



UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-third session
Geneva, 6-17 May 2019

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

Côte d'Ivoire

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

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-third session from 6 to 17 May 2019. The review of Côte d'Ivoire was held at the 4th meeting, on 7 May 2019. The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire was headed by Secrétaire d'Etat auprès du Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, chargée des Droits de l'Homme, Madame Aimée ZEBEYOUX. At its 10th meeting, held on 10 May 2019, the Working Group adopted the report on Côte d'Ivoire.

2. On 15 January 2019, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Côte d'Ivoire: Bahamans, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia.

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 Côte d'Ivoire:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/CIV/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.6/33/CIV/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/33/CIV/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRF's, Slovenia, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to the Côte d'Ivoire 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 24 May 2019]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 101 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 Côte d'Ivoire and enjoy the support of Côte d'Ivoire:

6.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Brazil); (Denmark); (Germany); (Montenegro); (Togo); (Senegal); (Chile);**

- 6.2 Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 6.3 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as previously recommended, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Czechia);
- 6.4 Move forward with the ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);
- 6.5 Strengthen cooperation with international and regional mechanisms for the protection of human rights, in particular with United Nations mandate holders, as well as with the International Criminal Court and the African Commission for Human and Peoples Rights (Ecuador);
- 6.6 Continue the process of ratification of international instruments, in particular in the area of human rights (El Salvador);
- 6.7 Continue efforts towards ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burkina Faso);
- 6.8 Continue efforts towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Georgia);
- 6.9 Ratify the Second Optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Togo); (Paraguay);
- 6.10 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment at the earliest convenience (Ghana);
- 6.11 Accelerate the ratification process for the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Burundi);
- 6.12 Intensify efforts to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);
- 6.13 Present the initial report to the Committee Against Torture as soon as possible (Mauritius);
- 6.14 Implement the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and the national preventive mechanism in accordance with its provisions (Mauritius);
- 6.15 Speed up the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique);

- 6.16 Finalise the process of ratifying the Second Optional Protocol on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as per the new constitution (Namibia);
- 6.17 Continue mobilising resources and seek necessary international support for the promotion and protection of human rights (Nigeria);
- 6.18 Establish a national permanent inter-institutional mechanism for the presentation of reports and the follow-up of recommendations of the human rights mechanisms (Paraguay);
- 6.19 Ratify the third Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Right of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);
- 6.20 Ratify Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);
- 6.21 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Portugal);
- 6.22 Adopt concrete measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and continue implementing the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Chad);
- 6.23 Expedite the process of accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel Degrading Inhumane or Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);
- 6.24 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sierra Leone);
- 6.25 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);
- 6.26 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Togo);
- 6.27 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Tunisia);
- 6.28 Adopt measures to effectively implement the provisions of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (the Kampala Convention) (Uganda);
- 6.29 Ratify key human rights treaties, including the International Convention for the Protection of Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);
- 6.30 Implement in full the Recommendations of the National Committee for Monitoring Actions against Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labour to end

child labour and trafficking (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.31 Accelerate the ongoing process to harmonize national legislation with the provisions of international human rights treaties (Zimbabwe);

6.32 Take the necessary measures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

6.33 Continue its actions and initiatives aimed at ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Benin);

6.34 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

6.35 Take appropriate measures to provide sufficient financial resources and full independence of the National Human Rights Council (Bulgaria);

6.36 Adopt a national policy on promotion and protection of the rights of children and young people (Bulgaria);

6.37 Reform the Independent Electoral Commission and ensure the free, open and transparent nature of future elections, in compliance with the decisions of the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights (Croatia);

6.38 Continue efforts to put in place the National Development Plan in its five areas to promote the human rights situation (Egypt);

6.39 Ensure that existing institutional frameworks are reinforced by integrating climate change into planning and budgeting at national, regional and local levels (Fiji);

6.40 Make the fight against corruption, that undermines fundamental rights and the rule of law, a national cause (France);

