

Responses to Recommendations

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Review in the Working Group: 3 December 2009
 Adoption in the Plenary: 18 March 2010

Côte d'Ivoire's responses to recommendations (as of 11.05.2012):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
108 REC accepted (among which 15 are considered as already implemented or in the process of implementation); 39 pending	Out of the 39 pending: 2 rejected; 4 commented without giving clear position (n° 3 to 6); 20 to be considered later (n°2, 7 to 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27 -> Pending); 11 already implemented (§ 101 n°1, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 -> No clear position) and 2 noted (§ 101 n°33, 34 -> Pending)	No additional information provided. The delegation re stated that REC 1 to 20 will be considered further and it commented certain human rights issues contained in certain REC without providing any specific response	Accepted: 108 Rejected: 2 No clear position: 15 Pending: 22

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/13/09:

“99. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support of Côte d'Ivoire:

A - 1. Take all necessary steps to implement the outstanding elements of the peace agreement and to complete the electoral process as quickly as possible (United Kingdom);

A - 2. Continue the reconciliation policy and implement, with support from the international community, all decisions resulting from the Ouagadougou Agreement (Algeria);

A - 3. Pursue its efforts towards the establishment of a stable political environment and the implementation of the provisions of the Ouagadougou Agreement (Djibouti);

A - 4. Speed up the implementation and take measures to ensure the popularization of the Rural Land Act, an essential measure in settling inter-communal disputes (Canada);

A - 5. Finalize the ongoing legislative reforms, particularly those related to family law, the criminal code and the criminal procedural code (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A - 6. Amend the founding legislation of the National Human Rights Commission with a view to bringing it into compliance with the Paris Principles (Netherlands);

A - 7. Strengthen effectiveness, autonomy and independence of the National Human Rights Commission so that it fully complies with the Paris Principles, especially with regard to the participation of civil society in its work (France);

A - 8. Amend the law establishing the National Human Rights Commission, particularly as far as a pluralist and independent representation is concerned, with the objectives of bringing it into line with the Paris Principles and seeking accreditation by the International Coordinating Committee (Ireland);

A - 9. Continue its efforts to further strengthen the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);

A - 10. Review the National Human Rights Commission with the aim of bringing it into conformity with the Paris Principles (Egypt);

A - 11. Pursue its efforts to review the composition of the National Human Rights Commission and to bring it into line with the Paris Principles (Morocco);

A - 12. Establish a national human rights commission based on the Paris Principles (Niger);

A - 13. Continue the actions it has undertaken to overcome the crisis, consolidate the rule of law and fight poverty and unemployment (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 14. Examine the possibilities for developing a legislative framework for the issue of compensation to war victims and a set of measures to overcome the problem of internally displaced persons (Belarus);

A - 15. Attach greater priority to protection and aid programmes for victims of the crisis and vulnerable social groups, especially orphans, abandoned children and displaced persons (Viet Nam);

A - 16. Pursue the policy of national reconciliation and promotion of the rule of law (Mauritius);

A - 17. Intensify measures to promote human rights and consolidate peace in the country through dialogue and mechanisms of reconciliation (Uganda);

A - 18. Participate in the UNOCI mandate for training and activities of promotion, awareness-raising and technical assistance to face key human rights challenges, including impunity and grave violations of the rights of women and children (Argentina);

A - 19. Develop programmes to promote tolerance and respect for all persons and to guarantee the rights of privacy and non-discrimination (United States);

A - 20. Step up efforts to protect the human rights and improve the lives of children, including orphans and children with disabilities, through, inter alia, reviewing related policies and increasing in the budget allocation for specific programmes for vulnerable groups (Malaysia); 1

A - 21. Provide human rights training specifically focused on protection of the human rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups to civil servants, military forces and police, prison and judicial staff and ensure their full accountability for any violations of human rights in all situations (Czech Republic);

A - 22. Give priority to human rights education and training on all levels, according to the criteria defined by the World Programme for Human Rights Education (Italy);

A - 23. Consolidate progress made in the field of human rights education and envisage setting up, with the assistance of the international community, national human rights education and training programmes, particularly training and awareness-raising of security forces, law enforcement officials and members of the judiciary (Morocco);

