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resolution 16/21**

Niger

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.



I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

1. International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1967)	OP-CAT (2014)	ICCPR-OP 2
	ICESCR (1986)	OP-CRC-AC (2012)	
	ICCPR (1986)	ICPPED (2015)	
	CEDAW (1999)		
	CAT (1998)		
	CRC (1990)		
	OP-CRC-SC (2004)		
	ICRMW (2009)		
	CRPD (2008)		
	ICPPED (signature, 2007)		
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	CEDAW (reservation, arts. 2 (d) and (f), 5 (a) and (b), 15 (4), 16 (1) (c) (e) and (g), 29 (1); declaration, art. 5 (b)) (1999)	OP-CRC-AC (declaration, art. 3 (2) (minimum age of recruitment 18 years) (2012)	
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>	ICCPR-OP 1 (1986)	OP-ICESCR (2014)	ICERD, art. 14
	OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2004)		OP-ICESCR, arts. 10 and 11
	CAT, art. 20 (1998)		ICCPR, art. 41
	OP-CRPD, art. 6 (2008)		CAT, arts. 21 and 22
	ICPPED (signature, 2007)		OP-CRC-IC ICRMW, arts. 76 and 77 ICPPED, arts. 31 and 32

2. Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>			Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		
	Palermo Protocol ⁴		
	Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ⁵		

<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II ⁶		Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions ⁷
ILO fundamental conventions except Nos. 138 and 182 ⁸		ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 ⁹
Convention against Discrimination in Education		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ¹⁰

1. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) stated that, despite recommendations received during its first universal periodic review,¹¹ the Niger maintained reservations to CEDAW.¹² The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights requested the Niger to make an effort to withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹³.

2. The United Nations country team observed that, in conformity with the commitments made at the time of the first universal periodic review,¹⁴ the Niger had adopted the bill authorizing ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.¹⁵

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. According to the country team, the 2010 Constitution marked the return of the country to a constitutional regime, under which those institutions essential to democracy and the rule of law had been established.¹⁶

4. The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that the Niger had still not brought its national legislation into line with the international human rights instruments it had ratified, and in particular those concerning the rights of women and children and efforts to combat slavery and poverty.¹⁷

5. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that a definition of discrimination that was in conformity with the Convention should be included in the country's legislation¹⁸ and that the Criminal Code should be brought into line with the Convention, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.¹⁹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

6. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted the efforts made by the Niger to launch the National Human Rights Commission. However, the Committee regretted that the Commission had not yet been accredited with a category A rating by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.²⁰ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that consideration of the annual reports of the Commission be speeded up in order to facilitate its application for rating by the Committee and that it should be endowed with a significant budget to enable it to carry out its annual workplan, including the establishment of offices throughout the country.²¹

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

7. The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights noted the intention of the Niger to draft an action plan to implement the recommendations made under the first periodic review, and that the review had played a part in efforts to combat, inter alia, slavery. She commended the determination of the Government to include the recommendations as a whole into the action plan.²²

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	August 1998	2013	August 2015	Combined twenty-second and twenty-third reports to be submitted in 2019
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 1990
Human Rights Committee	March 1993	-	-	Second report overdue since 1994
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	May 2007	2015	-	Combined third and fourth reports pending consideration
Committee against Torture	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 1999
Committee on the Rights of the Child	June 2009	2015 (OPSC, 2015)	-	Combined third to fifth reports; initial report on OP-CRC-SC pending consideration; initial report on OP-CRC-AC overdue since 2014
Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	-	-	-	Initial report overdue since 2010
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	-	2015	-	Initial report pending consideration

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations</i>		
	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	2016	Status of the national human rights institution; awareness-raising campaigns on slavery; conflict settlement between ethnic groups; training on human rights ²³	-

8. The country team took note of the efforts made by the Niger to clear the backlog in the submission of reports to the treaty bodies. The establishment in 2010 of an interministerial committee had made it possible to prepare and approve several reports which had been adopted by the Council of Ministers in April 2015.²⁴ The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights welcomed the creation of the Committee.²⁵

9. In 2010, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination transmitted an early warning and urgent action letter to the Niger on the situation of the Touaregs and on the impact of radioactivity from uranium mining in the north of the country.²⁶

B. Cooperation with special procedures²⁷

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	No	Yes
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Right to food	Slavery
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	-	-
<i>Visits requested</i>	-	Extreme poverty
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, one communication was sent. The Government replied to the communication	
<i>Follow-up reports and missions</i>		

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

10. The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights visited the Niger in 2012.²⁸ She felt that there was political will better to promote and protect human rights.