6.41 Adopt measures to guarantee appropriate financial resources and full independence of the National Human Rights Commission (Ghana);

6.42 Continue its efforts in ensuring the full function of the National Human Rights Council, through capacity building and collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission from other regions (Indonesia);

6.43 Accelerate the implementation of the law on the establishment of the National Human Rights Council to carry out its work in accordance with the Paris Principles (Iraq);

6.44 Include the principles of human rights training into regulations pertaining to the license of foreign companies (Iraq);

6.45 Guarantee full implementation of legislation aimed at protecting human rights defenders (Italy);

6.46 Provide training to all actors in promoting and protecting human rights (Jordan);

6.47 Provide necessary resources to the national program for strengthening and promoting human rights (Jordan);

6.48 Broaden the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission to address cases of human rights violations, guarantee its independence and bestow

it with sufficient resources and financial autonomy so that it may fulfil its mandate effectively in accordance with the Paris Principles (Lesotho);

6.49 Give greater importance to the implementation of the National Development Plan (Libya);

6.50 Set up an implementation plan for human rights recommendations that integrates the Sustainable Development Goals and all accepted recommendations (Cabo Verde);

6.51 Use the third cycle of the Universal Periodic Review to generate data to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and human rights (Cabo Verde);

6.52 Ensure full cooperation of National Rights Council and provide it with commensurate resources (Namibia);

6.53 Accelerate the implementation of the legislative framework governing land ownership to ensure fair, equitable and predictable land distribution, including for women (Canada);

6.54 Adopt laws on the protection of human rights defenders and the protection of witnesses and victims in judicial proceedings related to the conflict (Paraguay);

6.55 To ensure the effective functioning of the National Human Rights Council, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Moldova);

6.56 Operationalize the National Commission for Human Rights of Côte d'Ivoire by providing sufficient financial resources in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal);

6.57 Continue to consolidate the progress achieved in the field of human rights education and training (South Africa);

6.58 Provide training for human rights stakeholders (Sudan);

6.59 Finalize the process of establishing an independent national human rights institution (Ukraine);

6.60 Continue to implement the National Development Plan 2016-2020, strive to eliminate poverty and achieve economic and social sustainable development to lay a solid foundation for its people to enjoy all human rights (China);

6.61 Continue with the practical implementation of the 2016-2020 National Development Plan (Uzbekistan);

6.62 Ensure the continuation of the successful activity of the National Human Rights Council, established in 2018 in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uzbekistan);

6.63 Train governmental and non-governmental actors working in the field of human rights on the institutional and normative framework of human rights (Yemen);

6.64 Consider including measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of public service into its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);

- 6.65 Accept technical assistance for the National Support Programme for the promotion and protection of human from international community (Bhutan);
- 6.66 Ensure a wider dissemination of the new constitution within national institutions and the general public for its effective implementation (Botswana);
- 6.67 Review all legal provisions that impede the equal participation and advancement of women in public and political affairs. Undertake appropriate measures to guarantee better participation of women in public affairs and encourage women to stand for election to political positions (Bulgaria);
- 6.68 Reinforce legal measures to combat gender discrimination (Honduras);
- 6.69 Take measures to protect persons with albinism in law and in practice against all kinds of discrimination and human rights violations (Portugal);
- 6.70 Expedite the amendments to the National Code of Laws on the Person and Family as well as other legislations to guarantee equality between men and women (Russian Federation);
- 6.71 Expedite the amendment of the Personal and Family Code and all relevant legislation, with a view to guaranteeing equality between men and women, combatting all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, particularly sexual and gender-based violence, and decriminalizing adultery (Slovenia);
- 6.72 Take steps to protect persons with albinism, in law and in practice, against all forms of discrimination (Bangladesh);
- 6.73 Investigate all allegations of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearance and torture carried out by the police, security and defence forces. Bring the perpetrators to justice and compensate the victims (Czechia);
- 6.74 Investigate all cases of trafficking in persons and child labour, and strengthen the awareness campaigns of the population and families on those matters (Honduras);
- 6.75 Amend provisions in the Criminal Code and the Law on the Press to provide the right to freedom of expression without fear of reprisals, arrest or detention (Maldives);
- 6.76 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, particularly children (Mali);
- 6.77 Strengthen awareness campaigns to combat domestic violence (Mauritania);
- 6.78 Implement legislation for the prohibition of torture and create an independent mechanism of prevention (Mexico);
- 6.79 Continue its efforts for democratic transition, peace and stability in the country (Myanmar);
- 6.80 Step up efforts to raise public awareness and train duty bearers on combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines);
- 6.81 Develop a Standard Operating Procedures manual on trafficking to ensure a harmonized and multi-pronged approach is adopted in the

