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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
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Geneva, 28 April – 9 May 2014

### **Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\***

**Côte d'Ivoire**

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\* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its nineteenth session from 28 April to 9 May 2014. The review of Côte d'Ivoire was held at the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting on 29 April 2014. The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire was headed by Mr. Gnénéma Mamadou Coulibaly. At its 10th meeting held on 2 May 2014, the Working Group adopted the report on Côte d'Ivoire.
2. On 15 January 2014, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Côte d'Ivoire: Argentina, Botswana and Kuwait.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Côte d'Ivoire:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/19/CIV/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/19/CIV/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/19/CIV/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Côte d'Ivoire through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Le rapport national de la Côte d'Ivoire a été présenté conformément au paragraphe 5 de l'annexe de la résolution 16/21 du Conseil des Droits de l'Homme. Il est le travail d'une équipe nationale EPU et cela en dépit des difficultés inhérentes au fonctionnement de toute administration qui sort de crise. Les résultats obtenus ont été largement consolidés et partagés avec la Société Civile Ivoirienne.
6. Articulé autour de 13 principaux points, le rapport de la Côte d'Ivoire pourrait être synthétisé en trois axes : l'évolution du cadre normatif et institutionnel ; le suivi et la mise en œuvre des recommandations et engagements issus de l'EPU ; les attentes de la Côte d'Ivoire en matière de renforcement des capacités et d'assistance technique.
7. La Côte d'Ivoire a fait des efforts en vue de rendre conforme ses dispositions légales aux standards internationaux. Les autorités ivoiriennes ont pris de nombreuses mesures visant le renforcement du cadre normatif et institutionnel national à travers l'adoption de plusieurs textes de lois et la mise en place de structures opérationnelles.
8. Au titre des lois :La loi insérant au titre VI de la Constitution un article 85 bis et relatif à la Cour Pénale Internationale ; la loi portant création, attributions, organisation et fonctionnement de la Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme de Côte d'Ivoire conforme aux principes de Paris ; la loi sur le mariage qui a eu pour objectif d'établir une

égalité de fait et de droit dans les ménages ivoiriens ; la loi portant modification du code de la nationalité, relative à la procédure d'acquisition de la nationalité par le mariage ; la loi portant dispositions particulières en matière d'acquisition de la nationalité par déclaration; la loi sur le foncier rural ; l'avant-projet de loi portant sur le développement durable.

9. Au titre des structures opérationnelles: la Commission de lutte contre la violence basée sur le genre ; la Commission Nationale de la famille ; le Programme National de Cohésion Sociale (PNCS).

10. La Côte d'Ivoire a adopté, en mars 2012, le Plan National de Développement (PND) qui est un cadre fédérateur sur la mise en œuvre de toutes les politiques nationales relatives au développement, bâti autour de six axes: défense, sécurité, justice et Etat de droit : Education, santé, emploi, affaires sociales; Economie, agriculture, secteur privé; Infrastructures, eau, énergie, mines; Environnement, cadre de vie, habitat, services publics; Culture, jeunesse, sport.

11. La politique nationale de promotion et de protection des droits de l'Homme, initiée par le Gouvernement ivoirien depuis 2011, est suivie par le Ministère de la Justice, des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Publiques. Un projet de loi relatif à la protection des défenseurs des droits de l'Homme a été élaboré en collaboration avec la Société Civile et adopté en Conseil des Ministres en septembre 2013.

12. La Côte d'Ivoire a fait des progrès, en ratifiant : la Convention de 1954 relative au statut des apatrides et celle de 1961 sur la réduction des cas d'apatridie, en août 2013; le Protocole facultatif concernant l'implication des enfants dans les conflits armés, en septembre 2011 ; le protocole facultatif sur la Convention de l'élimination de toutes les discriminations à l'égard des femmes, en janvier 2012;

13. Le protocole additionnel à la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, relatif aux droits des femmes, en mars 2012 ; l'amendement à la Convention de Bâle sur le contrôle des mouvements transfrontières de déchets dangereux et de leur élimination, en septembre 2013.

14. Lors de son précédent passage, la Côte d'Ivoire a reçu 147 recommandations. Elle en a accepté 108, émis des réserves ou des observations pour 37 et rejeté 2. En dépit des nombreuses crises qu'elle a connues, la Côte d'Ivoire a consenti d'énormes efforts pour assurer la réalisation de bon nombre d'entre elles.

15. Les recommandations en rapport avec la situation politique du pays et les mesures de sortie de crise ont été réalisées à 100%. A preuve: la tenue des élections de sortie de crise conformément aux accords de Ouagadougou, le redéploiement de l'administration sur l'ensemble du territoire national, la création de l'Autorité chargée du Désarmement, de la Démobilisation et de la Réinsertion socio-économique des Ex-combattants (ADDR), la mise sur pied d'une nouvelle Commission nationale des droits de l'Homme répondant aux exigences des Principes de Paris, la création de la Commission Dialogue Vérité et Réconciliation (CDVR), la ratification du statut de Rome et la pleine coopération avec la Cour Pénale Internationale (CPI), la création d'une Commission Nationale d'Enquête post crise, la création d'une cellule spéciale d'enquête et d'instruction, l'introduction de l'éducation aux droits de l'homme et à la citoyenneté dans les curricula de formation ; l'adoption de la stratégie nationale sur le développement durable.

16. Les recommandations en cours de réalisation relèvent essentiellement des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels d'application progressive. Les Ivoiriens se réjouissent des efforts du Gouvernement dans de nombreux secteurs de développement tels que: la santé avec la réhabilitation, la construction et l'équipement d'infrastructures sanitaires, la prise en charge médicale gratuite pour la mère et l'enfant, les programmes spécifiques de lutte contre les pandémies : SIDA, tuberculose, paludisme, etc.; l'éducation à travers la

réhabilitation des 5 universités publiques, la construction et la réhabilitation de 4478 salles de classes dans le primaire et le secondaire, le recrutement à titre exceptionnel de 8000 enseignants, l'ouverture de cantines scolaires et la distribution de 6.880.600 de manuels scolaires et 5.762.334 kits scolaires qui ont permis à plus de 90% élèves inscrits au primaire de bénéficier de la politique de gratuité et ;les infrastructures routières

17. Les ivoiriens se réjouissent également de l'augmentation du Salaire Minimum Interprofessionnel Garanti (SMIG) qui est passé de 35 000 FCFA (70 dollars) à 60 000 FCFA (120 dollars). Dans le même ordre d'idée, les salaires des fonctionnaires et agents ont connu depuis janvier 2014 une revalorisation.

18. La Côte d'Ivoire est déterminée à mettre en œuvre les recommandations de l'EPU. Toutefois, les priorités issues de la crise n'ont pas permis leur totale réalisation, en raison de l'insuffisance des ressources disponibles.

19. La Côte d'Ivoire présente ici ses besoins à l'ensemble de la Communauté internationale en matière de promotion et de protection des Droits de l'Homme. En effet, les pays comme le nôtre qui sortent de crise, connaissent d'énormes difficultés à garantir la pleine jouissance des droits de l'Homme à leurs citoyens. C'est pourquoi, en tant que caution de la solidarité internationale entre ses membres, l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) met à disposition des mécanismes divers pour appuyer les Etats demandeurs.

