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

Chad

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in English.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Chad was held at the 13th meeting, on 13 November 2018. The delegation of Chad was headed by the Minister of Justice, in charge of Human Rights, H.E. Mr. Djimet Arabi. At its 17th meeting, held on 15 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Chad.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Chad: Burundi, Kyrgyzstan and Germany.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Chad:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/TCD/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/TCD/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/TCD/3) and its corrigendum (A/HRC/WG.6/31/TCD/3/Corr.1).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Sweden, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on the national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Liechtenstein, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Germany was transmitted to Chad through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 23 November 2018]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 83 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Chad and enjoy the support of Chad:**

6.1. **Continue the process of ratification of international human rights conventions that it has not yet ratified (Philippines);**

6.2. **Continue acceding to more international conventions in the field of human rights (State of Palestine);**

6.3. **Ratify or accede to the main international conventions on human rights and fundamental freedoms to which Chad is not yet a party, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which Chad signed in 2012 (Italy);**

6.4. **Conclude the already begun process of the ratification of international human rights conventions (Niger);**

- 6.5. **Ratify the second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming to abolish the death penalty (Togo);**
- 6.6. **Adhere and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);**
- 6.7. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);**
- 6.8. **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Spain);**
- 6.9. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women without further delay (Denmark);**
- 6.10. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the rights of women in Africa (Sweden);**
- 6.11. **Finalize ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Tunisia);**
- 6.12. **Finalize the process of ratification to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and also the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Afghanistan);**
- 6.13. **Expedite procedures to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (Comoros);**
- 6.14. **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment without further delay (Denmark);**
- 6.15. **Optimize the timeframe for internal procedures necessary for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);**
- 6.16. **Continue its actions and initiatives which aim to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Benin);**
- 6.17. **Expedite measures for the ratification of the ICPPED and the ICRMW (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.18. **Continue the procedure for accession to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Oman);**
- 6.19. **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Rwanda);**
- 6.20. **Ratify the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education (Ukraine);**
- 6.21. **Ensure that national candidates to UN human rights treaty body elections are selected through an open and merit-based process (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.22. **Comply with the recommendations of the Second UPR and accelerate the ratification process of recommended conventions (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

- 6.23. **Ensure the effective implementation of all accepted recommendations of the second UPR cycle in 2014 (Madagascar);**
- 6.24. **Continue its constructive collaboration and engagement with human rights bodies, mechanisms and relevant mandate holders (Malaysia);**
- 6.25. **Continue its efforts in engaging international and regional partners in institutional and human resource capacity-building activities on human rights. (Philippines);**
- 6.26. **Continue engaging the international community to collaborate on and support capacity-building and technical assistance programmes for the full realization of all human rights (South Africa);**
- 6.27. **Continue to mobilize resources and galvanize international support to enhance its capacity to promote and protect human rights (Nigeria);**
- 6.28. **Consider further amendments in its legal frameworks in compliance with the international human rights standards (Afghanistan);**
- 6.29. **Strictly apply the existing texts aimed at addressing human rights violations (Cameroon);**
- 6.30. **Pursue appropriate policies for making Chad an emerging country by 2030, as set out in paragraph 12 of the report (United Arab Emirates);**
- 6.31. **Boost its efforts for effective application of human rights law throughout the national territory (Uruguay);**
- 6.32. **Continue its efforts to adopt a policy to enhance democracy and stability in order to protect and promote human rights (Yemen);**
- 6.33. **Strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of the most vulnerable groups such as women, youth and persons with disabilities (Zimbabwe);**
- 6.34. **Strengthen implementation of policies and measures for the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law to ensure effective enjoyment of human rights in these areas, in line with articles 19 and 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Angola);**
- 6.35. **Continue efforts to respect, protect and promote human rights (Cameroon);**
- 6.36. **Continue to promote and protect the rights of women and youth (Libya);**
- 6.37. **Continue efforts to develop national legislation in the area of human rights and improve the work of the governmental organs in these areas (Russian Federation);**
- 6.38. **Further enhance the legal frameworks to protect and promote human rights (Viet Nam);**
- 6.39. **Reform its National Human Rights Commission with a view to strengthening its independence and efficacy, based on recently adopted legislation, in line with the Paris Principles (Australia);**
- 6.40. **Grant the National Commission of Human Rights, whose status is now in conformity with the Paris Principles, the resources it needs to fully exercise its powers (Comoros);**
- 6.41. **Continue efforts to ensure the smooth operation and full independence of the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);**
- 6.42. **Strengthen the institutional and human capacities of the national human rights institutions (Ethiopia);**