identification, investigation and prosecutorial stages, whilst ensuring the protection and rehabilitation of victims (Seychelles);

6.82 Adopt legislative and political measures necessary to combat domestic and gender violence, ensuring legal and psychosocial protection to victims (Chile);

6.83 Adopt the necessary measures for the implementation of the crime of torture as a specific crime in conformity with the provisions of the Convention against Torture (Uruguay);

6.84 Intensify efforts in combating human trafficking (Armenia);

6.85 Allocate greater resources to combat sexual violence, including by armed forces personnel, and to prosecute perpetrators (Australia);

6.86 Endeavour to prevent excessive use of force arbitrary arrests, torture and ill-treatment in detention facilities (Botswana);

6.87 Guarantee the right to a fair trial, regardless of the political, ideological, religious or identity affiliation of the alleged perpetrator, by strengthening the independence of the judicial institutions (Croatia);

6.88 Consider the adoption of additional measures aimed at reinforcing the independence of Judiciary (Brazil);

6.89 Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the independence of the judicial system and the impartiality of its decisions, the respect for human rights by law enforcement authorities and the fight against corruption (Ecuador);

6.90 Continue opening local legal assistance offices in all trial courts (Burkina Faso);

6.91 Guarantee the applicability of all measures taken aimed at strengthening the rights of persons in police custody or in pre-trial detention (Gabon);

6.92 Reduce overcrowding in prisons and ensure that persons do not remain in pre-trial detention beyond the prescribed time limits (Germany);

6.93 Redouble efforts to enhance the conditions of detention facilities with particular consideration for women and children, and expedite trials (Holy See);

6.94 Ensure that allegations of torture and ill treatments committed by police, security and defence forces are investigated, and that perpetrators are prosecuted and brought to justice (Madagascar);

6.95 Implement legislation that guarantees independence in the delivery of justice and consolidates the achievements attained, particularly in terms of equality of conditions before courts and fight against impunity (Mexico);

6.96 Implement human rights training programs for personnel of institutions involved in security and justice in the country (Mexico);