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

A. Equality and non-discrimination

11. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences, stated that besides being most affected by poverty, women continued to be underrepresented in decision-making, had limited access to the labour market and basic services and were disadvantaged in terms of access to land ownership and inheritance. Only 18.2 per cent of women were literate, compared with 42.8 per cent of men, and the Niger had dropped from 151st to 187th place in the gender inequality index in 2014.²⁹

12. UNHCR noted that, during its first universal periodic review,³⁰ the Niger accepted recommendations to improve its legislation, policy and practice on gender equality and on prevention and response to gender-based violence. Despite efforts in this field, prevention and response measures needed to be further strengthened.³¹

13. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the country should rapidly adopt and effectively apply the Family Code, and simultaneously implement national policy on gender and the ten-year plan of action for 2008-2018. It also recommended that campaigns to raise awareness should be conducted among the population, and in particular among traditional community and

religious leaders.³² The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made a similar recommendation.³³

14. The Special Rapporteur on slavery emphasized the need to address as a priority the deep-rooted discrimination against former slaves and their descendants, and the customs and traditional and religious beliefs that discriminated. She recommended that the Niger continue raising awareness on those issues.³⁴ In addition, she urged the Niger to amend the Criminal Code by adding an explicit reference to the prohibition of descent-based discrimination.³⁵

15. The International Labour Organization (ILO) Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted that the new Labour Code had extended the list of prohibited grounds of discrimination and that penalties against persons engaging in discrimination had been increased.³⁶

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

16. The country team indicated that in spite of the Government's political will, the death penalty had still not been abolished and the bill authorizing the Niger to accede to the second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had not yet been discussed by the national assembly.³⁷

17. The country team noted that the Niger was beset by insecurity along its borders and by other factors that made it vulnerable, such as political tension on account of the forthcoming elections and a youthful population that lacked education, employment and hope, and which was at risk of being mobilized and recruited by violent armed groups.³⁸ Since February 2015, several places in the Niger had been attacked by Boko Haram.³⁹ The Secretary-General of the United Nations was deeply concerned about those attacks.⁴⁰

18. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reported the killing and abduction of civilians and targeting of protected civilian objects, the use of children in hostilities, rape and other forms of sexual violence, and torture or ill-treatment, committed by Boko Haram.⁴¹ OHCHR recommended that the Niger strengthen and expand measures to protect civilians, including in the context of counter-insurgency operations.⁴² According to OHCHR, special measures must be taken to protect the victims of Boko Haram, especially child victims and victims of sexual violence, and to ensure that they have access to full redress, including psychosocial support.⁴³

19. UNHCR noted that displaced girls and women were at risk of sexual and gender-based violence. Owing to the emergency situation, the risk was particularly high in the Diffa region. UNHCR recommended that the Niger improve implementation of the mechanisms to prevent and respond to such violence by building the capacity of relevant State actors.⁴⁴

20. OHCHR recommended providing remedies for women and girls whose human rights had been violated, including through sexual violence, and measures to address stigma against victims.⁴⁵

21. The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that violence against women, which could be either physical, verbal or psychological, was still tolerated by society.⁴⁶ She urged the Niger to re-examine any legislation that discriminated against women and children and to apply legislation in conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in order to abolish for ever sexual violence against women and children and female genital mutilation.⁴⁷

22. The Special Rapporteur on slavery noted that the practice of *wahaya* or “fifth wife” entailed the purchase of a woman or a girl as a slave under the guise of “marriage”.⁴⁸ UNHCR recommended that the Niger ban early or forced marriage by law.⁴⁹

23. The Special Rapporteur on slavery observed that the Niger had the highest proportion of child marriage in the world: about 75 per cent of girls under 18 were married.⁵⁰ She stated that the inequality in the minimum legal age for marriage in the Civil Code, which was set at 15 years for girls and 18 for boys, constituted direct discrimination against girls.⁵¹ OHCHR recommended establishing a mechanism for nullifying forced marriages.⁵² UNHCR recommended capacity-building for all relevant stakeholders to enhance the protection of women and children.⁵³

24. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted that, during its first universal periodic review,⁵⁴ the Niger had agreed to all the recommendations regarding combating slavery and ensuring that the perpetrators of such practices were effectively prosecuted and victims protected and compensated.⁵⁵

25. The Special Rapporteur on slavery acknowledged the steps taken by the Government of the Niger to combat contemporary forms of slavery, in particular, the criminalization of slavery.⁵⁶ She recommended that the Niger conduct a comprehensive nationwide study on the prevalence of slavery and slavery-like practices and the protection and assistance required by victims and, on the basis of this study, develop a national strategy and an action plan aimed at eradicating all forms of slavery and descent-based discrimination.⁵⁷

26. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that every type of measure to combat slavery and servitude should be incorporated into the national policy for justice and human rights as well as into the country’s ten-year plan of action for 2016-2025.⁵⁸

27. While she welcomed the promulgation of a law against trafficking, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights was still concerned about the continued existence of trafficking in children.⁵⁹ The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery requested that the scope of the planned study of trafficking should be expanded to encompass all contemporary forms of slavery and the remnants of traditional slavery.⁶⁰ OHCHR reported that the Niger had adopted a national action plan against human trafficking to be implemented by the National Agency for Combating Trafficking in Persons.⁶¹ The Special Rapporteur on slavery recommended that the Niger adopt the legislative amendments necessary to ensure that the operationalization and activities of that Agency benefit all victims.⁶² The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations also recommended that the Niger take the necessary steps to ensure that persons involved in the trafficking of children were prosecuted and incurred penalties.⁶³

28. The Special Rapporteur on slavery had been informed that, although progress had been made, the prevalence of child labour in the Niger had remained high, and children had been engaged in the worst forms of child labour, particularly in agriculture and domestic work, and to some extent in artisanal gold mines and quarries and salt and gypsum mines.⁶⁴ She stated that, among the worst forms of child labour, one of the most prevalent in the Niger was forced begging. It arose where children, mainly boys, known as *talibés*, were sent by families to religious teachers (*marabouts*) for the purpose of Koranic instruction.⁶⁵ She recommended that the Niger urgently address the cases of forced child begging, including by prosecuting marabouts who exploit children and further regulating Koranic schools in order to prevent that from occurring.⁶⁶ The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and

Recommendations requested that the Niger identify *talibé* children who were compelled to engage in begging, remove them from such situations and ensure their rehabilitation and social integration.⁶⁷

29. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations urged the Niger to intensify its efforts to combat and progressively eliminate child labour, especially by adopting an action plan in cooperation with the social partners and continuing to build labour inspection capacity and training;⁶⁸ The ILO Committee on the Application of Standards urged the Niger to undertake a national survey of child labour in the informal economy to enable the labour administration to intervene more effectively in that field,⁶⁹ and the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations urged the Niger to take the necessary measures to reinforce and adapt the capacities of the labour inspection services.⁷⁰

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

30. While she took note of the encouraging progress made, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, thought that the Niger should continue to consolidate its judicial system by further guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary and providing all those involved in criminal justice with greater resources.⁷¹

31. The country team took note with interest of the national policy document on justice and human rights, which had been adopted in the wake of the general conference on justice in 2012.⁷²

32. The country team noted that the National Agency for Legal and Judicial Assistance (ANAJJ) had been set up in 2011.⁷³ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the Niger should step up its efforts to inform all those concerned of the legal and judicial remedies available and to ensure that mechanisms such as the National Agency and the legal defence support networks brought justice closer to the most disadvantaged members of the population.⁷⁴

33. In connection with fight against Boko Haram, OHCHR recommended that the Niger: increase access to justice and ensure accountability for all abuses and violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, regardless of the position or rank of the perpetrator, bearing in mind that there could be no amnesty for the most serious crimes; publish the outcome of investigations undertaken; and provide adequate and effective redress for victims.⁷⁵

34. The country team noted the establishment of the High Authority to Combat Corruption and Similar Offences,⁷⁶ and of the office for complaints and to combat corruption and influence peddling, which had a free hotline for citizens to obtain information and make complaints or lodge complaints with the courts.⁷⁷ The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights firmly supported the initiative to combat corruption.⁷⁸

D. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

35. The country team noted that although as a rule the different religions existed peacefully side by side, in January 2015, there had been violent demonstrations in which several Christian churches and homes had been destroyed and several people had been killed and wounded.⁷⁹

36. The country team and UNESCO noted that the 2010 ordinance had decriminalised press offences and abolished custodial sentences and preventive detention of journalists for acts connected with their professional duties. It had substituted fines for prison sentences.⁸⁰ The country team also took note of the signing in 2011 by the President of the Republic, of the Declaration of Table Mountain, which called for the abolition of legislation that restricted freedom of the press.⁸¹ In spite of that legislative arsenal, the country team deplored the fact that a number of journalists had been detained and held in custody by the criminal police after they had spoken at meetings or published articles in the press.⁸²

37. The country team indicated that in 2014, many associations, non-governmental organizations, political parties and trade unions operated normally in the Niger. The country team had nevertheless noted cases in which civil society activists had been arrested and held in custody for opinions or acts which the authorities deemed to be offensive.⁸³

38. UNESCO encouraged the Niger to introduce freedom of information into its legislation, in accordance with international standards.⁸⁴

39. The country team noted that in 2011 there had been free and open elections in the Niger and that trustworthy institutions had been set up. It also noted efforts to foster good governance.⁸⁵

40. The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights welcomed the introduction of quotas for women in elected office and in the public service.⁸⁶ The country team nevertheless regretted that the act on quotas was only weakly implemented.⁸⁷

E. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

41. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations noted the adoption of the Decent Work Country Programme,⁸⁸ and that the new Labour Code explicitly prohibited certain forms of sexual harassment.⁸⁹

42. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations requested the Government to intensify its efforts to ensure that the health and safety committees within enterprises oversee that the working conditions of young persons did not jeopardize their safety and health,⁹⁰ and the ILO Committee on the Application of Standards noted that should include these committees engaging in awareness-raising activities and safety training.⁹¹ The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations also requested the Government to take steps to equally guarantee the right to collective bargaining to public servants not engaged in the administration of the State.⁹²

43. The country team found it regrettable that, according to a study conducted in 2012, only 3 per cent of economically active women were employed in the formal sector.⁹³

F. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

44. The country team observed that the Niger had adopted an economic and social development programme (PDES 2012-2015).⁹⁴ However, it noted with concern that poverty still affected 48.2 per cent of the population.⁹⁵ The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery urged the authorities to include human rights and the gender perspective in poverty-reduction and development programmes and strategies and to take into account the situation of those who are the most vulnerable.⁹⁶

45. The country team regretted that although the right to food is enshrined in the Constitution, there is no specific law on that right,⁹⁷ while according to surveys 23.7 per cent of the population faced food insecurity,⁹⁸ and malnutrition rates had remained unchanged over the previous six years.⁹⁹ The team also noted that the Niger had made a commitment to promote the Voluntary Right to Food Guidelines and to prepare a bill on the right to food.¹⁰⁰ It had also witnessed the political will to take up those challenges which had been demonstrated by the establishment, in 2012, of the Office of the High Commissioner for the 3N Initiative (The people of the Niger feed the people of the Niger).¹⁰¹ The Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights observed that the initiative was based on human rights.¹⁰²

G. Right to health

46. The country team noted that the Niger had drafted health development plans together with strategies and programmes intended to improve the population's access to health.¹⁰³ It also noted that according to one report, the Niger had made significant progress as regards life expectancy between 1980 and 2013,¹⁰⁴ and in particular had reduced the under-five and the maternal mortality rates.¹⁰⁵ However, the country team regretted that access to health services is a huge challenge, as only 47 per cent of the population has access to health care.¹⁰⁶

47. The country team is also concerned about the even greater vulnerability of adolescents, who face specific health problems that prevent them from developing to the full.¹⁰⁷

48. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended the introduction of mobile clinics for the nomadic populations in order to ensure proper access to health services and in particular to obstetric care.¹⁰⁸

H. Right to education

49. With reference to the recommendations made under the first reporting cycle,¹⁰⁹ UNESCO, observed that the Niger had adopted the Sectoral Education and Training Programme for 2012 to 2020.¹¹⁰ The ILO Committee on the Application of Standards urged the Niger to develop and enhance the education system, including by taking effective measures, within the framework of the Sectoral Education and Training Programme.¹¹¹