- 6.43. **Intensify efforts towards establishing a new National Human Rights Commission (Georgia);**
- 6.44. **Strengthen the capacity of senior supervisory staffs through training (Ethiopia);**
- 6.45. **Incorporate into their domestic legislation a definition of discrimination that is in line with the Convention International against all forms of Racial Discrimination (Honduras);**
- 6.46. **Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat and abolish the Caste system (Honduras);**
- 6.47. **Pursue efforts to implement the National Development Plan for 2017-2021 (Sudan);**
- 6.48. **Make efforts to implement the two strategic areas related to human rights within the 2017-2021 National Development Plan (United Arab Emirates);**
- 6.49. **Significantly invest in human capital, by increasing as a priority, funds allocated to education and health, so as to guarantee sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development, in the framework of the 2030 Agenda (Angola);**
- 6.50. **Continue to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to further promote economic and social development according to the national development plan, and reduce poverty (China);**
- 6.51. **Continue working to effectively implement the National Development Plan until 2021 and the National Health Policy, for a better living standard of its population (Cuba);**
- 6.52. **Continue to implement the National Development Plan to realize full and effective enjoyment of human rights in the country (Lesotho);**
- 6.53. **Continue efforts in the fight against terrorism (Senegal);**
- 6.54. **Continue to work with international stakeholders to fight terrorism and promote good governance (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.55. **Continue to combat terrorism so as to create a peaceful and stable environment for the enjoyment of human rights by the people. (China);**
- 6.56. **Not to relent in its efforts to combat terrorism (Nigeria);**
- 6.57. **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, including those linked to terrorism (Switzerland);**
- 6.58. **Consider abolishing the death penalty as part of the Criminal Code revision (Ukraine);**
- 6.59. **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes (Cyprus);**
- 6.60. **Consider expediting the review process that will lead to the complete abolishment of the death penalty (Mozambique);**
- 6.61. **Totally abolish the death penalty (France);**
- 6.62. **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, including those related to terrorism, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR on the abolition of the death penalty (Germany);**
- 6.63. **Abolish the death penalty as part of the revision of the Criminal Code (Iceland);**
- 6.64. **Take formal steps to abolish the death penalty, including by declaring an official moratorium on its use and by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Ireland);**

- 6.65. **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant international law on civil and political rights (Portugal);**
- 6.66. **Take concrete measures to introduce de jure a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view towards its total abolition (Rwanda);**
- 6.67. **Proceed with a moratorium as a first step towards the complete abolition of the death penalty and with the ratification of the second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);**
- 6.68. **Reinstate a formal moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards complete abolition (Australia);**
- 6.69. **Adopt a moratorium on the implementation of the death penalty (Chile);**
- 6.70. **Step up efforts in fighting and preventing torture and ill-treatment, while taking steps to guarantee the full observation of human rights in detention facilities and refugee camps. (Brazil);**
- 6.71. **Amend the definition of torture in the Criminal Code in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment (Chile).**
- 6.72. **Amend the new Penal Code so that the acts of torture become imprescriptible and ensure that the prohibition of torture is strictly applied and conclude the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Portugal);**
- 6.73. **Take measures to improve the living conditions of detainees, especially women (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.74. **Continue efforts aimed at improving living conditions of detainees in prisons (Georgia);**
- 6.75. **Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons through public awareness raising and training programs for duty bearers (Philippines);**
- 6.76. **Step up efforts to ensure that all perpetrators of human trafficking are brought to justice, and take the necessary steps to ensure that victims are adequately compensated (Serbia);**
- 6.77. **Ensure that all perpetrators of human trafficking are brought to justice (Ukraine);**
- 6.78. **Fully enforce Presidential Ordinance 006/18, including through the investigation and prosecution of suspected human trafficking offenders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.79. **Fight against human trafficking (France);**
- 6.80. **Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Iraq);**
- 6.81. **Continue to strengthen mechanisms to combat trafficking of persons, and ensure perpetrators of human trafficking are brought to justice (Maldives);**
- 6.82. **Ensure that all allegations of enforced disappearances are subject of an independent investigation and that the perpetrators of these acts are prosecuted and convicted and conclude the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Portugal);**
- 6.83. **Establish oversight mechanisms for the use of arrest and detention procedures to ensure that those detained have access to counsel of their choosing (United States of America);**