6.97 Continue efforts to reform the judiciary and penitentiary system (Morocco);

6.98 Strengthen measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary (Peru);

- 6.99 Strengthen the progress made in the field of human rights education by providing regular trainings to law enforcement officials and relevant authorities in judicial institutions (Portugal);
- 6.100 Take measures to improve the situation in the prisons and reduce overcrowding (Spain);
- 6.101 Elaborate a national action plan to implement alternative sanctions to imprisonment (Switzerland);
- 6.102 Ensure the investigation of allegations of torture and ill-treatment by the police, security and defense forces (Timor-Leste);
- 6.103 Bring about a far-reaching reform of the judicial system, and effectively guarantee independence of the judiciary (Ukraine);
- 6.104 Ameliorate prison conditions (Ukraine);
- 6.105 Investigate all allegations of human rights violations and abuses, including those that occurred from 2010-2011, and hold accountable those responsible (United States of America);
- 6.106 Improve living conditions in prisons by tackling overcrowding (Zambia);
- 6.107 Investigate thoroughly allegations of torture and ill-treatment by the police, security and defense forces and to prosecute the perpetrators (Zambia);
- 6.108 Strengthen awareness campaigns among security forces (including personnel in detention centres) in the context of the fight against torture (Belgium);
- 6.109 Take measures and provide the necessary means to facilitate access to justice for victims of sexual violence and improve the legal and judicial support for these victims (Belgium);
- 6.110 Ensure the freedom of expression and assembly. Prosecute and convict perpetrators of harassment and threats against independent journalists and bloggers. Take effective measures to enforce the act on the protection of human rights defenders (Czechia);
- 6.111 Take measures to guarantee that the next elections are credible and transparent (France);
- 6.112 Ensure journalists, human rights defenders and other civil society actors are able to freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly without fear of reprisals, intimidation or harassment, in particular in the context of the upcoming presidential election in 2020 (Ireland);
- 6.113 Take all appropriate measures to ensure that the upcoming electoral process is transparent and inclusive (Italy);
- 6.114 Guarantee freedom of expression and protection to human rights defenders, independent journalists and political opponents by setting up an independent mechanism aimed at ensuring the implementation of the decree of 2017 on implementation procedures of the Act on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders (Canada);
- 6.115 Align all provisions in the Criminal Code and the law on the Press which currently restrict the right to freedom of expression with international and regional human rights law, in line with SDG 16 (Netherlands);

- 6.116 Ensure that any restriction on press and media activities is in full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant human rights instruments (Republic of Korea);
- 6.117 Effectively guarantee the freedom of assembly as enshrined in the Constitution (Republic of Korea);
- 6.118 Take the necessary steps to ensure that human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders, were protected against threats and intimidation, to allow them to freely carry out their work and to bring to justice perpetrators of harassment, threats and intimidation against human rights defenders (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.119 Improve on Press Freedom even though the National Assembly in December 2017 adopted a law on the press that in principle prohibit detaining or imprisoning journalist (Sierra Leone);
- 6.120 Carry out independent investigations into all human rights violations, including those which took place as a result of the post-electoral violence in 2010-2011 and to guarantee that those responsible will be brought to justice (Spain);
- 6.121 Invite long-term international election observers (Switzerland);
- 6.122 Promulgate the Act on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders (Timor-Leste);
- 6.123 Protect the right to freedom of expression, in line with Article 19 of the Constitution, so that all individuals, including journalists, may speak openly without fear of reprisal or arrest (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.124 Strengthen the quality of institutions of good governance (Yemen);
- 6.125 Adopt all necessary measures to provide a safe environment for freedom of expression for those who protect and promote human rights, in particular for human rights defenders and journalists, including measures to investigate and prosecute all acts of violence against them (Argentina);
- 6.126 Set the same minimum age of marriage for men and women in accordance with the international standards (Zambia);
- 6.127 Continue its efforts to tackle unemployment, especially of women, young people and those living in rural areas (Pakistan);
- 6.128 Strengthen measures aimed at protecting vulnerable persons and ensure their full access to natural resources (El Salvador);
- 6.129 Step up the efforts of resource mobilization for poverty **reduction** (Ethiopia);
- 6.130 Increase the efforts of awareness creation about sociocultural factors that affect the promotion or protection of the rights of vulnerable groups in the society (Ethiopia);
- 6.131 Sustain its efforts in poverty alleviation and addressing the plight of vulnerable groups in the society (Nigeria);
- 6.132 Intensify the implementation of poverty-alleviation initiatives that promote the economic empowerment of vulnerable groups, especially women (Philippines);
- 6.133 Mobilize fund for the alleviation of poverty (Sudan);