20. Il incombe aux Etats, de veiller à la promotion et au respect des droits de leurs citoyens.

21. La Côte d'Ivoire, consciente de cette mission primordiale, mais sachant ses contraintes du moment, voudrait lancer un appel solennel à tout le système onusien, ainsi qu'aux partenaires multilatéraux et bilatéraux, à l'effet d'appuyer ses efforts dans les sept chantiers prioritaires que sont : la Consolidation de la paix; la Soumission des rapports aux organes conventionnels; la lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et l'amélioration de leurs conditions de vie; l'Amélioration de la politique carcérale; l'Adoption de la Politique Nationale des Droits de l'Homme; la Poursuite de la réconciliation nationale.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

22. During the interactive dialogue, 86 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

23. Chile acknowledged the complex political situation the country had faced since the 2010 elections and noted the work of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It also acknowledged the information provided which described the progress made towards restoring the rule of law.

24. China commended Cote d'Ivoire on its National Development Plan. It welcomed prioritization of job creation in the context of social development. It noted improvements to primary education and health services and cooperation with international bodies.

25. Comoros praised achievements in the areas of national reconciliation and social cohesion in the light of the crisis sweeping the country, although efforts still needed to be made at political, economic and social levels. It noted the national authorities' concern to prioritize human rights.

26. The Congo noted the strengthening of legislation and measures to shed light on human rights violations and combat impunity. It called on Cote d'Ivoire to establish a follow-up mechanism for the implementation of recommendations.

27. Costa Rica noted the creation of investigative bodies to fight impunity of human rights violations. It commended the alignment of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles and urged it to strengthen the Commission.
28. Cuba noted efforts to implement previous recommendations, particularly after the instability situation lived by the country. The establishment of the National Development Plan exemplified political will to advance toward the development of the country and would result in enhanced protection of human rights.
29. The Czech Republic warmly welcomed the delegation.
30. The Democratic Republic of the Congo congratulated Cote d'Ivoire on efforts to implement the recommendations despite the difficulties it faced. It noted reinforcement of the legal framework in order to address numerous human rights violations.
31. Djibouti noted efforts to improve the human rights situation by establishing social dialogue and national human rights institutions. It welcomed the country's willingness to cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.
32. Egypt noted the thoroughness of consultations during preparation of the report, which demonstrated the country's willingness to engage with human rights system and reflected its commitment to democracy.
33. Estonia hoped for a speedy enactment of new legislation concerning human rights defenders. While it appreciated steps to improve access to justice, further efforts were needed to combat corruption. It was concerned by the increase in violence against women and children.
34. France commended cooperation between Cote d'Ivoire and the Human Rights Council. It welcomed the ratification of the Rome Statute and the CRPD.
35. Gabon praised the cooperation with international procedures and welcomed the ratification of various instruments. It welcomed measures to combat discrimination against women and commended the establishment of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
36. Germany commended Cote d'Ivoire on progress made since the previous UPR cycle. It welcomed efforts that had contributed to an improvement of the general human rights situation in the country.
37. Ghana commended Cote d'Ivoire on its ratification of the Rome Statute and the establishment of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and on the improvement in the security and economic situation of the country.
38. Hungary commended the national action plan against domestic and sexual violence but expressed concern at its delayed implementation. It was concerned that FGM remained a widespread practice and that millions of children held no birth certificate.
39. Indonesia welcomed developments concerning the normative and institutional human rights framework. It welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
40. Iraq praised efforts since the last report, illustrating the country's willingness to advance, despite the difficulties it was facing. It welcomed measures to consolidate legislation, create institutions to promote human rights.
41. Ireland noted the ratification of the Rome Statute. While it welcomed the establishment of two new Commissions, it was concerned by the lack of accountability for serious violations committed during the crisis in 2010. It was concerned by the prevalence of gender-based and sexual violence.

42. Israel appreciated progress made since the first UPR cycle. It congratulated Côte d'Ivoire on efforts to rebuild state institutions and on adopting a guidance paper on Ministry of Justice policy. The CEDAW has not sufficient visibility as legal basis for eliminating discrimination against women.
43. Italy welcomed efforts to promote reconciliation in the country. It noted that traditional harmful practices remained customary in the country although they were illegal. It commended the country's commitment to civil society and human rights defenders.
44. Latvia noted the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the ratification of the Rome Statute. It was concerned by reports of gender-based violence and violence against children and women and encouraged Cote d'Ivoire to intensify efforts to protect the rights of those groups.
45. Lesotho welcomed achievements to harmonize domestic legislation with regional and international human rights instruments. It commended the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman and the National Press Council.
46. Libya welcomed efforts to promote human rights, strengthen national dialogue and foster civil peace and national reconciliation despite major difficulties facing the country. It noted ratification of several instruments. It welcomed the National Development Plan, which would help build security and stability.
47. Liechtenstein acknowledged efforts towards long-term improvement of the human rights situation in the country. It was concerned by the lack of a comprehensive legislation on violence against women, reports of an increase in gender-based violence, and the continued practice of FGM.
48. Luxembourg welcomed efforts to improve human rights. Efforts to combat violence against women and girls were insufficient. It was concerned by the lack of attention given to sexual violence and by the persistence of forced marriage and FGM.
49. Madagascar welcomed the implementation of the Ouagadougou agreement. It welcomed diverse legislative measures to protect human rights, and progress regarding child rights, judiciary reform and the fight against poverty. It encouraged Cote d'Ivoire to increase access to health care for vulnerable groups and guarantee free education for all.
50. Malaysia noted efforts regarding the rights of women and children and poverty reduction. It noted Cote d'Ivoire's commitment to resolve the challenges it faced through political dialogue, further the cause of human rights and restore the rule of law.
51. Maldives commended consideration and fulfilment of previous recommendations, noted the agreement to visits by special procedures, and efforts regarding children's rights and the promotion of women's roles. It welcomed the adoption of the Bill on human rights defenders.
52. Mali commended the implementation of various previous recommendations and actions to promote national reconciliation, including the social cohesion programme. It noted the country's full cooperation with United Nations bodies and called on the international community to support peace-building efforts.
53. Mauritania welcomed efforts to protect and promote human rights and to uphold the rule of law through the enactment of legislation and accession to a number of international instruments, including the protocol to the African Charter and the Rome Statute, and noted the abolition of the death penalty.
54. Mauritius welcomed the commitment to implement previous recommendations. It appreciated the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and the adoption

of the National Development Plan. It noted progress regarding primary education and encouraged Cote d'Ivoire to work towards the achievement of MDG 2.

55. Mexico noted progress towards sustainable peace and political reconciliation. It appealed to Cote d'Ivoire to engage in fair transitional justice proceedings and to sanction perpetrators. It noted legislative reforms and the accession to international conventions on statelessness.

56. Montenegro requested details on efforts to improve cooperation with the International Criminal Court and to strengthen national institutions, including the judiciary and police. It welcomed efforts to combat FGM and noted the persistence of forced and early marriage. It encouraged enforcement of the law to prohibit those practices.

57. Morocco welcomed the country's commitment to national reconciliation. It commended Cote d'Ivoire's democratic achievements in the political, institutional and legislative spheres, and progress regarding the security and political situation. It commended the country's commitment to establish a mechanism to follow up recommendations.