50. The country team noted that according to the Human Development Report 2013, the Niger had made progress in respect of the expected and average duration of education.¹¹² It also noted the progress made in quantitative terms, especially as regards the gross admission rate to primary school.¹¹³ Nonetheless, there are still disparities between the gross school enrolment rate in urban areas and in rural areas and between the sexes.¹¹⁴

51. The country team noted that a bill on the education of girls until the age of 18 had been submitted for a second reading by the national assembly in the wake of demonstrations of discontent by Islamic associations.¹¹⁵ The country team was also concerned about a circular that made provision definitively to exclude unmarried mothers if they were enrolled in specific classes. In the case of pregnant girls, the circular and a decision called for unmarried girls to be temporarily excluded and married ones to be definitively excluded.¹¹⁶

52. The Special Rapporteur on slavery recommended that the Niger ensure equal access to high-quality free public education for all children of compulsory school age, including former slaves and those of slave descent, and particularly girls, by, inter alia,

allocating sufficient budget for adequate school infrastructure, meals in schools and proper teacher training, and by raising awareness among parents in areas with low school enrolment rates about the importance of education.¹¹⁷ The ILO Committee on the Application of Standards urged the Niger to prevent children under 14 years old from working, and to reduce school dropout rates.¹¹⁸

53. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the Niger take steps to ramp up the mobile schools programme so as to increase the school enrolment rate and the literacy rate among nomadic populations.¹¹⁹

I. Cultural rights

54. UNESCO encouraged the Niger to fully implement the relevant provisions that promote access to and participation in cultural heritage and creative expressions. The Niger was also encouraged, in doing so, to give due consideration to the participation of communities, practitioners, cultural actors and non-governmental organizations as well as vulnerable groups, and to ensure that equal opportunities were given to women and girls.¹²⁰

J. Minorities and indigenous peoples

55. While noting with interest the institutionalization of the practice of “joking kinship” a cultural form of conflict resolutions between communities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned about reports of tension and even conflict between the nomadic populations and the rest of the population, especially farmers. While it welcomed the adoption of the Rural Code, the Water Code and the Pastoral Code as means of settling recurrent problems linked to the nomadic way of life, the Committee was concerned about provisions in the Codes that contradicted each other. The Committee also regretted that the Rural Code, which had been adopted in 2010, had not yet been promulgated.¹²¹

56. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the Niger should popularize throughout the country the use of “joking kinship” and continue actions to inform the communities and ethnic groups concerned; it also recommended harmonizing the Rural Code, the Water Code and the Pastoral Code and promulgating the 2010 Pastoral Code and adopting the relevant regulations to ensure its effective implementation.¹²²

57. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the Niger should continue to implement special measures, including with regard to the right to education, employment and housing and adopt a global strategy on the situation of persons belonging to minorities and those who identified themselves as indigenous peoples.¹²³

K. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

58. UNHCR stated that despite the fragile security situation in West Africa, the Niger had become a major refugee-hosting State and maintained an open-door policy for refugees. UNHCR commended the Niger for the will and commitment it had demonstrated to meet international standards in the field of refugee protection.¹²⁴

59. The country team noted that national law gave refugees the same treatment as nationals in respect of access to work, education, health, housing, security of person and of property, together with freedom to choose their place of residence and freedom of movement.¹²⁵

60. UNHCR made a series of recommendations, including that the Niger: continue enhancing the implementation of the temporary protection scheme for refugees in line with international standards and ensure the quality and efficiency of screening procedures; increase the number of staff assessing eligibility and conduct capacity-building;¹²⁶ conduct an in-depth analysis of existing legislation on refugees; effectively implement the national citizenship legislation; pay special attention to naturalization requests from refugees in order to ensure the timely processing of those requests; and develop a local integration strategy and action plan based on the needs of refugees.¹²⁷

61. UNHCR also recommended establishing mechanisms to identify combatants or people associated with armed groups and their separation from civilians, in line with the UNHCR Guidelines on Maintaining the Civilian and Humanitarian Character of Asylum and principles of international law.¹²⁸