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- 6.134 Ensure that all its citizens could share the benefits of economic progress in a participatory and inclusive manner (Bangladesh);
- 6.135 Continue working on expanding the gratuity of diverse medical services, as well as expand such free services to children above five, taking efficient advantage of the improvement of the health infrastructure that has taken place in the country (Cuba);
- 6.136 Consolidate free targeted health care system and share good practices in this regard (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.137 Improve access to health care for the most vulnerable population and promote right to health (France);
- 6.138 Strengthen the healthcare infrastructure, aiming toward universal healthcare coverage (Holy See);
- 6.139 Facilitate access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training and healthcare access for women from both rural and urban backgrounds (Holy See);
- 6.140 Provide support to health policies, particularly women and infants program in order to decrease the mortality rate among women and infants (Oman);
- 6.141 Continue its efforts to improve access to health care by ensuring that all health facilities are fully accessible to vulnerable persons, including persons from rural areas and persons with disabilities (Seychelles);
- 6.142 Continue its efforts in regards to the right to health, and to guarantee accessibility for all, including women and girls to all health services (State of Palestine);
- 6.143 Increase significantly financial resources in the health sector (Congo);
- 6.144 Further strengthen its efforts to ensure quality education for all children (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 6.145 Strengthen measures aimed at promoting education for girls and continue efforts to combat the main reasons behind school dropout (Djibouti);
- 6.146 Continue strengthening the right to education for persons with disabilities by ensuring that they integrate the traditional school system and they participate actively in the community life, and allocate sufficient resources to this end (Djibouti);
- 6.147 Ensure access to free quality education for both boys and girls (Holy See);
- 6.148 Reinforce measures to guarantee equal access to inclusive and equitable education for all (Honduras);
- 6.149 Continue investing in the field of education to ensure opportunities for all in education (Lebanon);
- 6.150 Continue its effort to ensure equal access to education, particularly the assurance of girls' participation (Myanmar);
- 6.151 Continue the efforts to provide quality education for all (Oman);
- 6.152 Ensure that all children have access to quality education, including children with disabilities (Qatar);

- 6.153 Pursue efforts to combat school dropout and to improve the quality of education (Tunisia);
- 6.154 Step up efforts to guarantee equal access to inclusive and equitable quality education for all (Algeria);
- 6.155 Strengthen the judicial and educational framework to combat violence against women, in particular female genital mutilation (France);
- 6.156 Continue efforts to promote women's rights and in particular combat all forms of female genital mutilations and forced or early marriages (Georgia);
- 6.157 Continue to take effective action in protecting women and children from sexual violence, by strengthening and implementing legislation against domestic violence and providing counselling services and safe places for victims (Germany);
- 6.158 Outlaw domestic violence and penalize marital rape (Iceland);
- 6.159 Ensure full implementation of penalties for FGM (Iceland);
- 6.160 Take steps to criminalize domestic violence and repeal all discriminatory laws that impeded advancement of women in public and political affairs (India);
- 6.161 Improve gender equality through public awareness campaigns to enhance women's ability to exercise their fundamental human rights (Indonesia);
- 6.162 Intensify efforts to increase women's participation in political and public life (Iraq);
- 6.163 Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all harmful practices against women and girls, including female genital mutilation and child early and forced marriage (Italy);
- 6.164 Continue combating child labour and child exploitation, and ensure that all children have access to education (Italy);
- 6.165 Continue its efforts to ensure that girls can be properly educated and particularly can return to school if they have been forced to drop out of education, and look more closely to the reasons behind school dropout (Lebanon);
- 6.166 Increase measures to eradicate female genital mutilation, especially in the Northern and Western parts of the country (Lesotho);
- 6.167 Continue its efforts to promote girls' access to education, their retention and their return to education if they dropped out, and to combat the main reasons why they dropped out of education (Maldives);
- 6.168 Encourage women's participation for a higher representation in the parliament (Myanmar);
- 6.169 Take further measures aimed at eliminating harmful practices, especially female genital mutilation, that violate the rights of women and girls (Namibia);
- 6.170 Adopt and implement new laws aimed at promoting the empowerment of women, including their political participation (Canada);
- 6.171 Continue to promote women empowerment (Oman);