58. Mozambique noted the country's unstable situation. It praised the institution of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and noted the draft legal framework concerning war victims. It congratulated Cote d'Ivoire for being the first country to adopt a national plan on domestic violence.

59. The Netherlands commended steps to investigate and prosecute offences against human rights defenders and journalists, and welcomed the adoption of the bill to protect their rights, and ratification of the Rome Statute. It expressed concern regarding the protection of women's rights.

60. Nicaragua applauded the adoption of the National Development Plan, and noted efforts towards national dialogue, reconciliation and strengthening internal democratic processes. It encouraged continued efforts towards lasting peace and development.

61. Niger welcomed reconciliation efforts, the law on the National Human Rights Commission, and the National Development Plan. It encouraged the international community to provide technical assistance to ensure continued efforts, ratification of conventions and strengthened institutional capacity.

62. Nigeria commended steps to align domestic legislation with international laws, despite shortfalls. It urged further efforts to ensure fundamental rights and basic freedoms. It invited the international community to support the protection of women's and children's rights and provision of education and stable health care.

63. Norway expressed concern regarding arbitrary detention; the capacity, availability, affordability, and independence of the courts; the prevalence of FGM; and the level of gender-based violence. It welcomed efforts to combat child labour, including trafficking, and support victims of gender-based violence.

64. Paraguay noted the ratification of the Rome Statute and encouraged the harmonization of domestic legislation with that document. It commended ratification of the CRPD and OP-CEDAW. The Law on Marriage was an important step in women's rights, ensuring equal parental responsibility.

65. The Philippines applauded steps to implement recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle. The international community should support reconciliation and human rights protection efforts. It noted the prioritization of the consolidation of peace, combating violence against women and improving women's living conditions.



66. The Republic of Korea noted the Government's efforts to overcome challenges and improve human rights, by establishing the National Human Rights Commission and the Commission on Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation. It commended ratification of the Rome Statute and signature of the OP-CRC-CP.

67. The Russian Federation welcomed developments to the human rights situation since the first UPR cycle, including the ratification of the OP-CEDAW and CRPD. It noted legislation did not prohibit discrimination against women, and continued occurrences of FGM and forced early marriage.

68. Au terme de cette présentation liminaire, 47 Etats parties se sont prononcées sur les documents de support à l'Examen de la Côte d'Ivoire. A l'issue de ces interventions qui ont essentiellement portées sur les recommandations des Etats parties, le Ministre a salué les contributions pertinentes et fort utiles faites par les Etats en vue d'aider au renforcement de la promotion et de la protection des droits de l'homme en Côte d'Ivoire. Il a par ailleurs apporté des réponses aux questions posées.

69. Sur la question du Monténégro relative au niveau de coopération de la Côte d'Ivoire avec la Cour Pénale Internationale après la ratification du traité portant statut de Rome, le Ministre a répondu que la coopération est bonne ; il existe un accord de coopération antérieur à la ratification et la Côte est disposée à coopérer avec la CPI.

70. Sur les mesures de lutte contre l'impunité, la Côte d'Ivoire mène un combat contre l'impunité et a pour objectif d'atteindre un taux 0, car le Gouvernement ivoirien a conscience que l'impunité est aussi à la base de dérives et violations graves enregistrées après la crise post-électorale de 2010. Les faits passibles de poursuites pénales seront traduits devant les juges.

71. Relativement aux mesures prises contre la polygamie et le mariage précoce, le Ministre a répondu que la Côte d'Ivoire a un régime de monogamie et que la polygamie est considérée comme une infraction. Il a par ailleurs relevé que l'âge légal pour convoler en noce est prévu dans les textes et que toute personne qui y déroge est punie par la loi.

72. Concernant la déclaration du Luxembourg qui a fait état de la banalisation de la violence et de la culture de l'impunité, le Ministre a répondu que la Côte d'Ivoire ne saurait banaliser la violence sexuelle. Aucun pays organisé au monde ne peut connaître la paix s'il ne prend pas sur lui de réprimer ces attitudes. La Côte d'Ivoire s'évertue à lutter contre toute forme de violation et contre l'impunité. Tout fait porté à la connaissance des autorités fait l'objet de poursuite.

73. En réponse aux questions par avance, notamment celles relatives à la soumission des rapports aux organes de traité, le Ministre a souligné que la Côte d'Ivoire, dès la fin de la crise postélectorale, s'est engagée à élaborer, dans les délais requis, les rapports exigés par

74. Les organes des traités. Cette tâche a été confiée dans les différents ministères à des directions opérationnelles.

75. Cependant, le Gouvernement est entrain de réactiver le décret portant création d'un comité de suivi de l'application des instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'Homme qui a entre autres missions d'élaborer les rapports de synthèse et périodiques de l'Etat de Côte d'Ivoire destinés aux organes compétents de l'O.N.U et de la commission de l'Union Africaine (UA).

76. Sur les questions relatives à la ratification des instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme, le Ministre a indiqué qu'il n'existe aucun obstacle pour la ratification de ces instruments: la Convention internationale pour la protection de toutes les personnes contre les disparitions forcées; le protocole facultatif se rapportant au pacte international sur les droits civils et politiques visant à abolir la peine de mort: la Côte d'Ivoire est Partie au

Pacte international des Nations unies relatif aux droits civils et politiques (PIDCP), dont l'article 6 suggère l'abolition de la peine de mort.

77. Relativement à l'Harmonisation de la législation nationale aux standards internationaux, La Côte d'Ivoire entend, dans le cadre de la réforme des codes usuels, remédier aux insuffisances concernant le viol. Toutefois, il convient de rappeler que le Code Pénal Ivoirien punit en ses articles 354 et 356 les infractions que sont: le viol et le harcèlement sexuel. La Côte d'Ivoire a ratifié le Statut de Rome le 15 février 2013.

78. La Côte d'Ivoire a signé les Accords bilatéraux d'immunité le 30 juin 2003, et entend procéder à la ratification de l'accord sur les privilèges et immunités de la Cour, ainsi qu'à la mise en œuvre du Statut de Rome en droit interne.

79. Rwanda applauded the creation of the Commission on Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation and the National Human Rights Commission; the national health policy document; the adoption of a national strategy for sustainable development; and efforts to combat gender-based violence.

80. Senegal noted the creation of a ministerial human rights department, establishment of a National Human Rights Commission, and the efforts to combat impunity. It welcomed implementation of the national strategy for sustainable development.

81. Sierra Leone commended legislative reforms and willingness to ensure political and institutional reform in conformity with international human rights conventions. It noted efforts to provide social, legal and civil protection and welcomed the National Development Plan.

82. Singapore noted the improved security situation and encouraged further efforts to enhance the rule of law. It noted legislative changes to strengthen the administration of justice and steps to promote the right to education.

83. Slovakia welcomed ratification of the Rome Statute and the law on protection of human rights defenders. It welcomed the Commission on Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation. It expressed concern regarding gender-based violence and expressed that violence against children must be addressed.

84. Slovenia commended the follow-up of the recommendations of the International Commission of Inquiry and the Human Rights Council made during the post-election crisis. It welcomed ratification of the Rome Statute, and cooperation with the ICC.

