6 Recommendations 7, 12 et 28; JS19, paras. 28–30; Alkarama, paras. 4 a) et b), p. 5; ICJ, paras. 20 and 26; IBA HRI, H. Recommendations to the government of Tunisia.
104 JS1, paras. 17–19.
105 JS1, para. 17 et recommandation 42.
106 JS21, Recommendation 16, p. 9.
107 JS21, para. 45.
108 JS21, Recommendations page 11.
109 JS20, paras. 1–35.
110 Alkarama, para. 4.3, p. 5.
111 JS20, para. 5 et paras. 8–15.
112 JS20, Recommendations 1 à 30.
113 JS1, para. 29.
114 JS4, paras. 2.6–2.8.
115 JS6, paras. 33–34.
116 JS9, para. 19, p. 6.
117 JS21, paras. 30–31.
118 AccessNow, paras. 7–8.
119 Alkarama, paras. 5.4, 6 et 7.
120 MAAT Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, 2. “The right to freedom of opinion and expression and peaceful assembly”.
121 JS21, Recommendation 12, p. 6.
122 JS11, part 3.
123 AccessNow, paras. 7–9.
124 Alkarama, para. 5.4, p. 6.
125 HRW, Freedom of Expression, p. 6.
126 HAICA, Submission to the UPR of Tunisia in Arabic.
127 JS5, paras. 48–49.
128 JS12, paras. 10–24, paras. 14–54.
129 JS23, paras. 10–24.
130 AccessNow, para. 21 (c).
131 HAICA, Submission to the UPR of Tunisia in Arabic.
132 JS5, Recommendations, p. 9.
133 JS23, Recommendations on the last page.
134 JS12, paras. 1 and 11.
135 FPU, p. 1.
136 JS4, para. 2.13, p. 9.
137 JS9, para. 19, p. 6.

- 138 JS11, paras. 2.1–2.8.
- 139 JS12, para. 13.
- 140 JS15, I (d), p. 2.
- 141 JS17, paras. 6–14.
- 142 AccessNow, paras. 13–14.
- 143 Alkarama, para.5.3, p. 6.
- 144 FPU, p. 3.
- 145 ICJ, paras. 27–30.
- 146 TCC, para. 19 (e), p. 3.
- 147 JS4, Recommendation p. 10; JS9, Recommendation 75, p.10; JS11, Recommendation 6, p.11; JS15, Recommendation p.5; JS17, para. 37.8; AccessNow, para. 21 (i); Alkarama, Recommendation 5 (c), page 7; HRW, para.10, p. 4; ICJ, para. 31.
- 148 JS4, paras. 2.10–2.12.
- 149 JS9, para. 19, p. 6.
- 150 JS11, paras. 2.8–2.9.
- 151 JS17, paras. 16–21.
- 152 JS17, Recommendation 8, p. 8.
- 153 JS1, Recommendation page 7.
- 154 JS23, Recommendation 3, last page.
- 155 AccessNow, Recommendation 21 (b).
- 156 CSDHFLF, para. 7 et annexe.
- 157 JS3, para. 33.
- 158 JS7, Recommendation 11, p. 5.
- 159 JS8, Recommendation paras. 15–16.
- 160 HRW, “Women and Girls’ Rights”, p. 9.
- 161 JS3, para. 38.
- 162 JS22, paras. 70–71.
- 163 JS22, paras. 75–76.
- 164 JS22, para. 73.
- 165 JS25, Recommendations 5 et 6, p. 9 et 10.
- 166 JS7, para. 32, p. 12.
- 167 JS8, paras. 17–21 et paras. 25–27.
- 168 JS9, para. 12, Recommendations 23–31.
- 169 JS22, paras. 1–7, Recommendations 3 and 6.
- 170 Voir également Association HANEN, II-Conclusion.
- 171 ATP+, p. 1 à 4, Recommendations p. 5 et 6.
- 172 JS8, paras. 30–33.
- 173 JS9, para. 12, Recommendations 32 à 36.
- 174 BCN, para. 22, 24 and 27.
- 175 See also JS2, paras. 39–40, Recommendation 50 (f).
- 176 JS10, Recommendations 1, 8, 13, 19, 22, 23 et 38.
- 177 JS22, paras. 13 and 15.
- 178 JS22, para. 60.
- 179 JS14, paras. 5–6 et recommandations 1 à 43.
- 180 JS22, paras. 44 and 48.
- 181 JS25, Recommendation 12, p. 10.
- 182 CSDHFLF, para. 19 et annexe.
- 183 JS7, paras. 2 et 13 et Recommendations paras.6, 11, 18 et 27.
- 184 See also JS1, paras. 46–47; JS3, Recommendations, paras. 31–37; JS9, Recommendations “Une égalité complète et effective entre femmes et hommes”, p. 7; JS15, II- Women’s rights recommendations; JS16, paras. 26–29; MAAT, Women’s rights, p. 4 and 5; HRW, “Women and Girls’ Rights”, p. 8 and 9.
- 185 JS2, paras. 6 (a) and 22 (a), (b), (c) and f). See also HRW, “Children’s Rights”, p. 10 and MAAT, “Children’s rights”, p. 5.
- 186 CSDHFLF, paras. 15–17 et annexe.
- 187 JS1, Recommendations 56 à 58.
- 188 JS19, para. 51.
- 189 JS25, Recommendations 25, 27 et 28.
- 190 JS1, paras. 28–60.
- 191 JS4, para. 3.5 and Recommendations p. 11.
- 192 JS9, Recommendations 20 et 22.
- 193 JS16, para.11 and recommendations 15 and 16.
- 194 JS19, para. 32.

- ¹⁹⁵ JS24, Recommendation 28.
¹⁹⁶ ADF International, Recommendations 25 a, b, c and e.
¹⁹⁷ ECLJ, para. 17.
¹⁹⁸ JS1 Recommendation 61.
¹⁹⁹ JS10, Recommendation 34.
²⁰⁰ JS19, para. 35.
²⁰¹ JS1, para. 51.
²⁰² JS4, Recommendations, page 13.
²⁰³ JS8, Recommendations paras. 13, 38, 45, 51 et 55.
²⁰⁴ JS9, Recommendations 8 à 12 et 14.
²⁰⁵ JS15, “VIII Rights of Lesbian, gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer people”, p. 12 and 13.
²⁰⁶ JS19, para. 26.
²⁰⁷ JS25, Recommendations 13 à 16 et 19.
²⁰⁸ HRW, “LGBTI Rights”, p. 10 and 11.
²⁰⁹ Association Shams, recommendations 2 à 4, p. 5.
²¹⁰ CSDHFL, para. 36 et annexe.
²¹¹ JS19, para. 46.
²¹² Voir également JS1, paras. 52–54 ; JS9, Recommendations 37 à 46, p. 8 et 9; JS15, “VI. Refugees, migrants, victims of trafficking, and asylum seekers’s rights”; CSDHFL, Recommendations 28 à 30.
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