



Promoting and strengthening
the Universal Periodic Review

Recommendations & Pledges

DJIBOUTI

Second Review Session 16

Review in the Working Group: 25 April 2013
Adoption in the Plenary: 19 September 2013

Djibouti responses to recommendations (as of 20.12.2013):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
147 recs accepted, 6 rejected and 12 left pending	No addendum	Out of the 12 pending, 2 were rejected and 10 were commented without giving a clear response	Accepted: 147 Rejected: 8 No clear position: 10 Pending: 0 Total: 165

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/24/10:

143. The recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Djibouti:

A - 143.1 Pursue efforts to ratify international human rights instruments (Kuwait);

A - 143.2 Ratify the international human rights instruments to which Djibouti is not yet party (Niger);

A - 143.3 Carry on with the ratification of international conventions and treaties to which it is not a party to (Democratic Republic of Congo);

A - 143.4 Speed up measures aimed at ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Republic of Moldova);

A - 143.5 Ratify the OP-CEDAW (Brazil);

- A - 143.6 Speed up on going consultations to ratify the ICRMW (Rwanda);
- A - 143.7 Ratify the ICRMW (Ecuador, Guatemala, Philippines);
- A - 143.8 Complete the already-initiated process of the ratification of the ICRMW (Indonesia);
- A - 143.9 Ratify OP-CAT (Estonia, Slovenia) to establish a national mechanism to visit all places of detention (Costa Rica);
- A - 143.10 Become party to OP-CAT and CPED (Montenegro);
- A - 143.11 Continue the commendable process of ratification of the CPED and ICRMW (Afghanistan);
- A - 143.12 Ratify the CPED (Ecuador, France, Spain);
- A - 143.13 Consider the possibility to ratify the CPED (Mexico);
- A - 143.14 Ratify the CPED and make, at the moment of ratification, the declarations provided for on articles 31 and 32 (Chile);
- A - 143.15 Ratify OP-ICESCR, OP-CEDAW and OP-CAT (France, Spain);
- A - 143.16 Continue its efforts to ratify CPED, ICRMW and OP-CAT (Argentina);
- A - 143.17 Consider signing and ratifying the new Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure (Slovakia, Thailand) to further ensure the protection of children's rights (Thailand);
- A - 143.18 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Estonia, Slovenia);
- A - 143.19 Concentrate on the implementation of the international human rights instruments that have been ratified by Djibouti (Turkmenistan);
- A - 143.20 Continue its on-going review of national laws to ensure that they are in line with its international human rights law obligations (Turkmenistan);
- A - 143.21 Continue its efforts in reforming Djibouti's Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure by incorporating a clear definition of torture and an explicit prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment in its domestic law (Maldives);
- A - 143.22 Enforce the provisions of the Criminal Code by prosecuting domestic and sexual violence against women and girls and punishing the perpetrators (Slovenia);
- A - 143.23 Continue to review the laws on the National Human Rights Commission (Egypt);
- A - 143.24 Continue developing the institutional framework with respect to the promotion and protection of human rights (Jordan);
- A - 143.25 Further strengthen the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission (Niger);
- A - 143.26 Greater support for Djibouti in the field of technical assistance to strengthen the NHRC and the national body responsible for statistics (Morocco);
- A - 143.27 Revise the National Human Rights Commission to ensure that it is in conformity with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);
- A - 143.28 Intensify efforts to conform the National Human Rights Commission to the Paris Principles and foresee its accreditation by the ICC (Uruguay);
- A - 143.29 Conform the National Human Rights Commission to the Paris Principles (Cape Verde);