85. South Africa commended efforts to improve human rights and fulfil international obligations, which should continue. It welcomed the adoption of the National Development Plan and the National Human Rights Commission being brought in line with the Paris Principles.

86. South Sudan commended the cooperation with all special procedures mandate holders, and encouraged the Government to continue this cooperation. It called on the international community to provide support and assistance to implement recommendations regarding, inter-alia, poverty, discrimination, violence against women, FGM and detention conditions.

87. Spain welcomed accession to the CRPD and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961, and the creation of the National Human Rights Commission. It commended steps to strengthen judicial independence. It expressed concern regarding victims of sexual violence, and discrimination of persons with albinism.

88. The State of Palestine welcomed efforts made to improve the human rights situation since the first UPR cycle, despite the challenges the country was facing.

89. The Sudan welcomed efforts to promote human rights and strengthen national institutions, despite the challenges facing the country. It paid tribute to the country's commitment to and cooperation with the UPR, and emphasized efforts to implement recommendations accepted during the first UPR cycle.
90. Sweden welcomed positive development regarding prosecution of sexual violence, but expressed concern regarding FGM. Although assistance was provided to victims of rape and domestic violence, impunity remained a concern. It welcomed efforts to pursue reconciliation and disarmament, although much remains to be done.
91. Switzerland expressed concern about the lack of judicial impartiality regarding human rights violations and acts of torture; the number of people at risk of statelessness; the number of cases of sexual violence; and rights violations of LGBTI persons and those with AIDS.
92. Thailand encouraged the extension of a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders. It expressed concern about human rights violations, harmful gender stereotypes, and lack of access to justice for women. It commended ratification of the OP-CEDAW, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC.
93. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia asked about measures taken to address corruption in the judiciary, create an independent judiciary and overcome impunity. Welcoming ratification of the OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-AC, it urged the country to fulfil its reporting obligations under the CAT. Sexual violence remained a concern.
94. Togo applauded the Government's commitment to implementing recommendations accepted in 2009, despite the challenges facing the country. It noted that Cote d'Ivoire had become party to the majority of international human rights instruments. It welcomed the commitment to a transitional justice process.
95. Tunisia commended political and institutional reform, the conformity of the National Human Rights Institution with the Paris Principles, and ratification of the Rome Statute. The process to adopt the national human rights policy should be accelerated. Freedoms of civil society actors should be ensured.
96. Turkey noted adoption of a national human rights policy and a law on human rights defenders; ratification of international instruments and collaboration with the Human Rights Council. It commended the national reconciliation policy and expressed concern regarding the poor registration of births.
97. The United Arab Emirates recognized the implementation of previously-accepted recommendations. It commended steps to alleviate the impact of the post-election crisis on human rights and to promote national reconciliation. It encouraged capacity building to meet priorities. It called upon the international community to provide technical assistance.
98. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission. Implementing the conclusions of the National Commission of Inquiry Report would address causes of violence and ensure equal justice. It encouraged cooperation on transitional justice.
99. The United States of America commended Acts on acquisition of nationality by declaration, and ratifying the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961. Slow security sector reform and national reconciliation efforts were of concern. Child labour and human trafficking remained an issue.
100. Uruguay welcomed ratification of the Rome Statute, adoption of the National Development Plan and the bill on protection of human rights defenders. It encouraged cooperation with the Special Rapporteur and to keep working against Corporal punishment and sexual abuse in schools.

101. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) welcomed the National Human Rights Commission's compliance with the Paris Principles, and ratification of the CRPD, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC. Genuine dialogue and cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire are fundamental toward national reconciliation and lasting peace.

102. Algeria commended efforts towards national reconciliation, and normative and institutional reform. It called on the international community to provide technical assistance and strengthen capacity to face human rights challenges.

103. Angola applauded continued cooperation with human rights mechanisms and the ratification of the CRPD and the Optional Protocol to ICCPR. It commended efforts taken towards national reconciliation and supported permanent political dialogue. It asked what progress had been made in eliminating FGM.

104. Argentina highlighted the ratification of key international human rights instruments. It encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen its national reconciliation policy to fully encompass the promotion and protection of human rights and to pay special attention to vulnerable groups such as IDPs.

105. Australia welcomed the conformity of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles and ratification of the Rome Statute. It noted efforts towards peace and security and security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. It remained deeply concerned by the prevalence of sexual violence.

106. Bangladesh acknowledged Côte d'Ivoire's endeavours to promote and protect human rights, including at the legislative and national policy level. It noted that major challenges included restoring the rule of law, national reconciliation, attaining economic, social and cultural development goals and combating poverty.

107. Belgium commended the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the OP-CEDAW and the adoption of legislation on gender equality within marriage. It welcomed Côte d'Ivoire's cooperation with the ICC, but encouraged it to step up its efforts in criminal justice.

108. Benin commended efforts to promote and protect human rights and strengthen political dialogue, peace, security and economic and social reconstruction. It encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to continue those efforts and urged the international community to increase its support to the country.

109. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) recognized progress made since the first UPR. It encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to continue strengthening human rights protection through its institutions, legislation and national policies.

110. Botswana noted progress in implementing previous recommendations and encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to continue combating poverty and promoting civil and political rights. It was concerned at persistent discrimination and violence against women and at the lack of legislation prohibiting discrimination against women.

111. Brazil noted efforts to address political, economic and social post-crisis challenges. It noted that women's rights and the justice system remained a concern. It acknowledged steps taken to comply with the recommendations from the last UPR cycle concerning discrimination against women.

112. Burkina Faso commended government efforts to promote and protect human rights following the serious post-electoral crisis. It welcomed the implementation of the core provisions of the 2007 Ouagadougou Political Agreement and Côte d'Ivoire's national peace and reconciliation policy.

113. Burundi welcomed the Government's improved national legislative and institutional framework and the adoption of a national development plan and the ratification of many international human rights instruments.

114. Cabo Verde welcomed the establishment of an NHRI in accordance with the Paris Principles, the adoption of a national human rights policy, legislation and a strategy to combat early marriage and a national framework plan to combat poverty and promote development.

115. Canada encouraged the Government to continue combating violence against women, particularly focusing on FGM and child, early and forced marriages, and expressed support for the national reconciliation process and government efforts to promote and protect the rights of all people.

116. The Central African Republic commended efforts to implement the recommendations from the first UPR. It encouraged continued endeavours towards national reconciliation and implementation of the measures taken to shed light on serious human rights violations and combat impunity.

117. Chad noted that Côte d'Ivoire continued to improve its human rights situation, that there had been broad consultations in the preparation of its report and that it was party to the key international human rights instruments, demonstrating its commitment to the cause.

118. Ethiopia commended the ratification of the CRPD and the OP-CRC-AC and on measures taken to promote education for all, develop primary education for all children, in both urban and rural areas, and eliminate disparities between boys and girls.

119. Portugal noted with satisfaction that Côte d'Ivoire had recently ratified the Rome Statute, adopted legislation on the protection of human rights defenders and established a National Human Rights Commission.

120. Réagissant à la préoccupation de l'Espagne sur la situation des albinos en Côte d'Ivoire, le Ministre a soutenu qu'ils ne font l'objet d'aucune discrimination sur le territoire ivoirien. Le Ministre a pris l'engagement, devant la Communauté internationale de réagir en cas de besoin à toute sorte de violation dont seraient victimes les albinos.