- A - 24. Build on its human rights and fundamental freedoms training through the elaboration of specific training programmes to prevent the abuse of power (Spain);
- A - 25. Submit its pending reports to the relevant treaty bodies and, to this end, seek technical assistance to strengthen its capacity for preparing the relevant reports (Pakistan);
- A - 26. Significantly improve its cooperation with the United Nations treaty bodies by agreeing on timelines for submitting overdue reports and, if need be, identify needs for assistance to that end (Norway);
- A - 27. Address discrimination against children through a review and reorientation of policies and launch comprehensive public information campaigns to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination, where needed within the framework of international cooperation (Azerbaijan);
- A - 28. Take measures to ensure non-discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Slovenia);
- A - 29. Abolish all legislation that discriminates against women (Luxembourg);
- A - 30. Continue to reform its policies and programmes with a view to improving the status of women, girls and children, including those with disabilities, and protecting them against violence and sexual abuse, as well as strengthening measures and mechanisms on administration of justice (Nigeria);
- A - 31. Facilitate equitable distribution of the nation's wealth in order to address any imbalances in and among the regions which could lead to future disagreements (Ghana);
- A - 32. Spare no efforts to firmly combat the practice of arbitrary and summary executions and the climate of impunity which prevails on its territory, with the assistance of the international community (Gabon);
- A - 33. Taking into consideration the reports of the Secretary-General about alleged human rights violations committed by the "Forces Nouvelles", take measures to ensure the right to life, physical integrity and security of people (Argentina);
- A - 34. Strengthen measures conducive to responding to the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in 2007, directed to the prevention and elimination of all types of violence, especially sexual violence, against women and girls (Mexico);
- A - 35. In view of the Secretary-General's reports, elaborate a national action plan that addresses the prevalence of sexual violence, especially towards girls (Argentina);
- A - 36. Continue ongoing efforts and adopt effective measures and policies to stop and prevent sexual violence against women and girls (Sweden);
- A - 37. Finalize the national action plan to combat sexual violence and take appropriate measures to prevent and protect all civilians from all forms of violence and to fight impunity (Slovenia);
- A - 38. Undertake awareness-raising campaigns to sensitize the security forces and to ensure the effective prosecution of perpetrators of sexual violence (Austria);
- A - 39. Take all measures to protect women against all forms of sexual violence and bring to an end the related impunity (Luxembourg);
- A - 40. Investigate cases of domestic violence and sexual abuse at schools and sanction the perpetrators (Holy See);
- A - 41. Thoroughly investigate all allegations of sexual violence and bring perpetrators of such crimes to justice, in accordance with international standards (Sweden);
- A - 42. Effectively investigate and prosecute allegations of sexual violence and intensify efforts to finalize a national action plan to combat sexual violence (Norway);

A - 43. Seek to end impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence by thoroughly investigating all credible allegations of sexual violence and prosecuting individuals against whom there is sufficient evidence of such abuses, in compliance with its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights regarding due process (United States);

A - 44. Further strengthen law enforcement and the judicial system in the effort to address impunity and reduce the incidence of domestic violence as well as physical and sexual abuse of women and girls (Malaysia);

A - 45. Provide adequate support to the victims of sexual violence, in particular through the provision of counselling services and safe places (Austria);

A - 46. Strengthen measures to combat violence against women, particularly that related to female genital mutilation (Angola);

A - 47. Continue its efforts to end female genital mutilation, inter alia through enforcement of legislation and implementation of programmes sensitizing the population about its harmful effects (Egypt);

A - 48. Elaborate and implement a law and programmes to draw attention to the harmful effects of excision (Luxembourg);

A - 49. Take all measures to ensure the effective prohibition of female genital mutilation, including, among others, the implementation of awareness-raising programmes for the population about its terrible effects (Argentina);

A - 50. Intensify ongoing sensitization activities, carried out together with members of civil society, towards the reduction, or even the eradication in the future, of female genital mutilation (Senegal);

A - 51. Within the context of incorporating the values of the culture of peace in public and private education, include actions to eliminate violence in schools and to address the special needs of children affected by conflict (Ghana); **2**

A - 52. Take further measures to improve the conditions of detention and to investigate deaths in detention and bring those responsible to justice (Netherlands);

A - 53. Speed up the plans to improve the situation in prisons, including the prompt construction of a new special prison in Abidjan for women and juveniles to provide for their separation from serious criminals (Slovakia);

A - 54. Take effective measures to end arbitrary detentions, in particular by strengthening judicial oversight over the security forces (Austria);

A - 55. Pay special attention to protection of children of persons in detention or prison (Czech Republic);