- A - 143.30 Complete its process to conform the National Human Rights Commission to the Paris Principles (Democratic Republic of Congo);
- A - 143.31 Continue to bolster the role and mandate of the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (State of Palestine);
- A - 143.32 Ensure that the work of the National Human Rights Commission is aligned with the Paris Principles (Maldives);
- A - 143.33 Continue efforts to further strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and bring it in line with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);
- A - 143.34 Ensure respect of the independence of the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (France);
- A - 143.35 Speed up the process to conform its National Human Rights Institution to the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- A - 143.36 Revise domestic legislation governing the National Human Rights Commission to bring it in line with the Paris Principles (Philippines);
- A - 143.37 Continue strengthening the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Kenya);
- A - 143.38 Strengthen the independence of the National Human Rights Commission from the executive and seek its accreditation with the ICC to promote in order to promote and safeguard human rights and its conformity with the Paris Principles (Germany);
- A - 143.39 Continue further on its effort to establish synergy between different institutions in the country (Ethiopia);
- A - 143.40 Continue its measures on the field of strengthening of bodies involved in the promotion and protection of human rights (Azerbaijan);
- A - 143.41 Continue and intensify public awareness campaigns against harmful traditional practices (Sierra Leone);
- A - 143.42 Elaborate a comprehensive strategy to address trafficking, particularly of women and children (Sierra Leone);
- A - 143.43 Consider formulating a national strategy to combat trafficking in persons, including women and children (Indonesia);
- A - 143.44 Seek multilateral and bilateral cooperation with a view to achieving progressively full realization of the rights contained in the ICESCR (Somalia);
- A - 143.45 Increase the awareness campaign for the Government programmes (Uganda);
- A - 143.46 Work to continue its ongoing efforts in the media sector to develop the capacities of professional associations in this field (United Arab Emirates);
- A - 143.47 Call on Djibouti to request the international community for capacity-building and technical assistance in the area of human rights (Angola);
- A - 143.48 Seek assistance of the international community in order to be supported in the implementation of recommendations received during this session (Chad);
- A - 143.49 Call on Djibouti to seek assistance from the international community and OHCHR to provide more support to Djibouti with regard to training and capacity-building in human rights (Qatar);
- A - 143.50 Call on Djibouti to seek the appropriate technical assistance from the international community to enable the country to build its human right capacities (United Arab Emirates);

A - 143.51 Step up its efforts for the mobilizations of resources and necessary international assistance for a successful implementation of the Human Rights National Programme and related activities (Mozambique);

A - 143.52 Continue its efforts to seek assistance from the international community for capacity-building and technical assistance in the area of human rights, especially in the strengthening of its National Human Rights Commission (Botswana);

A - 143.53 Consider prioritizing the stated objective of developing a comprehensive national action plan for promotion and protection of all human rights (South Africa);

A - 143.54 Continue to implement recommendations to which it agreed at its first UPR (Sudan);

A - 143.55 Continue its active engagement with the human rights mechanisms of UN for the protection and promotion of human rights (Azerbaijan);

A - 143.56 Pursue its collaboration, already fruitful, with the human rights mechanisms, in order to make it possible to reach its objectives in all areas, to promote and protect all the rights over its territory (Côte d'Ivoire);

A - 143.57 Continue cooperating with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Kenya);

A - 143.58 Increase the pace of cooperation with Treaty Bodies (Niger);

A - 143.59 Modify the discriminatory provisions of the Family Code in order to harmonize those provisions with the CEDAW (Uruguay);

A - 143.60 Take further steps in the implementation of CEDAW by prioritizing combating of gender-based violence, abuse and exploitation (Maldives);

A - 143.61 Continue to prioritize the enforcement of mechanisms for compliance with the core provisions on the CEDAW by ensuring a rapid change in mentalities regarding women's rights, female genital mutilation, early marriage and the perception of the role and place of women, through education (South Africa);

A - 143.62 Continue its efforts to enhance the protection of women's rights and promote gender equality (Singapore);

A - 143.63 Adopt the necessary measures to achieve the elimination of existing patriarchal and gender stereotypes that lead to discrimination against women (Argentina);

A - 143.64 Put in place a global strategy aimed at eliminating harmful practices and stereotypes against women (Republic of Moldova);

A - 143.65 Remain steadfast in pursuing its impressive policies towards gender equality, particularly by strengthening measures to eradicate gender-based violence (Lesotho);

A - 143.66 Continue to work within the frame of the Gender National Policy 2011–2021, in a standing national campaign to fight against discrimination and violence against women (Nicaragua);

A - 143.67 Continue its measures in promoting gender equality through the implementation of its National Gender Policy Action Plan for the period 2011 to 2021 (Malaysia);

A - 143.68 Continue to support the work of the national mechanism for the promotion of the rights of women (Egypt);

A - 143.69 Continue adopting laws and policies to promote and protect the rights of women and their role in society, particularly in education health and employment (Egypt);