- 6.84. **Instruct all Chadian security services to put an end to the unlawful arrests and detention in secrecy and to cease detentions without charge beyond 48 hours, such as provided by the Penal Code. (Canada);**
- 6.85. **Develop and adopt a law to recognise human rights defenders, to protect them from arbitrary arrests and intimidation, and to support their work in accordance with the UN declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Netherlands);**
- 6.86. **Amend the Press Law in order to guarantee full enjoyment of the relevant freedoms (Spain);**
- 6.87. **Respect freedom of the press and the right to freedom of opinion and expression in accordance with domestic law, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other international standards, to ensure that journalists, media workers and human rights defenders are able to freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression, without fear of reprisals, arrest, detention, intimidation, threat or harassment (Sweden);**
- 6.88. **Respect the right to freedom of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly (Switzerland);**
- 6.89. **Ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and freedom of the press, in line with relevant international standards (Brazil);**
- 6.90. **Amend the Ordinance No.45/62 on public gatherings and the Decree No.193/62 on public events in order to bring them into line with international law and standards concerning freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly. (Canada);**
- 6.91. **Defend freedom of association and freedom of the media (France);**
- 6.92. **Ensure freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly for all citizens by changing the official regulations in order to meet international human rights law and standards and by effectively addressing threats, attacks, harassment and intimidation against human rights defenders and journalists (Germany);**
- 6.93. **Strengthen freedom of opinion and expression (Iraq);**
- 6.94. **Guarantee the full exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, also improving the environment for journalists, human rights defenders and NGOs to freely carry out their activities (Italy);**
- 6.95. **Enforce the Constitution's freedom of assembly and peaceful demonstration laws, and ensure that they are consistent with Chad's international human rights commitments (United States of America);**
- 6.96. **Implement the right to protest (France);**
- 6.97. **Respect fundamental guarantees for persons detained, in accordance with due process, including the right to be informed of the grounds for their detention, to have access to legal counsel, to contact members of their family, to receive medical care, and to be tried before an independent court in accordance with international fair trial standards (Switzerland);**
- 6.98. **Conduct a justice reform to ensure that all citizens have access to the justice system (Ukraine);**
- 6.99. **Consider including measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public service into its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);**
- 6.100. **Take effective measures to put an end to impunity with regard to violations of the rights of women (Spain);**