A - 56. Provide separate prison and detention facilities for minors, male and female inmates and improve access of inmates to adequate food and medical care (Czech Republic);

A - 57. Continue to effectively combat arbitrary arrest and pursue redeployment of the administration to reduce these practices as much as possible (Djibouti);

A - 58. Continue and deepen the positive ongoing actions to protect children, including from trafficking and exploitation of minors (Cuba);

A - 59. Continue efforts to eliminate trafficking in children and address the problem of street children and child labour (Belarus);

A - 60. Strengthen policies aimed at protecting children from trafficking and forced labour (Angola);

- A - 61. With the support of the international community, pursue its efforts to reduce crime and combat smuggling and trafficking of children and strengthen this with awareness-raising actions and training on the rights of the child (Algeria);
- A - 62. Adopt and implement an action plan to end impunity and reinforce its judicial system (Canada);
- A - 63. Take further action on justice sector reform to improve the efficiency of the judicial system (United Kingdom);
- A - 64. Continue its efforts to strengthen the judicial system through, inter alia, technical training and development assistance (South Africa);
- A - 65. Envisage implementing, with assistance from OHCHR, international human rights and humanitarian law training and awareness-raising programmes for State officials in charge of security, law enforcement personnel and members of the judiciary (Algeria);
- A - 66. Commit itself to establishing judicial procedures that uphold the rights of those accused of crimes and sent to court, or release people held in pre-trial detention (Ireland);
- A - 67. Improve access to justice of its citizens by reviewing legal aid procedures and the establishment of new courts (Italy);
- A - 68. Establish a system of juvenile justice to guarantee protection of the rights of the child in this situation (Czech Republic);
- A - 69. Pursue actions aimed at strengthening and harmonizing the child protection legal framework, including the establishment of child protection units within the various tribunals of the country (Italy);
- A - 70. Focus on the development of law enforcement capacities in order to fight impunity (Germany);
- A - 71. Consider prioritizing the restoration of the rule of law in the country through, inter alia, the adoption of measures aimed at combating impunity (South Africa);
- A - 72. Continue efforts to strengthen the institution of the family and improve the situation of women (Belarus);
- A - 73. Effectively investigate and prosecute crimes and violations against human rights defenders and journalists (Norway);
- A - 74. Guarantee the free, open and transparent nature of future presidential elections so that they are properly carried out and credible (France);
- A - 75. Intensify cooperation with the Independent Electoral Commission to set a definitive date for holding presidential elections and to ensure that the registry of voters and the identification of the population is carried out in an adequate and reliable manner (Spain);
- A - 76. Finalize the preparation of the elections, which have been postponed many times, so that they can be held quickly (Luxembourg);
- A - 77. Ensure that all citizens can take part in political life without discrimination (Brazil);
- A - 78. Pursue, with additional support from its development partners, the implementation of a national strategy for sustainable development, including poverty reduction, which is a fundamental condition for promoting human rights (Mauritius);
- A - 79. Continue its efforts to ensure sustainable development and attainment of the goals set out in the Millennium Declaration (Russian Federation);
- A - 80. Formulate more effective development strategies and programmes to reduce poverty and provide employment and income-generating opportunities for the population, in particular youth and people living in rural areas (Malaysia);