A - 143.70 Reinforce efforts in addressing violence against women, including through increasing victims' access to justice (Slovakia);

A - 143.71 Take measures aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls, and to protect their rights, especially to education at all levels, and to receive medical care during all their stages of life, including during pregnancy (Ecuador);

A - 143.72 Continue to make efforts to promote the rights of children so as to improve their situation, particularly in the areas of education and health care (Qatar);

A - 143.73 Strengthen programs aiming at the promotion and protection of children rights (Algeria);

A - 143.74 Redouble its efforts for promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable persons (Senegal);

A - 143.75 Continue with its efforts to better protect women, children and the disabled in order to consolidate the progress made in this area (Nigeria);

A - 143.76 Eliminate all forms of sexual exploitation and violence, including domestic violence, with a view to avoid trafficking of persons, and implement legal measures to investigate complaints, bring perpetrators of sexual crimes and violence to justice and punish them (Ecuador);

A - 143.77 Strengthen, through community action committees, awareness among the population in order to combat the slow change mentality vis-à-vis harmful practice (Democratic Republic of Congo);

A - 143.78 Promote relevant national strategy in order to change its traditional practices and stereotypes regarding women to better protect women's physical and psychological integrity (China);

A - 143.79 Continue on its efforts in combating harmful traditional practices (Ethiopia);

A - 143.80 Continue to combat violence against women and implement a national awareness plan to for the elimination of cultural and traditional practices harmful to women, including female genital mutilation (France);

A - 143.81 Redouble efforts to prevent, combat and punish violence against women and children and to fight effectively against traditional practices harmful to women, particularly in rural areas (Togo);

A - 143.82 Further reinforce the laws banning FGM and take other proactive measures to fight against these practices (Netherlands);

A - 143.83 Escalate its efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation and instigate relevant legal reforms to facilitate effective prosecutions (Australia);

A - 143.84 Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to eliminate harmful practices, including early and forced marriage, FGM and unequal access to inheritance, based on the recognition of the equality between men and women, and supported by religious and traditional leaders, civil society, men and boys, as well as other relevant stakeholders (Canada);

A - 143.85 Continue to adopt all measures considered necessary to eliminate definitively the practice of female genital mutilation (Spain);

A - 143.86 Take measures related to preventive sexual education for women and men, with a view to prevent early pregnancies and abortion practiced under risk conditions, and strengthen education in rural areas, in order to prevent harmful traditional practices such as FGM or excision (Ecuador);

A - 143.87 Continue applying the provisions of the Penal Code regarding FGM, bringing to justice and punishing perpetrators of those crimes, their accomplices and those who do not denounce them; intensify awareness raising campaigns and training with a view to explain that FGM is a form of discrimination and violence based on gender, and thus eradicate this practice and the cultural justifications in which it is based (Uruguay);

A - 143.88 Ensure the implementation of the Criminal Code with regard to the ban on FGM, to strengthen awareness campaigns and educate people about the harmful effects of this practice (Germany);

A - 143.89 Enforce Djibouti's existing laws to prosecute perpetrators of FGM (United States of America);

A - 143.90 Continue to implement the national strategy for the total elimination of FGM and all forms of excision (Ghana);

A - 143.91 Step up efforts aimed at combating FGM, inter alia by improving the monitoring mechanism, and fighting against the stereotypes and the culture of no-reporting, also through awareness-raising campaigns targeted to communities as well as individuals (Italy);

A - 143.92 Increase public awareness-raising and training of officials designed to tackle cultural justifications for FGM and discrimination against women, with the aim of increasing the number of reported cases under article 333 of the Criminal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 143.93 Take efficient, comprehensive measures to combat female genital mutilation, including through appropriate public oriented awareness-raising campaigns (Slovakia);

A - 143.94 Enhance its efforts to fight against trafficking in persons and fully protect the human rights of victims, especially women, children and migrants in transit (Italy);

A - 143.95 Act to combat the trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Romania);

A - 143.96 Further strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, including by adopting a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking, especially of women and children (Sri Lanka);

A - 143.97 Ensure the effectiveness of labour law and of the prohibition of child labour, especially child prostitution (Spain);

A - 143.98 Take all appropriate measures to better combat child labour and child begging (Congo);