121. Sur la question relative aux risques d'apatridie, le Ministre a soutenu que la Côte d'Ivoire en ratifiant les deux conventions sur l'apatridie a considérablement réduit les possibilités de cas. Le Ministre a, par ailleurs, ajouté que le Gouvernement ivoirien est parfaitement conscient des risques liés à la non acquisition des actes civils.

122. Sur la question des chasseurs traditionnels communément appelés Dozos, le Ministre a précisé que des actions de formation et de sensibilisation sont en cours pour les amener dans leur zone d'origine pour se consacrer exclusivement à leurs activités originelles.

123. Sur les questions relatives aux sévices corporels et au trafic des enfants, le Ministre a relevé que les lois ivoiriennes ne tolèrent aucune maltraitance ou violation en général et spécifiquement sur les enfants. Il a par ailleurs relevé la forte implication de la première dame de Côte d'Ivoire sur la question des enfants.

124. Réagissant aux dernières questions notamment celle relative à la corruption de la magistrature, le Ministre a indiqué que la mise en place de la Haute autorité pour la bonne gouvernance et l'adoption de la loi portant répression de la corruption et des infractions assimilées visent à combattre le phénomène de la corruption dans tous les secteurs de la vie publique ivoirienne dont la magistrature.

125. Pour conclure, le Ministre a ajouté que les juges sont indépendants et rendent les décisions qu'ils estiment conformes à la loi et à leur conviction.

126. En dépit des nombreux progrès qui inscrivent la Côte d'Ivoire de façon notable sur la voie de la normalisation de la vie politique et la construction d'un Etat de droit, où la démocratie demeure l'unique cadre référentiel et réglementaire du jeu politique, il est aussi honnête de reconnaître que beaucoup reste à faire, comme en témoignent les priorités dégagées ci-dessus.

127. Tout en saluant l'EPU comme un extraordinaire mécanisme en faveur de la Promotion et la défense des droits de l'Homme dans le monde, le Ministre a salué, au nom du Président de la République S.E.M Alassane Ouattara, du Gouvernement et du peuple de Côte d'Ivoire, l'ensemble des Etats qui ont pris une part active à cet examen pour les contributions constructives, ainsi que les organisations internationales. Il les a invités à rester solidaires de la Côte d'Ivoire. Il a terminé en spécifiant que plus que jamais, la Côte d'Ivoire a besoin de leurs soutiens pour atteindre l'émergence à l'horizon de 2020.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations\*\*

128. **The recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Cote d'Ivoire:**

128.1. **Consider the accession to core human rights instruments (Lesotho); and to other main international human rights treaties that it is not yet a party to (Philippines);**

128.2 **Make efforts towards the ratification of the OP-CAT (Chile);**

128.3. **Ratify the OP-CAT (Ghana, Tunisia), as recommended previously in 2009 (Czech Republic) and take policy measures to prevent torture and ill treatment (Estonia);**

128.4. **Accede to the OP-CAT as soon as possible (Uruguay);**

128.5. **Consider ratifying OP-CAT (Burkina Faso);**

128.6. **Ratify the ICRMW (Ghana);**

128.7. **Consider acceding to the ICRMW (Chad);**

128.8. **Make efforts towards the ratification of ICCPR-OP 2 (Chile);**

128.9. **Ratify ICCPR – OP 2 (Rwanda) to abolish death penalty (France, Montenegro);**

128.10 **Accede to the Agreement on privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Slovakia);**

128.11. **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to ICESCR (Portugal);**

128.12. **Fully implement CEDAW (Israel);**

128.13. **Ratify the third Optional Protocol to CRC (Portugal);**

128.14. **Sign (Portugal) ratify (France, Portugal, Tunisia) and accede to the CPED as soon as possible (Uruguay);**

128.15. **Continue efforts to implement the total prohibition of torture and ill-treatment by integrating CAT into domestic legislation and ratify OP-CAT (Costa Rica);**

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Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 128.16. Incorporate CAT into domestic law in order to define crimes of torture and incorporated in the national legislation (France);
- 128.17. Revise the penal code and criminal procedure code and within this framework the definition and criminalization of torture (Cabo Verde);
- 128.18. Criminalize torture and other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the Penal Code (Belgium);
- 128.19. Continue to adapt national legislation in order to better implement the provisions of international treaties (Russian Federation);
- 128.20. Continue to develop the institutional and legal framework in respect of human rights (Lesotho);
- 128.21. Review the Criminal and Criminal Procedural Codes in order to bring it into line with international standards (Russian Federation);
- 128.22. Review its national legislation in order to ensure its full alignment with obligations under the Rome Statute, in particular by incorporating provisions enabling cooperation with the Court (Latvia);
- 128.23. Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the ICC and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC) (Estonia);
- 128.24. Fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute, including by incorporating provisions to cooperate promptly and fully with ICC and to investigate and prosecute genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes effectively before its national courts (Liechtenstein);
- 128.25. Continue its full cooperation with ICC (Burkina Faso);
- 128.26. Introduce legislative measures ~~with the objective of to~~ strengthen the rule of law and consolidate cooperation between national and international mechanisms to fight against impunity notably between the ICC, the Special Investigation Unit, and the military court. (Canada);
- 128.27. Quickly complete the alignment of the national legislation with the provisions of the Rome Statute (Tunisia);
- 128.28. Adopt legislative measures for an effective implementation of the Rome Statute (Uruguay);
- 128.29. Revise its legislation to bring into line with the requirements of the Rome Statute, so that, for example, statutes of limitations are not applicable to crimes against humanity, ensuring that all persons regardless of their position or rank are liable to prosecution as well as including responsibility of superior officers for crimes against humanity and war crimes committed with their knowledge (Belgium);
- 128.30. Swiftly adopt the law on the protection of human rights defenders by the Ivorian Parliament and its immediate implementation (Czech Republic);
- 128.31. Adopt a comprehensive law on the trafficking in persons, including women and children (Sierra Leone);
- 128.32. Fully align its national legislation with the CEDAW, including by eliminating all discriminatory provisions from national laws and by supporting its full implementation with practical as well as policy measures (Estonia);

- 128.33. Intensify its efforts to combat violence against women by criminalizing and implementing comprehensive laws prohibiting sexual and gender-based violence and female genital mutilation, and by providing the necessary support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Liechtenstein);
- 128.34. Continue and strengthen its efforts towards enforcing the law on female genital mutilation (Norway);
- 128.35. Take necessary steps to enforce laws covering violence, including sexual violence, against women and girls and support to victims to ensure that perpetrators are sanctioned (Norway);
- 128.36. Take all the necessary measures to criminalize violence against women and girls and adopt a committed and determined criminal policy to fight against this surge (Luxembourg);
- 128.37. Criminalize domestic violence in the Penal Code (Paraguay);
- 128.38. Adopt a comprehensive law on violence against women (South Africa);
- 128.39. Carry on the legislative amendments to repeal all discriminatory provisions against women and adopt a comprehensive law on violence against women (Turkey);
- 128.40. Include in its criminal law the definition of rape and other crimes of a sexual nature, according to International Law (Uruguay);
- 128.41. Adopt a specific law on domestic violence, including by criminalizing marital rape (Belgium);
- 128.42. Enact legislation dealing with prohibiting violence against women and implement it in law and practice (Botswana);
- 128.43. Take measures both in legislation and practice to ensure the rights of children, including access to education and health, birth registration, combating child labour and violence against them (Costa Rica);
- 128.44. Guarantee that the legal and institutional framework ensures that children in conflict with the law be dealt with in a manner that conforms to international standards (South Africa);
- 128.45. Enhance the activities of the National Commission for Human Rights and ensure its conformity with the Paris Principles (France);
- 128.46. Create an independent Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ghana);
- 128.47. Continue its efforts in empowering the National Human Rights Commission, in particular by holding consultations with all stakeholders with a view to make necessary adjustments to the existing law so as to ensure the Commission is in line with the Paris Principles in respect of its mandate, composition, organisation, functioning, independence and means (Indonesia);
- 128.48. Ensure that its NHRI is in conformity with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);
- 128.49. Focus on the five priority areas identified by the Government (Ghana);