- A - 81. Strengthen measures aimed at poverty eradication and improvement of access to social services (South Africa);
- A - 82. Continue positive ongoing efforts with a view to ensuring the access of all citizens to health (Cuba);
- A - 83. Collaborate with international aid agencies to improve medical assistance and distribute free medical certificates for victims of sexual violence, carry out an awareness-raising campaign throughout the country about the relationship between sexual violence and HIV/AIDS prevention and give priority to the establishment of sexual and reproductive health programmes for women and girls (Spain);
- A - 84. Continue to fight HIV/AIDS with the support and cooperation of the international community (Bangladesh);
- A - 85. Ensure that measures to address HIV also address the broader needs of vulnerable communities (United States); **3**
- A - 86. Continue to provide assistance and care for children and ensure that they have access to education and health (Saudi Arabia);
- A - 87. Work with all relevant stakeholders, including non and civil society, in addressing the problem involving the movements of toxic waste (Nigeria);
- A - 88. To continue implementing national strategy to combat poverty and hunger (Brazil);
- A - 89. Strengthen poverty reduction policies (Angola);
- A - 90. Continue to fight poverty with the support and cooperation of the international community (Bangladesh);
- A - 91. Promote education for all without discrimination (Bangladesh);
- A - 92. Take all measures that it thinks are appropriate to expand primary education for all children, in rural as well as in urban areas, and make sure that it benefits equally girls and boys. (Algeria);
- A - 93. Strengthen the free and compulsory primary education system and to reduce the gender and rural-urban disparities (Holy See);
- A - 94. Strengthen its measures to ensure that poverty does not preclude children from attending school and that schools are free from discrimination for girls and boys alike (Czech Republic);
- A - 95. Promote awareness amongst Internally Displaced Persons (idps) of their human rights and adopt specific measures to identify idps in need and provide them assistance (Czech Republic);
- A - 96. Take all necessary measures to provide idps with needed assistance (Germany);
- A - 97. Include civil society in following up on the recommendations that will be accepted by Côte d'Ivoire within this periodic review (Belgium);
- A - 98. Continue close cooperation with various stakeholders and non-governmental organizations in the follow-up of this review (Austria);
- A - 99. As a follow-up to the results of the review, design and implement a national programme to apply the initiatives and commitments mentioned in the national report (Mexico);
- A - 100. Establish an effective and inclusive process to follow up on the periodic review recommendations (Norway);
- A - 101. Seek technical and financial assistance from the international community to implement the recommendations from the periodic review (Brazil);

A - 102. Seek from the international community, especially United Nations organs and programmes, the necessary technical and financial assistance for the implementation of periodic review recommendations (Angola);

A - 103. Request necessary aid and technical assistance from the international community, notably United Nations development agencies, to be assisted in its efforts to promote and protect human rights in general, and to implement periodic review recommendations in particular (Morocco);

A - 104. Recommend that the international community provide technical assistance to Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen the capacity of its national mechanisms responsible for preparing periodic reports for treaty bodies and assist Côte d'Ivoire in training law enforcement officials, judges and police officers in the area of human rights (Egypt);

A - 105. Recommend that the international community help Côte d'Ivoire in its firm will to fight crime, sexual violence and trafficking of children through the establishment of adequate mechanisms in line with international standards (Niger);

A - 106. Recommend that the international community help political actors to implement the decisions resulting from the Ouagadougou Agreement (Niger);

A - 107. Call upon the international community to provide technical and financial assistance to Côte d'Ivoire to further contribute to the consolidation of human rights (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

A - 108. Call upon the international community to provide substantial technical assistance to Côte d'Ivoire in order to expand the already outstanding achievements made in human rights promotion (Senegal)

100. Côte d'Ivoire considers that recommendations Nos. 18, 19, 21, 22, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 73 above in paragraph 99 are either already implemented or in the process of implementation.

101. The following recommendations will be examined by Côte d'Ivoire, which will provide responses in due time. The response of Côte d'Ivoire to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its 13th session:

NC - 1. Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and adopt the necessary legislation for its implementation (Belgium);

P - 2. Sign and ratify OP-CEDAW (Belgium);

NC - 3. Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (United Kingdom);

NC - 4. Adhere to the Rome Statute (Brazil);

NC - 5. Ratify the Rome Statute, including accession to the Agreement on its Privileges and Immunities (Slovakia);

NC - 6. Ratify the Rome Statute, which Côte d'Ivoire signed, and transcribe its provisions into national law (Mauritius);

P - 7. Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (OP-CAT) (United Kingdom);

P - 8. Ratify OP-CAT (Brazil);

P - 9. Accede to OP-CAT and establish its national preventive mechanism accordingly (Czech Republic);

P - 10. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), OP-CAT and the Rome Statute (Austria);

P - 11. Adhere to all Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Brazil);

P - 12. Consider the possibility of ratifying International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED), as well as accepting the competency of the relevant Committee (Argentina);

P - 13. Ratify the two optional protocols to CRC, ICRMW and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Congo); **4**

P - 14. Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Mauritius);

P - 15. Expedite the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to CRC (Uganda);

P - 16. Ratify the following international human rights instruments: the second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; OP-CAT; the two Optional Protocols to CRC; CRPD and its Optional Protocol and the Rome Statute (Chile);

P - 17. As pledged in the national report, envisage signing and ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the International Convention for the protection of All Persons From Enforced Disappearance (Democratic Republic of the Congo); **5**

P - 18. Spare no effort to complete as soon as possible the ratification process for the international human rights instruments listed in pages 23 and 24 of the national report in its French version (Senegal);