62. The country team noted that the Niger had recently adopted a law that was in conformity with the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants.¹²⁹ However, it had also noted that many migrants crossing the Niger were still there without assistance or the means to return to their country of origin.¹³⁰ It also indicated that in October 2013, 92 bodies of migrants had been found in the desert. In spite of the measures taken, at the beginning of June 2015, 48 more bodies had also been found in the Sahara desert in the Niger.¹³¹

63. UNHCR noted with concern that about 80 per cent of Niger and Nigerian citizens seeking refuge in the Diffa region did not possess any identity documents, which raised concerns about the risk of statelessness.¹³² UNHCR recommended that the Niger invest in birth registration, as well as in electoral registration, national identity cards and border management.¹³³ The country team recommended that a thorough analysis should be made of existing legislation on the prevention and reduction of statelessness in order to identify areas that might need reform.¹³⁴

L. Internally displaced persons

64. UNHCR reported that, since 2013, an estimated 70,000 Niger nationals had returned from a neighbouring country to the Diffa region owing to acts of violence. They were living in an internal displacement-like situation.¹³⁵

65. The Committee on Migrant Workers also noted with concern the population displacements caused by the attacks by Boko Haram.¹³⁶ The Secretary-General of the United Nations was also concerned about another displacement of thousands of civilians, which included civilians in the Niger.¹³⁷

66. UNHCR stated that, in February 2015, the insurgent attacks in the Diffa region and the insecurity in some areas thereof, such as Bosso and the islands of Lake Chad, had caused significant displacement. According to estimates, close to 50,000 Niger nationals had been forcibly displaced, mainly within the Diffa region. Some areas had remained “no go zones”, including the islands of Lake Chad. Access to the persons affected remained a major challenge.¹³⁸

67. According to UNHCR, while the Government of the Niger had ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, a national legal framework specifically relating to internally displaced persons in the Niger did not exist yet.¹³⁹ UNHCR and the country team pointed out that most displaced persons in the Niger were vulnerable and lived in extremely precarious conditions.¹⁴⁰

68. UNHCR made recommendations, including that the Niger step up efforts to adopt a national law on internal displacement and enhance current protection for internally displaced persons and the civilian population in conflict-affected areas, and mainstream protection and assistance for internally displaced persons in national social and protection systems and in national and regional development plans.¹⁴¹ OHCHR recommended that the Niger ensure a coordinated approach or return strategy outlining that adequate assessments should be undertaken and protection measures implemented to ensure secure and safe returns.¹⁴²

M. Right to development, and environmental issues

69. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned about the harmful effects of the exploitation of the country's natural resources, in particular uranium, on the environment, and on the health and safety of the groups living in the regions concerned. It was also concerned by reports of the lack of proper consultations concerning the impact of mining with the communities affected. The Committee was also preoccupied by the poor management of resources, which did not appear to benefit the regions concerned.¹⁴³

70. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the Niger ensure that the populations living in areas in which they have traditionally been present, in particular the population of Aïr, should have sufficient access to water of adequate quality and in sufficient quantity and ensure that uranium mining is not detrimental to the health of the population or to environmental protection; it invited the Niger to set up mechanisms to make possible regular inspections of the sites and effective monitoring of the funds assigned to the local governments.¹⁴⁴

71. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination also recommended that the Niger strengthen safety and protection measures for the exploitation of natural resources in order rigorously to enforce provisions to protect the environment and the health of local residents and that it declare a moratorium on projects for which independent studies on the human rights impact have not yet been commissioned or completed and engage in a public consultation with local communities.¹⁴⁵

N. Human rights and counter-terrorism

72. OHCHR reported allegations of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by some government forces during counter-insurgency operations, including extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, and ill-treatment. OHCHR recommended that prompt, thorough and independent investigation be undertaken,¹⁴⁶ and counter-terrorism laws and policies be adopted or reviewed to ensure compliance with international standards.¹⁴⁷ It also recommended that Niger adopt a comprehensive strategy for countering violent extremism, ensuring a gender-sensitive approach and the effective participation of affected persons.¹⁴⁸

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on the Niger from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/10/NER/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR.
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR.
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW.
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT.
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child.
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict.
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure.
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD.
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.

⁷ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/IHL.

⁸ International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111).

⁹ ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

¹⁰ International Labour Organization, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169); and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).

¹¹ For the full text of recommendations, see A/HRC/17/15, paras. 78.9 (Canada) and 78.10 (Norway).