- 6.101. **With a view to putting an end to impunity, implement the decisions of the N'Djamena Appeals Court of 25 March 2015 on the trial of the collaborators of Hissène Habré, in particular by ensuring that the perpetrators serve their time as decided by the court (Switzerland);**
- 6.102. **Investigate and prosecute security forces involved in human rights violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.103. **Investigate and prosecute alleged human rights abuses by the security forces, including torture and arbitrary killings, with a view to ensuring full accountability (Australia);**
- 6.104. **Take all appropriate measures to ensure full respect for human rights by security forces and their accountability (Italy);**
- 6.105. **Conduct investigations into reports of torture and other abuses by security forces (United States of America);**
- 6.106. **Step up efforts to bring to justice all those responsible for the trafficking (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 6.107. **Consolidate peace, unity and national reconciliation (Sudan);**
- 6.108. **Continue its efforts to set up dialogue processes with different groups of political and social actors (Turkey);**
- 6.109. **Organize free, transparent and credible elections (France);**
- 6.110. **Accelerate the approval of the individual and family project and ensure that it is in full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Paraguay);**
- 6.111. **Accelerate the adoption of the Code of Persons and the Family (Togo);**
- 6.112. **Finalize the process of adoption of the draft code of persons and the family, which has been under consideration for twenty years (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**
- 6.113. **Adopt the family code, which would promote better protection of the rights of women and children (France);**
- 6.114. **Continue efforts on the elaboration and adoption of the code of persons and the family, as well as the code of the child (Gabon);**
- 6.115. **Strengthen the status of children and women by adopting the “code de la famille” and by the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto (Germany);**
- 6.116. **Continue to build upon its social programs to increase the living standard of its people, in particular the most needy, with the international assistance and cooperation that the country requires (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 6.117. **Strengthen the development of the rural sector as well as food and nutrition security (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**
- 6.118. **Develop the rural sector and ensure food security (Libya);**
- 6.119. **Step up efforts to tackle socio-economic problems in the country, improve the living conditions of the population, eradicate poverty and social inequalities (Russian Federation);**
- 6.120. **Continue the fight against poverty, inequalities and social exclusions (Senegal);**
- 6.121. **Step up efforts to reduce multi-dimensional poverty and social inequalities (Viet Nam);**
- 6.122. **Scale up the fight against poverty and social inequalities and exclusion (Zimbabwe);**

- 6.123. Continue efforts to achieve concrete progress in reducing poverty (Cuba);
- 6.124. Strengthen access to drinking water and cooperate with bilateral and international partners towards this end (Indonesia);
- 6.125. Continue to boost its national health policy, in particular for women, children and the elderly (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.126. Performance based and result oriented management in the health care system in order to attain the goal of eradication of poliomyelitis and to increase immunisation coverage (India);
- 6.127. Take further steps in enhancing access to and improving the quality of health care services for its entire people, including emergency health care services (Indonesia);
- 6.128. Further reinforce efforts to promote maternal health as well as education for young girls (Malaysia);
- 6.129. Adopt legislative measures in order to increase equitable access to sexual and reproductive health in development and egalitarian environments (Honduras);
- 6.130. Continue improving the situation of education, especially, of girls (Oman);
- 6.131. Continue measures to ensure universal primary education and eradicate illiteracy, especially in rural areas (Russian Federation);
- 6.132. Pursue efforts to strengthen education through the formulation and implementation of a strategy facilitating access to education, especially for women and children (State of Palestine);
- 6.133. Pursue efforts to improve the quality of education and combat drop-out rates (Tunisia);
- 6.134. Strengthen its efforts to improve access to education for children in rural areas, as well as access to adequate health for the vulnerable segments of its population, in particular women, children, the elderly and people in a situation of handicap (Mauritius);
- 6.135. Continue broadening literacy in rural communities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.136. Continue to expand access and quality education, including in rural areas and the extension of literacy programs (Cuba);
- 6.137. Make further efforts to reduce the dropout rate of girls at schools by taking appropriate measures, depending on the national capacity, to remove the impediments to school enrolment of girls (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.138. Redouble efforts in ensuring access to education for children, including by increasing budget allocation for education (Indonesia);
- 6.139. Continue its efforts in promotion and protection of the right to education particularly for young children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.140. Continue to improve the education system to provide quality education (Maldives);
- 6.141. Continue implementation of the social intervention policies (Ghana);
- 6.142. Promote and protect the rights of women and young people (Sudan);
- 6.143. Continue its efforts aimed at empowerment of women through various initiatives, including awareness-raising programmes (Azerbaijan);
- 6.144. Continue efforts of women empowerment (Egypt);