A - 143.99 Strengthen steps to protect children from the worst forms of child labour (Sri Lanka);

A - 143.100 Investigate the allegations of torture and ill-treatment in a prompt, impartial and effective manner and prosecute perpetrators (Romania);

A - 143.101 Consider establishing an independent complaint mechanism specifically devoted to allegations of torture and ill-treatment committed by law enforcement, security, military and prison officials (Hungary);

A - 143.102 Take all necessary measures to allow victims to have access to effective remedies and reparation, and provide training to judges, magistrates and police authorities in order to apply the pertinent legislation in conformity with the Convention (Uruguay);

A - 143.103 Strengthen the Judiciary control over detention conditions (Cape Verde);

A - 143.104 Continue the reforms undertaken with a view to improve the life conditions of detainees (Gabon);

A - 143.105 Adopt the necessary measures to prevent overcrowding in prison facilities (Spain);

A - 143.106 Consider incorporating the "Bangkok Rules", to its internal regulations for the treatment of women prisoners (Thailand);

A - 143.107 Establish a juvenile justice system in compliance with the Beijing Rules and the Riyadh Guidelines (Hungary);

A - 143.108 Take the necessary measures to ensure easy and effective access to the free birth register, especially for those births outside hospitals (Mexico);

A - 143.109 Continue to strengthen its efforts to ensure equality in marriage (Namibia);

- A - 143.110 Take appropriate action to guarantee freedom of expression, association and assembly – including by allowing the participation of opposition parties and civil society (Australia);
- A - 143.111 Bring its laws and practice fully in conformity with article 19 of the ICCPR (Belgium);
- A - 143.112 Limit to a strictly necessary level the use of prosecutions against persons that exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful demonstration (Belgium);
- A - 143.113 Create a genuinely favourable environment-free and safe- to promote functioning of truly independent media (Slovakia);
- A - 143.114 Consider developing and adopting a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards (Estonia);
- A - 143.115 Give priority to the activities on promotion and protection of trade unions freedom with a view to continue strengthening free and independent trade unions (Uruguay);
- A - 143.116 Take necessary measures to reduce gender gap in the labour market (Pakistan);
- A - 143.117 Continue Government efforts to ensure decent living conditions and improve the country's economic welfare (Saudi Arabia);
- A - 143.118 Seek the necessary financial support, technical assistance and capacity-building from relevant UN and other international organizations to promote the right to an adequate standard of living (Namibia);
- A - 143.119 Continue implementing policies that will make it possible to increase the accessibility and quality of health care services (Cuba);
- A - 143.120 Strengthen policies aimed at achieving economic, social and cultural rights, in particularly in the areas of health and education (Senegal);
- A - 143.121 With the support from the WHO and other relevant UN agencies, continue to implement programmes to improve access to quality health-care services by its people (Singapore);
- A - 143.122 Strengthen programs of public health services, especially those related to reducing maternal and infantile mortality (Algeria);
- A - 143.123 Take measures to broaden antiviral treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS (Brazil);
- A - 143.124 Continue to implement plans which offer free and compulsory education in line with MDGs (Saudi Arabia);
- A - 143.125 Continue applying the six objectives of the National Education Plan 2010–2019 (Cuba);
- A - 143.126 Increase investment in education and improve its work to eliminate illiteracy in rural areas (China);
- A - 143.127 Continue its efforts to eliminate illiteracy with the support of the international community (Lebanon);
- A - 143.128 Ensure implementation of its National Education Plan 2010–2019 aiming to provide equal opportunities to boys and girls (Lebanon);
- A - 143.129 Continue its positive resolve in the education sector in line with its National Education Master Plan for 2010 to 2019 (Malaysia);
- A - 143.130 Continue to strengthen its policies and programmes to increase access to quality education (Namibia);
- A - 143.131 Continue efforts to ensure access to basic education and equal opportunities (Kuwait);

A - 143.132 Continue to work on improving access to education and reducing the disparity between boys and girls in schools, within the framework of its National Education Master Plan 2010–2019 (Nigeria);

A - 143.133 Continue its policy aimed at combating illiteracy among girls and women (Burundi);