- 128.50. Continue its efforts to overcome its domestic challenges and constraints with a view to improving the human rights situation in the country (Malaysia);
- 128.51. Establish a National Action Plan for the priorities, initiatives and commitments it has identified in its UPR report with a view to improving the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire (Mauritius);
- 128.52. Continue to advance in tackling, in an efficient and responsible manner, the structural underlying causes of discrimination of women (Comoros);
- 128.53. Approve the national strategy to promote gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women, and to strengthen mechanisms responsible to monitor its effective implementation (Maldives);
- 128.54. Strengthen the national policy against sexual violence, in cooperation with the UN and the civil society and pursue its efforts to promote women's rights in particular to fight against all forms of genital mutilation and forced and early marriages (France);
- 128.55. Strengthen the protection and assistance provided to victims in the national action plan against domestic and sexual violence, including measures to encourage complaints, and access to justice, legal advice, medical and psychological attention (Mexico);
- 128.56. Undertake a comprehensive legal and cultural awareness raising campaign on sexual and gender-based violence including issues such as rape, forced marriage, female genital mutilation and domestic violence (Ireland);
- 128.57 Pursue efforts to combat violence against women, notably by intensifying awareness-raising campaigns about respect for women's rights (State of Palestine);
- 128.58. Continue ongoing efforts and adopt effective measures and policies to stop and prevent sexual violence against women and girls, as recommended previously in 2009 (Sweden);
- 128.59. Continue efforts to fight violence against women, including by raising awareness on the fight against female genital mutilation (Algeria);
- 128.60. Allocate greater resources to combat sexual violence and to prosecuting perpetrators (Australia);
- 128.61. Take effective action to protect women and children from sexual violence, including by strengthening and implementing legislation against domestic violence and providing counselling services and safe places for victims (Germany);
- 128.62. Facilitate the filing of complaints by victims of sexual violence by assigning women (officers) to police stations and subsidise medical certificates attesting to such violence (Hungary);
- 128.63. Consolidate the progress achieved in the field of human rights education and training, by regularly organizing, with the assistance of the international community, seminars and awareness raising workshops on human rights, particularly for members of the security forces and the judiciary (Morocco);

128.64. Implement policies aimed primarily at judicial and police officers, which combat stereotypes that normalize violence against women, in order to create a proper atmosphere for victims to file complaints on such acts (Paraguay);

128.65. Intensify awareness-raising and educational campaigns to supplement current programmes aimed at empowering women, with a particular focus on identifying and countering discriminatory perceptions and actions or practices that could endanger the safety and security of women and girls (Philippines);

128.66. Adopt a national strategy to combat violence against women and to ensure equal participation of women in political and social life (Russian Federation);

128.67. Take further measures to improve transparency and clarification on its policies and measures to promote gender equality, especially with regard to the implementation of Act No. 2013-33 (Netherlands);

128.68. Continue working on the elaboration of its national human rights policy for its prompt implementation and take into account the constructive contributions arising from this review in the aforementioned policy (Nicaragua);

128.69. Strengthen the inclusive approach in the implementation of the national policy for the promotion and protection of Human Rights (Senegal);

128.70. Step up efforts to strengthen the process of national reconciliation (Congo)

128.71. Redouble its efforts to succeed in the national reconciliation process (Democratic Republic of Congo);

128.72. Strengthen the action of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission in line with the National Program on Social Cohesion (France);

128.73. Speed up the national reconciliation process, so as to consolidate the progress towards the enjoyment of human rights by its people, with the support of the international community (Mozambique);

128.74. Continue the dialogue and positive measures to foster national reconciliation and social cohesion (Senegal);

128.75. Continue the policy of national reconciliation and consider, if necessary, elaboration of further measures with a view to foster the process of reconciliation (Slovakia);

128.76. Continue the process of national reconciliation (Algeria);

128.77. Continue its efforts to finalize the national reconciliation process so as to preserve the promotion and protection of human rights (Angola);

128.78. Ensure the participation of all political parties, civil society organisations and community leaders in the work of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Australia);

128.79. Continue its dialogue on the national reconciliation process through the work of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission by highlighting ensuring that the search for ~~t~~Truth isas a fundamental principle of the Commission , so that it produces and by recommendations~~ing to the State~~

~~to fortake fair and~~ unbiased ~~and fair~~ actions ~~and~~ adopt ~~these~~ its recommendations at the earliest (Canada);

128.80. Redouble its efforts to reintegrate former combatants (Australia);

128.81. Continue its efforts to identify war victims and compensate the damages (Togo);

128.82. Take full use of technical assistance of the UN and Ivorian NGOs dealing with women's rights to finalize the strategy and implement it accordingly, once adopted (Slovenia);

128.83. Continue to move forward through the adoption of all measures and policies that can achieve greater efficiency in the promotion and protection of human rights, and the promotion of the rule of law (Burundi);

128.84. Adopt a multiannual action plan to implement the National Policy on Human Rights, and the recommendations of the Human Rights Council, with an effective monitoring structure. (Cabo Verde);

128.85. ~~Take measures to ensure respect for human rights, including the implementation of~~ the National Commission of Inquiry recommendations to ensure that those responsible for violations of human rights, from all parties are brought to justice held accountable for their actions as soon as possible (Canada);

128.86. Strengthen the implementation of the recommendations of the International Commission on Access to Justice and Victims Assistance, and of those observations made by the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile);

128.87. Extend the deadline for late registration of births and put in place a simple and free birth registration procedure as well as a national strategy to raise awareness on the importance of birth registration (Hungary);

128.88. Continue building its national capacities and implement its priorities as they were specified in its national report (United Arab Emirates);

128.89. Develop a comprehensive policy aimed at strengthening the judicial system, and rule of law (Botswana);

128.90. Continue the implementation of the national strategy to encourage women to stand for elections and elected positions (Algeria);

128.91. Submit its initial report to the Committee against Torture which is fifteen years overdue (Republic of Korea);

128.92. Submit its backlog of outstanding reports to the concerned treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);

128.93. Cooperate with the mandate-holders of special procedures and treaty bodies (Chad);

128.94. Continue its cooperation with the treaty bodies and submit its outstanding reports (Togo);

128.95. Request the necessary aid and technical assistance to the international community, in particular to the United Nations bodies dealing with development, to support the initiatives of the National Development Plan (Morocco);