- 6.172 Continue its efforts for achieving gender parity and women empowerment (Pakistan);
- 6.173 Make efforts to increase the number of women in decision-making roles and positions (Pakistan);
- 6.174 Criminalize explicitly domestic violence and conjugal rape (Paraguay);
- 6.175 Continue promoting access to education for girls and the efforts to ensure their return and stay in case of school dropout (Peru);
- 6.176 Further strengthen efforts to combat maternal and child mortality (Philippines);
- 6.177 Continue public awareness campaigns with a view to changing sociocultural attitudes that hinder the promotion of the rights of women and girls (Republic of Korea);
- 6.178 Continue the work on the implementation of the national program and strategy to combat violence against women and children (Russian Federation);
- 6.179 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination and violence against women including through the implementation of relevant laws, eliminating any loopholes in national legislation that might undermine the protection of women's rights and addressing discriminatory stereotypes that affect women (Rwanda);
- 6.180 Continue with measures that guarantee access to reproductive health services throughout the country to women and adolescents, and to organize education and awareness raising programs on the importance of contraception and the right to sexual and reproductive health (Serbia);
- 6.181 Expedite the implementation of programs aimed at promoting and protecting women's rights in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Maputo Protocol (South Africa);
- 6.182 Step up its action to bring an end to female genital mutilation and forced marriage (Spain);
- 6.183 Continue combatting violence against women (Tunisia);
- 6.184 Redouble efforts to eradicate such phenomena as crimes perpetrated under the guise of ritual procedure and female genital mutilation (Turkey);
- 6.185 Further protect the rights of women and children, continue to develop education and public health care (China);
- 6.186 Continue to strengthen its social programs in favour of the most vulnerable groups, particularly women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.187 Consolidate existing measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (Zimbabwe);
- 6.188 Ensure the effective integration of women in all sectors of public life (Congo);
- 6.189 Redouble efforts to fight against female genital mutilation (Congo);
- 6.190 Continue its commitment to empowering women and ensuring equal opportunities (Armenia);

- 6.191 Enforce Law N° 98-757 of 23 December 1998 on the punishment of certain forms of violence against women and raise awareness of the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and the penalties incurred by perpetrators of female genital mutilation (Australia);
- 6.192 Continue measures aimed at promoting women's empowerment as one of the goals of the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project (Azerbaijan);
- 6.193 Take further measures to protect and promote the rights of women and children, particularly access for girls to schools (Bhutan);
- 6.194 Continue the Support Programme for the Strengthening of Inclusion and Social Cohesion to guarantee the security of land tenure with a gender approach (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 6.195 Continue to take effective measures in order to end child labour, for example in the agriculture and mining sectors (Germany);
- 6.196 Keep improving the system of child registration at birth and guarantee the rights of children, especially in situations of conflict (Holy See);
- 6.197 Intensify the fight against child labour (Iceland);
- 6.198 Mainstream the rights of the child into all policies concerning the business sector, in line with the Committee on the Rights of the Child General Comment 16 (Iceland);
- 6.199 Continue efforts to support national policies for the protection of children and adolescents (Libya);
- 6.200 Implement necessary national strategy to support victims of gender-based violence and child victims of sexual exploitation (Myanmar);
- 6.201 Ensure the allocation of adequate resources for the comprehensive implementation of the national child protection policy (Philippines);
- 6.202 Continue to support the important role of civil society and continue to cooperate with them in terms of improving the situation of children delinquents (Serbia);
- 6.203 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);
- 6.204 Step up efforts to ensure that all children born in the country are duly registered and regularize the situation of stateless minors (Spain);
- 6.205 Pursue efforts for the protection of children (Tunisia);
- 6.206 Reinforce the implementation of measures and policies for the protection of children in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Angola);
- 6.207 Reinforce measures to facilitate birth registration of a higher number of internally displaced persons, especially children (Angola);
- 6.208 With regard to the rights of persons with disabilities, continue expanding the regulatory framework and its effective implementation to ensure the full social inclusion of these persons including in relation to the right to decent work, in the public and private sector (Cuba);