¹² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) submission for the universal periodic review for the Niger, p. 8.

¹³ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12119&LangID=F.

¹⁴ For the full text of recommendations, see A/HRC/17/15, para. 78.1 (France).

¹⁵ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 14.

¹⁶ Ibid., para. 7.

¹⁷ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12119&LangID=F.

¹⁸ See CERD/C/NER/CO/15-21, para. 7.

¹⁹ Ibid., para. 11.

²⁰ Ibid., para. 8.

²¹ Ibid., para. 9.

- ²² See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12119&LangID=F.
- ²³ See CERD/C/NER/CO/15-21, para. 30.
- ²⁴ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 15.
- ²⁵ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12119&LangID=F.
- ²⁶ Letter from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the Permanent Mission of the Niger to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 27 August 2010, available from www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/early_warning/Niger27082010.pdf.
- ²⁷ For the titles of special procedure mandate holders, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx.
- ²⁸ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12119&LangID=F.
- ²⁹ See A/HRC/30/35/Add.1, para. 80.
- ³⁰ For the full text of recommendations, see A/HRC/17/15, para. 76.33 (Azerbaijan); 78.19 (Slovakia); 78.33 (Brazil).
- ³¹ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, p. 8.
- ³² See CERD/C/NER/CO/15-21, para. 15.
- ³³ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12119&LangID=F.
- ³⁴ See A/HRC/30/35/Add.1, para. 102.
- ³⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 99 (b).
- ³⁶ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) — Niger, adopted in 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13101:0::NO::P13101_COMMENT_ID:3170975.
- ³⁷ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 33.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 30.
- ³⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 32.
- ⁴⁰ www.un.org/press/fr/2015/sgsm16779.doc.htm.
- ⁴¹ See A/HRC/30/67, para. 78.
- ⁴² *Ibid.*, para. 81 (a).
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 78.
- ⁴⁴ UNCHR submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, p. 9.
- ⁴⁵ See A/HRC/30/67, para. 81 (f).
- ⁴⁶ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12049&LangID=F.
- ⁴⁷ www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12119&LangID=F.
- ⁴⁸ See statement by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, upon the end of her mission to the Niger (11-21 November 2014), available at www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15329&LangID=E.
- ⁴⁹ UNCHR submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, p. 9.
- ⁵⁰ See A/HRC/30/35/Add.1, para. 54.
- ⁵¹ *Ibid.*, para. 55.
- ⁵² See A/HRC/30/67, para. 81 (f).
- ⁵³ UNCHR submission to the universal periodic review of the Niger, p. 8.
- ⁵⁴ For the full text of recommendations, see A/HRC/17/15, paras. 76.37, 76.44 (Switzerland); 76.38 (Sweden); 76.39 (Norway); 76.40 (Poland) 76.41 (Spain); 76.42 (Luxembourg); 76.45 (Slovakia); 76.46 (Sweden); 76.48 (United States of America).
- ⁵⁵ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) — Niger, 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13101:0::NO::P13101_COMMENT_ID:3149830.
- ⁵⁶ See A/HRC/30/35/Add.1, para. 96.
- ⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 98.
- ⁵⁸ See CERD/C/NER/CO/15-21, para. 11.
- ⁵⁹ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12049&LangID=F.
- ⁶⁰ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15330&LangID=F.
- ⁶¹ OHCHR report 2015 (forthcoming), p.10.
- ⁶² See A/HRC/30/35/Add.1, para. 99 (f).
- ⁶³ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Worst Forms of Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) — Niger, adopted in 2007, published 97th ILC session (2008), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2287418.

