



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

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Agenda item 6

Universal Periodic Review

### Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

#### Côte d'Ivoire

Addendum

**Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments  
and replies presented by the State under review**

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

## Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

### Recommendations

### Replies

#### Ratification of protocols and various international conventions

Paragraph 101 (1 to 20) Belgium; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Brazil; Slovakia; Mauritius; Czech Republic; Austria; Argentina; Congo; Uganda; Chile; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Senegal; Azerbaijan; the Netherlands

**Côte d'Ivoire is postponing the consideration of all these recommendations** because the crisis currently afflicting the country prevents it from assuming any new international commitments. However, as indicated in paragraph 141 of the national report and paragraph 93 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group, Côte d'Ivoire will ratify the various treaties in due course, once the crisis is over. The ratification of the Rome Statute in particular requires amendments to the Constitution that the current situation in the country has made impossible.

#### Statelessness

Paragraph 101 (21) Canada

**Côte d'Ivoire will reflect on this recommendation**, indicating that paragraph 45 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group specifies that the Nationality Code applies the principle of *jus sanguinis*. The other means of naturalization are also specified in the Nationality Code.

#### Rights of the Child

Paragraph 101 (22) Brazil

**This timely recommendation has already been implemented by Côte d'Ivoire**, as indicated in paragraphs 19, 47, 92 and 95 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group, in which it is stated that "children's rights remain one of the Government's chief concerns, and numerous strategic measures have been put in place to combat abuse of all kinds, particularly child trafficking and smuggling". A decentralized National Committee to Combat Violence against Women and Children has also been established.

Paragraph 101 (23) Belgium

**Côte d'Ivoire is unable to implement this recommendation** because the domestic legal order does not allow for investigative competences to be granted to the National Committee to Combat Violence against Women and Children. Investigative competences are the prerogative of the judicial authorities.

#### Invitations to mandate holders and other invitations

Paragraph 101 (24 to 27) Ireland; Norway; Chile; Latvia

**Côte d'Ivoire will reflect on these recommendations**, and reiterates its commitment to the special procedures system. It would like to specify, however, that while, as indicated in paragraphs 152 and 153 of the national report,

*Recommendations**Replies*

it is prepared to consider any request for a visit from mandate holders under the special procedures mechanism, for the time being it remains committed to analyzing requests for visits on a case-by-case basis.

**Gender identity and sexual orientation**

Paragraph 101 (28) Spain

**Côte d’Ivoire rejects this recommendation**, highlighting, with regard to issues of gender identity and sexual orientation, that it is one of those African States that do not penalize sexual relationships between consenting adults of the same sex. Consequently the implementation of awareness-raising campaigns in this field is not one of the current priorities of the Government of Côte d’Ivoire.

Paragraph 101 (29) Spain

**This recommendation has already been implemented by Côte d’Ivoire**, as indicated in paragraph 110 of the national report, which recalls that the principal strategies for preventing HIV/AIDS infection in Côte d’Ivoire are the promotion of abstinence, mutual fidelity and low-risk sexual behaviour, the roll-out of counselling and testing centres (CD), the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), and public education about the work of the centres and on prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

Paragraph 101 (30) Chile

**This recommendation has already been implemented by Côte d’Ivoire**, as indicated in paragraphs 94 and 95 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group, which recall the steps taken to address the many challenges relating to gender equality, including the establishment of a directorate to reduce inequality between men and women in all sectors. As to sexual violence, Côte d’Ivoire is the first country in Africa to have adopted a national plan to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

**Judicial matters and impunity**

Paragraph 101 (31 and 32) France; Austria

**These recommendations have already been implemented by Côte d’Ivoire**, as indicated in paragraphs 10 and 49 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group and paragraphs 64 et seq., 146 and 154 of the national report. In particular, anxious to make justice more accessible to the public, the Ivorian Government has launched a programme to set up new courts. Aware also of the need to enhance the effectiveness of its judicial system, the Government has taken numerous steps to strengthen the capacity of those working in the system and welcomes any assistance and technical and financial support from the international community that could serve to diversify and extend these measures, and thus increase their impact.

*Recommendations*

*Replies*

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Paragraph 101 (33 and 34) Belgium; Slovakia

**Côte d’Ivoire takes note of this recommendation** and refers to paragraph 14 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group, in which it is confirmed that the amnesty laws and the presidential pardons granted in the course of political negotiations do not apply to the perpetrators of serious human rights violations. Once the crisis is over, the Ivorian State intends to take a proactive approach to consolidating the rule of law.

**The right to education and social and economic rights in general**

Paragraph 101 (35 to 39) Ireland; Slovenia; Mexico; Slovakia; Viet Nam

**These recommendations have already been implemented by Côte d’Ivoire**, as indicated in paragraphs 15, 86 and 89 of report A/HRC/WG.6/6/L.8 of the Working Group, which recall that the Ivorian State is continually investing in economic, social and cultural rights. The priority given to education and training is illustrated by its work on educational infrastructure, the registration of schools in the regions and the creation of an educational system commensurate with the resources available. As to illiteracy, education is a priority in the Constitution. A plan to combat illiteracy has been put in place and primary education has been promoted, particularly for girls. Education is a constitutional right and every effort will be made to ensure that it becomes a mandatory principle. At this level also, Côte d’Ivoire welcomes any assistance and technical and financial support from the international community that could serve to diversify and extend these measures, and thus increase their impact.

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