6.209 Continue efforts to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities (Egypt);

6.210 Continue efforts to protect human rights and encourage the employment of persons with disabilities (Morocco);

6.211 Ensure that persons with disabilities are integrated in the mainstream education system, while providing them with any special service they may require (Saudi Arabia);

6.212 Continue the work on the continental and sub-regional initiatives in the area of statelessness through the adoption and implementation of the national action plan on statelessness in conformity with the commitment made in the Abidjan Declaration and the Sustainable Development Goal 16.9 (Switzerland);

6.213 Enhance efforts to guard against statelessness including by facilitating birth registration and implementing the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Uganda).

7. The following recommendations will be examined by Côte d'Ivoire, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-second session of the Human Rights Council.

7.1 Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organisation (Denmark);

7.2 Consider ratifying the International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No.189) (Uruguay);

7.3 Consider extending a standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate-holders (Georgia); (Latvia); (Qatar);

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7.4 Continue with the ongoing efforts to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);

7.5 Ratify the main human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);

7.6 Intensify efforts towards the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);

7.7 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Madagascar); Azerbaijan, Rwanda, Senegal); (Paraguay);

7.8 Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Timor-Leste);

7.9 Fully cooperate with the investigations of the International Criminal Court and other judicial mechanisms aimed at bringing all perpetrators to justice for violations committed in past conflicts (Montenegro);

7.10 Speed up the ratification process of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all migrant workers and members of their families (Mozambique);

7.11 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

7.12 Consider the publication of the report of the Dialog, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Peru);

7.13 Make the report from the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission publicly available and develop a clear reparation policy (Australia);

7.14 Ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous and marginalized communities are meaningfully engaged in the development of legislation, policies and programs on climate change and disaster risk reduction at local, national and international levels (Fiji);

7.15 Eliminate the fees associated with education in order to provide free educational services (Saudi Arabia);

7.16 Promote access to continuous, free and quality education throughout the country (France);

7.17 Ensure equal access to inclusive quality education for all and guarantee free public education for a minimum of 12 years (India);

7.18 Continue to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, significantly by working to guarantee free public education for all children for at least 12 years (State of Palestine);

7.19 Guarantee free public education for a minimum of 12 years (Ukraine);

7.20 Guarantee free public education for at least 12 years in line with the commitments undertaken to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Algeria).

8. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Côte d'Ivoire and have been noted by Côte d'Ivoire:

8.1 Better protect the rights of LGBTI persons, by expanding non-discrimination laws to include sexual orientation and gender identity and by abolishing homosexuality as aggravating circumstance as in article 360 of the Penal Code (Germany);

8.2 Take the necessary steps to protect persons with albinism and LGBTI persons against all forms of discrimination, intimidation and violence (Czechia);

8.3 Enact legislation protecting the rights of LGBTI individuals, including expanding non-discrimination laws to include discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);

8.4 Conduct public awareness campaign to help to bring about a change in traditional attitudes (Republic of Moldova);

8.5 Ensure that law enforcement officers comply with laws protecting the rights of LGBTI individuals and undertake awareness-raising campaigns to combat the stigmatization of LGBTI persons (Iceland);

8.6 Amend all legislation that discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, including article 360 of the Criminal Code, and take concrete steps to protect LGBTI individuals from acts of violence, discrimination and harassment (Ireland);