- 6.145. **Strengthen the delivery of family planning services with a special emphasis on guaranteeing access for adolescent women, without discrimination on the basis of their marital status or authorization requirements by a third person (Mexico);**
- 6.146. **Continue efforts to promote gender equality and step up efforts to combat harmful traditional practices against women and girls. (Canada);**
- 6.147. **Further intensify efforts to implement policies and programs on combating violence against women (Philippines);**
- 6.148. **Enact comprehensive legislation preventing and criminalizing violence against women (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.149. **Develop comprehensive policies to combat sexual and gender-based violence (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.150. **Ensure that the National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence is effectively implemented so that female victims of gender-based violence receive multidimensional care (South Africa);**
- 6.151. **Implement further measures to prevent violence against women, including female genital mutilation and other harmful practices, and combat impunity in this regard specifically by ensuring compliance with existing legislation (Sweden);**
- 6.152. **Pursue efforts to combat violence against women (Tunisia);**
- 6.153. **Accelerate efforts to find appropriate solutions for overcoming violence against women, early marriages and female genital mutilation (Turkey);**
- 6.154. **Enact legislation aimed at preventing and combating violence against women, domestic violence (Ukraine);**
- 6.155. **Raise awareness of the population of the adverse effects of violence against women and on the exercise of their fundamental rights (Algeria);**
- 6.156. **Implement the policies to combat the gender-based violence particularly among refugees and asylum seekers (Mexico);**
- 6.157. **Take adequate measures to ensure that judicial proceedings are undertaken against perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence and ensure that perpetrators are punished in accordance with the law. (Canada);**
- 6.158. **Establish a legislation on prevention and combatting violence against women which will include the establishment of special courts and measures to protect the victims (Chile);**
- 6.159. **Strengthen the promotion and protection of women's rights by implementing additional measures to combat violence against women (Djibouti);**
- 6.160. **Redouble efforts to combat gender-based violence and discrimination (Gabon);**
- 6.161. **Organize awareness-raising campaigns for men and women on the adverse effects of violence against women (Iceland);**
- 6.162. **Continue its commitment against all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual violence, female genital mutilations and forced marriage (Iceland);**
- 6.163. **Take steps to enact a law preventing and combating violence against women and children (India);**
- 6.164. **Strengthen legislation concerning violence against women (Iraq);**
- 6.165. **Take other measures to combat all forms of discrimination and violence, including against women, children and other vulnerable groups (Italy);**

- 6.166. Find appropriate and pragmatic solutions for the inclusion of women and socially vulnerable groups in the development of the country (Turkey);
- 6.167. Continue to strengthen the empowerment of women in public and private life by combatting early marriage through educational campaigns and law changes such as adoption of the family law, and by implementing programmes to encourage and support female entrepreneurship (Netherlands);
- 6.168. Continue the efforts to overcome obstacles to the low school enrolment of girls with a special attention to combating early and forced marriages (Republic of Korea);
- 6.169. Expand measures to ensure gender equality, eliminate negative practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (Russian Federation);
- 6.170. Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation (Rwanda);
- 6.171. Strengthen measures to combat and eliminate harmful practices against women and girls, especially child, early and forced marriages, early pregnancies and female genital mutilation (Slovenia);
- 6.172. Pursue efforts to protect the rights of children and protect them against sexual exploitation (Tunisia);
- 6.173. Take measures to guarantee access to justice for victims of female genital mutilation, child marriage, gender-based violence and violence against girls, boys and adolescents, as well as ensure that the investigation of the allegations and the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators is carried out (Uruguay);
- 6.174. Step up implementation of specific measures to combat early marriage for girls and facilitate their access to education, especially in rural areas (Angola);
- 6.175. Intensify measures in order to investigate and punish female genital mutilation, child marriage and forced marriage (Argentina);
- 6.176. Increase its efforts to enforce its legislative prohibitions against child marriage and female genital mutilation (Australia);
- 6.177. Implement laws that prevent child marriages and punish perpetrators (Botswana);
- 6.178. Endeavour to end the harmful effect of female genital mutilation through legal effectiveness and raising awareness (Botswana);
- 6.179. Adopt all necessary measures to fully implement the Law Prohibiting Child Marriage and the Law prohibiting Female Genital Mutilation (Chile);
- 6.180. Step up efforts to end harmful practices of female genital mutilation by setting up targeted awareness raising and information programs (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 6.181. Enhance efforts to raise public awareness of harmful practices including female genital mutilation (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.182. Continue efforts to combat female genital mutilation (Gabon);
- 6.183. Ensure effective implementation of the law against female genital mutilation in every region and investigate forms of non-compliance (Germany);
- 6.184. Adopt legislation that prohibits genital mutilation (Honduras);
- 6.185. Intensify efforts to end child marriages (Lesotho);