A - 143.134 Continue to take measures to ensure equal rates of school enrolment for girls and women at all levels and to overcome obstacles to education of girls and women (State of Palestine);

A - 143.135 Continue to address barriers to education of girls, with a view of increasing school enrolment at the primary and secondary levels, especially in rural areas (Sri Lanka);

A - 143.136 Continue to take further measures for the education of persons with disabilities (Egypt);

A - 143.137 Develop ways to reduce smuggling of migrants and human trafficking across maritime borders (Yemen);

A - 143.138 Take steps to increase the protection afforded to women and girl refugees against violence, including by increasing the number of law enforcement officials in refugee camps, and providing effective care for women and girls who are victims of violence (Canada);

A - 143.139 Continue to consolidate its social policies to improve the living conditions of its people, in particular for those most in need, with the support of the cooperation and solidarity of the international community (Venezuela, (Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 143.140 Continue to empower women through its micro credit programme and intensify efforts to support rural women with access to water (Nigeria);

A - 143.141 Intensify its fight against poverty and strengthen access to education for all Djiboutian while eliminating gender disparities in this area (Viet Nam);

A - 143.142 Continue with the programmes already launched to combat poverty (Burundi);

A - 143.143 Take additional measures to reduce poverty, by establishing plans and programmes to improve living conditions of the whole population (Oman);

A - 143.144 Continue to prioritize policies and programmes aimed at eradicating poverty and underdevelopment and ensuring the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights (South Africa);

A - 143.145 Strengthen current efforts aimed at improving the national production system so as to achieve the creation of sufficient jobs in order to overcome poverty and reduce unemployment (Cuba);

A - 143.146 Continue its efforts to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs targets (Turkmenistan);

A - 143.147 Ensure that legal and administrative measures taken to combat terrorism respect the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Mexico);

144. The following recommendations will be examined by Djibouti which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2013:

R - 144.1 Ratify conventions on stateless persons (Slovenia);

NC - 144.2 Review relevant legislation, such as the Family Code, with a view to prevent discrimination of women, including with regards to marriage, inheritance or the freedom of movement (Slovakia);

NC - 144.3 In favour of women, harmonize the provisions of the Family Code, with the CEDAW provisions, and increase efficiency of awareness raising campaigns and training to eliminate FGM and early marriage (Cape Verde);

NC - 144.4 Continue its efforts with a view to modifying the discriminatory provisions of the Family Code, in particular those related to inequalities against women in inheritance matters (Rwanda);

NC - 144.5 Carry out a review of the Family Code and amend the relevant provisions to ensure equality between men and women with regard to marriage, divorce and inheritance (Canada);

NC - 144.6 Take steps to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls in relation to marriage, family relations and succession (Sierra Leone);

NC - 144.7 Consider extending invitations to the relevant mandate holders of thematic UN special procedures, and intensify its collaboration with the human rights mechanisms of this organization (Chile);

NC - 144.8 Issue a standing invitation to United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders (Guatemala, Hungary, Iraq, Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Tunisia);

NC - 144.9 Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression and the Special Rapporteur on the right of peaceful assembly and of association to visit Djibouti (Belgium);

NC - 144.10 Extend an open invitation to the Human Rights Council Special Procedures, and in particular to the Special Rapporteur on Torture and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (Costa Rica);

NC - 144.11 Create a legislative framework that guarantees freedom of information favouring the establishment of private media (Spain);

R - 144.12 Review Penal Code clauses on defamation in line with international standards and make public results (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

145. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Djibouti:

R - 145.1 Return to the government's previous practice of announcing full election results within days of the election, broken down by polling stations (United States of America);

R - 145.2 Remove restrictions on activities by the media and allow them an independent and critical coverage of Government's action (Belgium);

R - 145.3 Authorize the press to work freely, lift all restrictions to political opposition, put stop to the prosecution of journalists and ensure that cases of harassment against defenders of economic and social rights are investigated (Netherlands);

R - 145.4 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the freedom of expression of journalists, workers, media and members of the opposition, and allow them to operate without being intimidated or arbitrarily arrested and detained (Canada);

R - 145.5 Guarantee respect for freedom of information and expression, especially regarding the press, both local and foreign, and the political sphere (France);

R - 145.6 Release detainees whose arrests are linked to their support for the opposition (United States of America).

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