- 128.96. Pursue the reforms engaged for the protection of children and gender equality (Djibouti);
- 128.97. Make every effort to completely abolish all forms of discrimination against women (Burundi);
- 128.98. Speed up the process of identification of discriminatory provisions against women (Paraguay);
- 128.99. Continue its fight against discrimination against women (Bangladesh);
- 128.100. Strengthen measures to expand women's access to land and to microfinance and micro-credit at low interest rates (Egypt);
- 128.101. Double its efforts to enhance the enjoyment of women of their legitimate rights and protect them from all forms of violations (Sudan);
- 128.102. Take all necessary measures to further promote the rights of women and girls, including abolishing all discriminatory laws, implementing the national action plan to combat sexual violence and ending female genital mutilation (Brazil);
- 128.103. Take concrete measures to protect the rights of people with albinism, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Office of the High Commissioner, and raise awareness among society about their situation (Spain);
- 128.104. Adopt measures to stop aggressions and discrimination against persons suffering from albinism (Central African Republic);
- 128.105. Reduce overcrowding and improve physical situation of prisoners and administrative management in prisons (Spain);
- 128.106. Consider incorporating the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders, otherwise known as the "Bangkok Rules", as part of its programme to enhance the condition of detainees in prisons (Thailand);
- 128.107. Refrain from arbitrary arrests and to make every effort to bring detainees before a judge within the statutory deadline of 48 hours (Germany);
- 128.108. End all arbitrary detention and strengthen the capacity on the judicial system as addressed in the country report following the previous Universal Periodic Review (Norway);
- 128.109. Continue improving conditions of detention, notably through the separation of quarters of children, women and men in detention facilities where this has not been achieved yet (State of Palestine);
- 128.110. Continue to take measures to ensure in practice the protection of children against sale and trafficking, in accordance with Act No. 2010-272, and ensure that persons engaging in the sale and trafficking of children are prosecuted (Egypt);
- 128.111. Intensify the initiatives aimed at both preventing child and women trafficking, child labour, forced prostitution, and facilitating the social re-integration of the victims (Italy);

- 128.112. Take necessary measures to eliminate worst forms of child labour, specifically in mining, forced begging, and commercial sexual exploitation (United States of America );
- 128.113. Thoroughly investigate human rights violations perpetrated by all sides after the 2010 presidential elections and fully cooperate with the ICC's investigations (Czech Republic);
- 128.114. Ensure an equitable and impartial approach to the administration of justice so that all perpetrators responsible for violent crimes are held to account, irrespective of their political, tribal or religious background (Ireland);
- 128.115. Ensure that all those responsible for serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law are brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations (Israel);
- 128.116. Ensure that all the initiatives taken in the field of reconciliation comply with international standards on human rights, beginning with a comprehensive fight against impunity (Italy);
- 128.117. Promote national reconciliation by investigating crimes, accountability measures and reparation for victims (Mexico);
- 128.118. Reinforce the judicial system which ensures that serious human rights perpetrators are brought to justice (Republic of Korea);
- 128.119. Strengthen mechanisms which facilitate access to justice for victims of atrocities including sexual violence (Sierra Leone);
- 128.120. Continue to undertake measures to enhance the rule of law to protect the rights of its people (Singapore);
- 128.121. Prosecute all presumed perpetrators of human rights violations (Switzerland);
- 128.122. Continue efforts initiated in order to prosecute all perpetrators of serious human rights violations and provide assistance to victims (Argentina);
- 128.123. Ensure fair and rapid justice for all perpetrators of human rights violations (Burkina Faso);
- 128.124. Strengthen the judiciary and police bodies for the prevention of sexual violence, in particular through increasing the number of women and their visibility in the police and the justice system (Portugal);
- 128.125. Strengthen awareness campaigns on the harmful consequences of female genital mutilation and bring all excision practitioners to justice (Hungary);
- 128.126. Thoroughly investigate all allegations of sexual violence and bring perpetrators of such crimes to justice, in accordance with international standards, as recommended previously in 2009 (Sweden);
- 128.127. Undertake all necessary measures to end impunity for sexual violence by investigating all allegations of sexual violence and to prosecute individuals against whom there is sufficient evidence of such abuses (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- 128.128. Guarantee to women effective access to the courts and strengthen assistance and support to victims (Argentina);

- 128.129. **Develop a comprehensive policy aimed at strengthening the judicial system, focusing on the effective access to justice for women (Israel);**
- 128.130. **Take measures to facilitate access to justice for victims of sexual violence, such as by issuing the medical certificates necessary to lodge complaints for sexual violence (Belgium);**
- 128.131. **Improve access to legal assistance and ensure compensation for victims, especially female victims of sexual violence (Burkina Faso);**
- 128.132. **Work towards fostering the independence of the Judiciary and reducing the number of people in pre-trial detention without substantiated charges (Brazil);**
- 128.133. **Engage without any delay to prosecute all those who have committed serious violations of human rights, in particular during the post electoral crisis in 2010, without any consideration of their ethnic, religious or political status (Luxembourg);**
- 128.134. **Step up their efforts and undertake credible investigations and prosecutions against members of both sides of the post-electoral conflict, including the security forces, thus contributing to the end of impunity (Slovenia);**
- 128.135. **Take appropriate measures to expedite the ongoing legal proceedings against supporters of former President Laurent Gbagbo, and investigate and punish, when appropriate, crimes committed by the forces of President Ouattara (Spain);**
- 128.136. **Continue to fight impunity by pursuing crimes that occurred during or in conjunction with the post-electoral conflict and previous conflicts in the country, regardless of which side in the conflicts the perpetrators belonged to. This includes continuing cooperation with the International Criminal Court (Sweden);**
- 128.137. **Implement the report of the National Inquiry Commission and the commitments taken to fight against impunity, by launching pursuits against the presumed perpetrators of human rights abuses during the post electoral crisis despite their political affiliation (France);**
- 128.138. **Expedite its fight against impunity and prosecute the perpetrators of serious violations of human rights committed during the post-electoral crisis (Turkey);**
- 128.139. **Ensure that all parties responsible for the post-election crimes of 2010 be brought to justice regardless of their political affiliation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 128.140. **Develop a comprehensive transitional justice strategy that will encompass accountability, reparations, security sector reform and judicial reform ahead of the presidential elections in October 2015 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 128.141. **Investigate, and when appropriate, prosecute perpetrators of serious crimes, including abuses perpetrated by both sides of the post-election violence, on a non-discriminatory basis and regardless of their ethnic, religious, or political affiliations, to promote national reconciliation and the rule of law (United States of America);**