P - 19. Take effective measures on sexual violence against children and consider the ratification of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Azerbaijan);

P - 20. Take further measures to reduce the number of stateless in the country and sign and ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Netherlands);

P - 21. Take the necessary measures to allow stateless children born in its territory to acquire Ivorian nationality and remove discriminatory grounds of eligibility for naturalization, including the requirement that persons must be free of mental or physical handicaps (Canada); **6**

NC - 22. Adopt specific legislation to protect women and children with a view to fully implement the provisions of CEDAW and CRC (Brazil); **7**

R - 23. Grant investigative competences to the National Committee to combat violence against women and children created in 2000 (Belgium);

P - 24. Invite the African Commission and United Nations special rapporteurs on human rights defenders for a joint visit (Ireland);

P - 25. Consider inviting the United Nations Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders of the African Commission on Human Rights for a joint visit (Norway);

P - 26. Extend an open and permanent invitation to the United Nations human rights special procedures mandate holders (Chile);

P - 27. Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

R - 28. Put in practice concrete programs for awareness raising against discrimination for gender identity and sexual orientation, guarantee the respect for privacy (Spain);

NC - 29. Ensure the basic needs of vulnerable groups with educational programs, and prevention and assistance on HIV/AIDS (Spain);

NC - 30. Reinforce policies to tackle domestic and sexual violence against women and girls in accordance with international human rights standards (Chile); **8**

NC - 31. Continue its policy of judicial and penitentiary legislative reform notably in order to strengthen its capacity in the administration of justice and to increase transparency and access to justice for all Ivorians, without discrimination based on resources (France); **9**

NC - 32. Take the necessary steps for the effective investigation and prosecution of the serious human rights violations that occurred during the fighting in 2002/2003 (Austria);

P - 33. Authorize the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to conduct a mission in Côte d'Ivoire, as prescribed by the Rome Statute (Belgium);

P - 34. Allow for a mission to the Office of the Prosecutor General of the International Criminal Court to undertake investigations into acts committed in the country after the events of September 2002 (Slovakia);

NC - 35. Take concrete measures to make primary education effectively compulsory and free (Ireland);

NC - 36. Take all necessary measures towards the achievement of the objective of universal primary education for all by 2015 (Slovenia); **10**

NC - 37. In the framework of efforts by the Government to raise school enrolment, strengthen the measures aimed at eliminating social, economic and cultural barriers that are obstacles to access and stay of children in the school system, including through setting up a multisectorial strategy to that end (Mexico);

NC - 38. Adopt efficient educational policies, notably through enforcing full accountability for school violence, human rights training programmes for teachers, and continuous expansion of the school network and its resources to guarantee a truly obligatory and accessible primary education (Slovakia);

NC - 39. Devote more resources to national development plans to better ensure the most essential economic and social rights of its population (Viet Nam); **11**

Notes

- ¹ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: step up efforts to protect the human rights and improve the lives of children of the marginalized groups, including orphans, children with disabilities, children from ethnic minorities and Muslim children and girls through inter alia review of related policies and increase in the budget allocation for specific programmes for the vulnerable groups.
- ² The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: include actions to eliminate violence in schools, and to address the special needs of children affected by conflict in the administrative measures.
- ³ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: measures to address HIV should also address the broader needs of marginalised communities.
- ⁴ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: ratify the Conventions that have not yet been ratified, particularly, the two optional protocols to CRC, ICRMW and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.
- ⁵ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: as pledged in the national report, envisage signing and ratifying some international and regional instruments to defend and promote human rights.
- ⁶ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: amend its nationality code to avoid cases of statelessness.
- ⁷ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: adopt specific legislation to protect women and children.
- ⁸ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: reinforce policies to tackle domestic and sexual violence against women and girls and adjust practices and customs to the international human rights standards.
- ⁹ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: continue its policy of judicial and penitentiary legislative reform notably in order to strengthen its capacity in the administration of justice in the North of the country and to increase transparency and access to justice in the South for all Ivorians, without discrimination based on resources.
- ¹⁰ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: take all necessary measures to narrow the distance to the objective to achieve universal primary education for all by 2015.
- ¹¹ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: devote more resources to national development plans to better ensure the most essential economic and social rights of its population, more particularly the right to food, medical care and poverty reduction programs, unemployment and illiteracy, the rates of which remain high in Côte d'Ivoire.

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