- ⁶⁴ See A/HRC/30/35/Add.1, para. 59.
- ⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 61.
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 100 (k).
- ⁶⁷ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) — Niger, adopted in 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013) available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3083678.
- ⁶⁸ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) — Niger, adopted in 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015), available from: www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3187961.
- ⁶⁹ ILO Committee on the Application of Standards, discussion of individual case concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), 2014, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3175056.
- ⁷⁰ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) — Niger, adopted in 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2700666.
- ⁷¹ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12119&LangID=F.
- ⁷² See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 46-47.
- ⁷³ *Ibid.*, para. 48.
- ⁷⁴ See CERD/C/NER/CO/15-21, para. 13.
- ⁷⁵ See A/HRC/30/67, para. 81 (b).
- ⁷⁶ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 50.
- ⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 49.
- ⁷⁸ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12049&LangID=F.
- ⁷⁹ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, paras. 52-53.
- ⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 54, and UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 37.
- ⁸¹ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 55.
- ⁸² *Ibid.*, para. 56.
- ⁸³ *Ibid.*, para. 59.
- ⁸⁴ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 45.
- ⁸⁵ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 6.
- ⁸⁶ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12049&LangID=F.
- ⁸⁷ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 26.
- ⁸⁸ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, direct request concerning ILO Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142) — Niger, adopted in 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13101:0::NO:13101:P13101_COMMENT_ID:3158665.
- ⁸⁹ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) — Niger, adopted in 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13101:0::NO:13101:P13101_COMMENT_ID:3170975.
- ⁹⁰ ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) — Niger, adopted in 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3187961.
- ⁹¹ ILO Committee on the Application of Standards, discussion of individual case concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) — Niger, 2014, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3175056.
- ⁹² ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, observation concerning Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) — Niger, adopted in 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3187264.
- ⁹³ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 28.
- ⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 4.
- ⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 3.
- ⁹⁶ See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15330&LangID=F.
- ⁹⁷ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 82.
- ⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 80.

- ⁹⁹ Ibid., para. 81.
- ¹⁰⁰ Ibid., para. 85.
- ¹⁰¹ Ibid., para. 83.
- ¹⁰² See www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12049&LangID=F.
- ¹⁰³ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 61.
- ¹⁰⁴ Ibid., para. 60.
- ¹⁰⁵ Ibid., para. 3.
- ¹⁰⁶ Ibid., para. 61.
- ¹⁰⁷ Ibid., para. 62.
- ¹⁰⁸ See CERD/C/NER/CO/15-21, para. 17.
- ¹⁰⁹ For the full text of recommendations, see A/HRC/17/15, paras. 76.8 (Slovenia), 76.9 (Thailand), 76.14 (Cuba), 76.20 (Spain), 76.36, 76.73 (Ecuador), 76.71 (Saudi Arabia), 76.75 (Malaysia).
- ¹¹⁰ See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 42.
- ¹¹¹ ILO Committee on the Application of Standards, discussion of individual case concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) — Niger, 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3175056.
- ¹¹² See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 67.
- ¹¹³ Ibid., para. 65.
- ¹¹⁴ Ibid., para. 66.
- ¹¹⁵ Ibid., para. 22.
- ¹¹⁶ Ibid., para. 63.
- ¹¹⁷ See A/HRC/30/35/Add.1, para. 101 (e).
- ¹¹⁸ ILO Committee on the Application of Standards, discussion of individual case concerning ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) — Niger, 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014), available from www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3175056.
- ¹¹⁹ See CERD/C/NER/CO/15-21, para. 17.
- ¹²⁰ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 44.
- ¹²¹ See CERD/C/NER/CO/15-21, para. 20.
- ¹²² Ibid., para. 21.
- ¹²³ Ibid., para. 17.
- ¹²⁴ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, p. 3.
- ¹²⁵ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 76.
- ¹²⁶ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, p. 6.
- ¹²⁷ Ibid., pp. 7-8.
- ¹²⁸ Ibid., p. 6.
- ¹²⁹ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 73.
- ¹³⁰ Ibid., para. 71.
- ¹³¹ Ibid., para. 72.
- ¹³² UNCHR submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, p. 3.
- ¹³³ Ibid., pp. 10-11.
- ¹³⁴ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 79.
- ¹³⁵ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, p. 2.
- ¹³⁶ See CMW/C/NER/QPR/1, para. 33.
- ¹³⁷ See www.un.org/press/fr/2015/sgsm16779.doc.htm.
- ¹³⁸ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, p. 9.
- ¹³⁹ Ibid., p. 9.
- ¹⁴⁰ See UNCT submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, para. 32. See also UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, p. 2.
- ¹⁴¹ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of the Niger, pp. 9-10.
- ¹⁴² See A/HRC/30/67, para. 81 (j).
- ¹⁴³ See CERD/C/NER/CO/15-21, para. 18.
- ¹⁴⁴ Ibid., para. 19.
- ¹⁴⁵ Ibid., para. 19.
- ¹⁴⁶ See A/HRC/30/67, para. 79.
- ¹⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 81 (c).
- ¹⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 81 (d).