- 128.142. Continue to prioritise the investigation and prosecution of serious international crimes regardless of political affiliation and cooperate with the International Criminal Court in this regard (Australia);
- 128.143. Take concrete steps to combat impunity with respect to human rights abuses committed by security forces, including Dozos, by increasing governmental oversight of their operations, investigating credible allegations, and prosecuting cases where appropriate (United States of America);
- 128.144. Improve local administrative and judicial mechanisms to recover lands in the shortest possible time (Spain);
- 128.145. Give priority to resolving conflicts related to land tenure (Burkina Faso);
- 128.146. Adopt measures to ensure open and free campaign before the 2015 presidential elections, grant the opposition representatives access to all state-controlled media, and promote work of all journalists (Czech Republic);
- 128.147. Leave no stone unturned to address all outstanding electoral reform issues to guarantee free and fair elections in 2015 (Ghana);
- 128.148. Spare no efforts in creating conditions conducive to the peaceful and democratically credible holding of the 2015 presidential elections, in particular by convening a solid voter registration process reforming as necessary the National Election Commission (Indonesia);
- 128.149. Take the adequate measures to enlarge the space allocated to the civil society (Djibouti);
- 128.150. Step-up its efforts to protect civil society space within the country (Italy);
- 128.151. Pursue efforts to improve the living conditions of women, notably through measures aimed at encouraging women to stand for elective office and to seek public appointments, as well as through measures aimed at facilitating women's access to credit, land, and to basic health services (State of Palestine);
- 128.152. Continue the efforts to facilitate the registration of births and create awareness of the importance of this procedure, which allows access to all other rights and basic services such as education and health (Turkey);
- 128.153. Conduct awareness campaigns to promote birth registration of all children and take the necessary measures to ensure easy and effective access to free birth registration for the new-born (Mexico);
- 128.154. Continue ongoing efforts to reduce the rates of maternal mortality (Egypt);
- 128.155. Strengthen efforts to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality (South Africa);
- 128.156. Take concrete measures to improve victim assistance, including health and psychosocial help, to victims of sexual violence and rape, also by providing free medical certificates to rape survivors, since this for most victims unaffordable document is deemed crucial in the course of any pursued investigations (Slovenia);
- 128.157. Remove any obstruction of the right to justice for victims of sexual violence and provide them with effective treatments (Spain);

- 128.158. Share experience with states within the region and benefit from their experiences in combating female genital mutilation (South Sudan);
- 128.159. Continue effectively the fight against female genital mutilation (Togo);
- 128.160. Continue efforts to sensitize public officials on the respect for women's rights, in particular the fight against female genital mutilation (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 128.161. Continue its efforts in the social field, in particular for those most in need, especially in the field of nutrition, health and education (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))
- 128.162. Increase its efforts through targeted and comprehensive measures, especially in education, in order to eliminate traditional harmful practices, such as FGM and early and forced marriage (Italy);
- 128.163. Continue and strengthen efforts to provide quality education for all, especially free primary education for children and education for persons with disabilities (Maldives);
- 128.164. With support from UNESCO and ILO, continue to strengthen its education system and vocational training especially for youth (Singapore);
- 128.165. Continue current efforts to provide every child with good quality basic education (Egypt);
- 128.166. Urge to take measures for the introduction of specific modules on human rights at all levels of education, and to continue its cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms, boost the national framework of humanitarian consultation created by the decree of 23 January 2013 and to strengthen the role of NGOs interface and civil society (Burkina Faso);
- 128.167. Continue to create the conditions to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees in accordance with the Tripartite Agreement (Ghana);
- 128.168. Adopt additional measures that tend to develop a comprehensive strategy that tends to address the needs of IDPs and provide sustainable solutions (Argentina);
- 128.169. Strengthen monitoring and supervision by relevant environmental agencies in order to ensure that toxic waste is treated in an environmentally sound manner (Egypt);
- 128.170. Intensify efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals within the remaining period (Ethiopia);
- 128.171. Continue, with the assistance of the international community, to implement its plans for economic and social development and further reduce poverty so as to lay a firm foundation for improving peoples' livelihood (China);
- 128.172. Strengthen measures taken to fight poverty and unemployment, including through the intensified implementation of programs in the National Development Plan for 2012-2015 in order to combat poverty and foster development (Ethiopia);
- 128.173. Continue its efforts on poverty reduction (Cuba);



- 128.174. Continue its fight against poverty with international community's support (Bangladesh);
- 128.175. Continue to consolidate efforts to combat extreme poverty and improve the economic situation in the country, while ensuring that marginalised sectors, including persons with disabilities and migrants, are given equal and fair access to labour opportunities (Philippines);
- 128.176. Work towards the effective implementation of the national development plan that was adopted in March 2012 in its six points (Sudan);
- 128.177. Redouble actions to improve the compliance of the human right to water (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 128.178. Consider the promotion and protection of the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
129. The following recommendations will be examined by Cote d'Ivoire which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 27th session of the Human Rights Council in September 2014:
- 129.1. Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute, if possible with a view to contributing to the activation of the jurisdiction of the ICC over the crime of aggression at the beginning of 2017 (Liechtenstein);
- 129.2. Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia) as a matter of priority (Thailand);
- 129.3. Fulfil its obligations in accordance with CAT, immediately submit its overdue initial national report to the Committee Against Torture and include a specific individual offence criminalizing acts of torture as well as a definition of torture in the national legislation (Czech Republic);
- 129.4. Consider extending a standing invitation to all the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);
- 129.5. Extend a standing invitation to all Human Rights Council special procedures (Montenegro, Portugal, Republic of Korea);
- 129.6. Better protect LGBTI persons and persons with AIDS against any act of discrimination and violence and review its legislation in this context (Switzerland).
130. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Côte d'Ivoire and would thus be noted:
- 130.1. Take further steps to prevent discrimination on the grounds of gender identity and sexual orientation and to raise awareness on its consequences (Netherlands);
- 130.2. Conduct such specific awareness raising campaigns which can help to sensitize the general Ivorian public regarding the rights of LGBTI persons (Slovenia);
131. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire was headed by Mr. Gnénéma Mamadou Coulibaly and composed of the following members:

- Kouadio Adjoumani, Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire before to the United Nations;
- Mamadou Diane, Adviser Counsellor of the President of the Republic;
- Fidèle Sarassoro, Conseiller (Adviser) du Président de la République, Directeur de l'ADDR;
- Bako Jean Fructueux, Deputy Chief of Cabinet – Ministry of Justice;
- Acka Kassy Joseph, Technical Adviser of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister – Ministry of Economy, Finances and Budget;
- Ouattara Siaka Steven's, Technical Adviser of the Cabinet of the State Ministry – Ministry of the Interior and Security;
- Koffi Yao Bernard, Technical Adviser in charge of Conventions of the Ministry of the Environment, Urban Health and Sustainable Development;
- Oulai Zagni Madéline Deputy of the National Assembly;
- Marie-Christine Bocoum, Commission Director – Economic and Social Council;
- Koné Mariatou, Director Coordinator of the National Program for Social Cohesion;
- Kamaté Banhouman, Director of Promotion of human Rights and Public Liberties;
- Agoh Gérard, Vice Director on Legislation – Ministry of Defense;
- Frank Aymar Douzan, Ministère auprès du Premier Ministre, Ministère chargé de l'Economie, des finances et du budget.
- Zouon Bi Tidou Nestor, First Counsellor to the Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Tiémoko Moriko, Counsellor –Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Bakayoko Nogozené, Counsellor- Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Silué Karim, Counsellor- Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Bamba Lanciné Joël, Counsellor in charge of Protocol of the Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Dié Mindéba Hanna Grâce, Assistant to the Direction of Legal Affairs – Ministry of State – Minister of Planning and Development;
- Yéboua Kouassi Martin, member of the Permanent Mission in Geneva;
- Benson Eba Fatim, Permanent Mission at Geneva.