- 8.7 Amend article 360 of the Criminal Code and other provisions of its legislation which discriminate against persons on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, in line with SDGs 5 and 10 (Netherlands);
- 8.8 Repeal the provisions in the penal legislation which are discriminatory on sexual orientation or gender identity, in particular article 360 of the Penal Code (Chile);
- 8.9 Investigate allegations of violence and serious levels of discrimination targeting LGBTI persons (United States of America);
- 8.10 Take the necessary measures to modify the provisions of article 36 of the Criminal Code, as well as the other provisions of its legislation that are discriminatory on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Argentina);
- 8.11 Strengthen efforts to address inequality, violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);
- 8.12 10. Guarantee the independence of the Judiciary by ensuring respect for the security of tenure of judges, revising the Constitution to allow judges to elect the President of the High Council of the Judiciary themselves and combatting corruption and interference by the executive branch in the judiciary (Slovenia);
- 8.13 Amend provisions in the Criminal Code and the Law on the Press that unduly restrict freedom of expression, such as criminal libel and penalties for insulting the head of state (United States of America);
- 8.14 Repeal circular N° 10 of 26 of September 2017 on the punishment of offenses committed by minors (Belgium).
9. 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 **Madame Aimée ZEBEYOUX**, Secrétaire d'Etat auprès du Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, chargée des Droits de l'Homme, and composed of the following members:

- **Son Excellence Monsieur Kouadio ADJOUANI**, Ambassadeur, Représentant permanent de la République de Côte d'Ivoire à Genève;
- **Son Excellence Monsieur KINDIA Etienne**, Ambassadeur, Directeur des Nations Unies et Institutions Spécialisées au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- **Monsieur ACKA Kassy Joseph**, Directeur de Cabinet au Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique;
- **Monsieur NIAVA Bogui Innocent**, Chef de Cabinet au Secrétariat d'Etat chargé des Droits de l'Homme;
- **Monsieur DELBE Zirignon Constant**, Conseiller Technique au Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme;
- **Monsieur NIMAGA Bassirou Mohamed**, Conseiller Technique au Secrétariat d'Etat chargé des Droits de l'Homme;
- **Monsieur AKA Assemian Guy Claude**, Conseiller Technique au Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfant;
- **Monsieur N'DJOMOU De Achille**, Directeur de la Promotion des Droits de l'Homme et de la Réglementation;
- **Docteur NEVRY Roger**, Directeur de la Réglementation, du Contentieux et de la Coopération au Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfant;
- **Monsieur Karim SILUE**, Conseiller à la Mission permanente de la République de Côte d'Ivoire à Genève;
- **Monsieur SORO Fozié**, Sous-Directeur de la Législation et de la Réglementation au Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural;
- **Mademoiselle DIE Mindeba Hanna Grâce**, Sous-Directrice à la Direction des Affaires Juridiques et du Contentieux au Ministère du Plan et du Développement;
- **Madame BOHUI Némédre Juliette épouse TAHOUO**, Sous-Directrice de la Promotion des Droits de l'Homme et de la Réglementation au Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme;
- **Monsieur TANH Guillaume**, Conseiller Juridique du Ministre d'Etat, Ministre de la Défense;
- **Monsieur NENE Bi Zah**, Chargé d'Etudes au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- **Monsieur François Konan KOUAME**, Premier Secrétaire à la Mission permanente de la République de Côte d'Ivoire à Genève;
- **Monsieur Constant KACOU BI**, Premier Secrétaire à la Mission permanente de la République de Côte d'Ivoire à Genève;

- **Monsieur Martin Kouassi YEBOUA**, Premier Secrétaire à la Mission permanente de la République de Côte d'Ivoire à Genève;
 - **Monsieur TAHI Ezan Emmanuel**, Chargé des Affaires Juridiques au Ministère de l'Équipement et de l'Entretien Routier;
 - **Monsieur KOUASSI Kouadio Bertin**, Chargé d'Études au Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité;
 - **Monsieur KOUADIO N'Da N'Guessan Lazare**, Chargé d'Études au Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, de l'Enseignement Technique et de la Formation Professionnelle.
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