- 6.186. **Implement practical measures to immediately halt the use of child labour (Australia);**
 - 6.187. **Continue measures to prohibit corporal punishment, under all circumstances, against children (Algeria);**
 - 6.188. **Continue efforts to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities (Egypt);**
 - 6.189. **Consider scaling up initiatives related to the economic empowerment of women and young people (Philippines);**
 - 6.190. **Take measures on providing better access to public services for refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons (Serbia);**
 - 6.191. **Take the necessary steps to protect human rights defenders facing threats and intimidation (Spain);**
 - 6.192. **Take the necessary measures to guarantee the protection of human rights defenders as well as journalists, and investigate and punish all acts of intimidation and violence against them (Argentina);**
 - 6.193. **Take the necessary measures to guaranty the protection of journalists and human rights defenders, against threats and intimidation and give them the necessary leeway to exercise their activities (Central African Republic);**
 - 6.194. **Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders (France);**
 - 6.195. **Ensure civil society actors, human rights defenders and journalists are protected from threats and intimidation in line with international law and standards (Ireland).**
- 7. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Chad and have been noted by Chad:**
- 7.1. **Consider ratifying international and regional human rights treaties, including the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances (Cyprus);**
 - 7.2. **Ratify or accede to the human rights instruments to which it is not a party, in particular the OPCAT, International Convention for the Protection of Persons against Enforced Disappearance, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and their family and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Honduras);**
 - 7.3. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mexico);**
 - 7.4. **Finalize ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);**
 - 7.5. **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);**
 - 7.6. **Repeal all laws that criminalize persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
 - 7.7. **Include explicitly in the draft on the personal and family code the elimination of all forms of discrimination against the woman (Chile);**
 - 7.8. **Promote awareness campaigns to eliminate stereotypes that undermine the dignity of women and repeal discriminatory provisions against women, including Article 385 of the Penal Code, so that adultery is not considered a crime with penalties of prison, as well as to remove the provision**

according to which homicide and assault resulting in bodily injury were excusable if the victim was the spouse of the perpetrator of such acts (Article 69). (Paraguay);

7.9. Undertake practical measures to put an end to corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro).

8. 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

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Chad was headed by the Minister of Justice, in charge of Human Rights, H.E. Mr. Djimet Arabi and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Djalal Ardjoun Khalil, Minister of Women, Protection of Early Childhood, and National Solidarity;
 - H.E. Ahmad Makaila, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Chad to Switzerland;
 - Mr. Abakar Hassan, Member of the Parliament, President of the Communication Commission, new Information and Communication Technologies and Human Rights of the National Assembly;
 - Mr. Ndimadjingar Assane Maurice, Member of Parliament, Rapporteur of the Communication Commission, New Information and Communication Technologies and Human Rights of the National Assembly;
 - M^e Philippe Houssine, Legal Advisor at the Presidency of the Republic;
 - Ms. Mbaigoto Neloum, General Director of SGG, Member of the inter-ministerial committee;
 - M. Ismael Adoum Hamit, General Director of SGG, Member of the inter-ministerial committee;
 - Mr. Abdel-Nasser Mahamat Ali Garboa, Director General of Human Rights and Legislation, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Member of the inter-ministerial committee;
 - Mr. Ali Sossal Brahim, Director of Legal Affairs and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration, international cooperation and the Diaspora;
 - Ms. Deyo Julienne, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice;
 - Dr. Grace Dangothe Kondido, Director of reproductive and public health;
 - Ms. Ngarmbatinan Sololta Marie, Fiest Counselor, Permanent Mission of Chad to Geneva, Focal Point;
 - Ms. Denise Amine Ndigal, Officer of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights
 - Mr. Ndjimaramadji François, Officer of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.
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