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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Thirty-eighth session**  
3–14 May 2021

## **Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Niger\***

### **Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

#### **I. Background**

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 19 stakeholders' submissions<sup>1</sup> to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

#### **II. Information provided by stakeholders**

##### **A. Scope of international obligations<sup>2</sup> and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies<sup>3</sup>**

2. The Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) strongly recommend to the authorities of Niger the urgent ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the swift ratification of the Second Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.<sup>4</sup>

3. Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA) recommended the ratification of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court, the ratification of the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute and the ratification of the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity.<sup>5</sup>

4. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) recommended that the Niger ratify the following regional instruments: (i) the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa of 2003; (ii) the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Older Persons in Africa of 2016.<sup>6</sup>

5. Joint submission 4 (JS4) recommended that all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women be withdrawn as soon as possible in order to ensure the full implementation of the Convention in the country.<sup>7</sup>

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



6. The Human Rights Foundation (HRF) recommended that Niger cooperate with regional and international human rights mechanisms by allowing the special procedure mandate holders to carry out an independent assessment of the human rights situation in Niger and advise the government.<sup>8</sup>

7. JS2 recommended that Niger extend a standing invitation to all United Nations Special Procedure mandate holders and prioritise official visits by the: (i) Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; (ii) Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; (iii) Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; (iv) Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers; (v) Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; (vi) Special Rapporteur on the rights to privacy; and (vii) Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.<sup>9</sup>

## **B. National human rights framework<sup>10</sup>**

8. ACHPR recommended that duly ratified regional and international human rights instruments be incorporated into national legislation and that steps be taken to raise awareness of them. It also recommended that the Niger expedite the process of adopting and promulgating codes, laws and decrees that are still pending adoption, including the draft children's code, the bill on the protection of older persons, the bill providing for the protection of girls in school, the bill defining torture as a specific criminal offence, the draft decree establishing the regulations governing the special fund for compensation of victims of trafficking in persons, the draft decree providing for the establishment, organization, responsibilities and operation of shelters for victims of trafficking in persons, the bill on the protection of personal data, and the preliminary bill on the protection of human rights defenders.<sup>11</sup>

9. JS6 recommended that an urgent review of legislation relating to terrorism be conducted to bring it into line with international human rights instruments.<sup>12</sup>

10. JS3 recommended that the Niger ensure that the members of the National Human Rights Commission have the capacity and resources necessary for it to run effectively as a national mechanism for the prevention of torture, in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.<sup>13</sup>

## **C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law**

### **1. Cross-cutting issues**

#### *Equality and non-discrimination<sup>14</sup>*

11. ACHPR noted the discrimination between men and women under the customary rules of inheritance and the fact that inequalities and disparities between boys and girls persist in several areas of life, which is liable to prevent women and girls from realizing their potential and participating in the development of the country.<sup>15</sup> ACHPR recommended that the Niger take legislative and any other appropriate measures to eliminate existing inequalities between men and women in all spheres of life, including in the area of customary inheritance law.<sup>16</sup>

12. JS1 noted with concern that people of slave descent who are no longer under the direct control of their 'masters' but still socially perceived as 'slaves', face widespread stigma and discrimination. Their inherited status of 'slaves' make them vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and exclusion, and they remain among the most impoverished and marginalized groups in Niger. Communities of slave descent are generally overlooked by government-run services and poverty alleviation programmes. They often lack official identification documents and struggle to obtain these. In addition to scarcity of food and water, these communities, having never had access to school, are illiterate and economically excluded.<sup>17</sup> JS1 recommended that Niger amend the Criminal Code to recognise discrimination based on 'slave' status and put in place a compensation fund for victims.<sup>18</sup>

13. JS5 noted that homosexuality is criminalized under article 280 of the Criminal Code, which severely restricts the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and defenders of their rights.<sup>19</sup>

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*<sup>20</sup>

14. ACHPR noted that artisanal and small-scale mining operations are not regulated by any law that takes into account environmental concerns and the safety and protection of the labour force with a view to preventing the use of hazardous chemicals and prohibiting child labour in this sector. It recommended that legislation on the artisanal and small-scale mining sector be adopted and that efforts be made to raise awareness among small-scale mining operators in order to better protect labour standards, human rights and the environment.<sup>21</sup>

15. ACHPR also noted that the corporate social responsibility standards used by mining companies are not enforceable.<sup>22</sup> It recommended that corporate social responsibility be formalized in legally enforceable obligations providing that local communities participate in extraction projects and benefit from the revenue generated from the extracted resources, thereby ensuring that the projects contribute to their development needs.<sup>23</sup>

16. ACHPR recommended that information be provided on the plans and activities of extractive industries, guarantees for broad and strictly enforced community participation in licensing procedures and compensation in cases involving land dispossession. It also recommended that strategies to combat desertification be adopted with a view to preserving the environment and restoring damaged environments.<sup>24</sup>

17. ACHPR also pointed out that, despite the measures taken by the Niger and its partners, uranium mining affected the health, environment and lives of local people. It recommended strengthening the legislative and regulatory framework and the existing measures taken to protect local communities against the consequences of uranium mining.<sup>25</sup>

*Human rights and counter-terrorism*<sup>26</sup>

18. The International Human Rights Council noted that, despite the collaborative efforts with neighbouring nations in the fight on terrorism, it is dismaying that terrorists groups target and kill civilians while recruiting child soldiers. Nothing concrete has been initiated by the Government of the country to end terrorists attacks.<sup>27</sup>

19. ACHPR noted that there have been fresh outbreaks of terrorist and criminal acts by organized gangs and that drones have been used to kill civilians.<sup>28</sup> ACHPR recommended developing and strengthening existing measures to combat terrorism and organized crime, drawing on its Principles and Guidelines on Human and Peoples' Rights while Countering Terrorism in Africa.<sup>29</sup> It also recommended that the Niger ensure respect for international human rights and humanitarian law, including with regard to the use of unmanned combat aerial vehicles, and that impartial and independent investigations be conducted into all deaths caused by such vehicles with a view to bringing the alleged perpetrators to justice and compensating victims or members of their families.<sup>30</sup>

20. JS6 noted that the counter-terrorism measures and security-related arguments cannot be used to perpetrate or cover up serious human rights violations against civilian populations. The impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of such atrocities reinforces this vicious circle of violence and injustice, whose main victims continue to be civilian populations.<sup>31</sup>

## **2. Civil and political rights**

*Right to life, liberty and security of person*<sup>32</sup>

21. CGNK strongly called for the immediate abolition of the death penalty in Niger's criminal code and the commutation of all sentences.<sup>33</sup> ACHPR recommended that the moratorium on the death penalty should remain in place and that the necessary measures for abolishing this penalty, including awareness-raising campaigns and relevant training for all stakeholders, should be taken.<sup>34</sup> It also recommended that more effective measures be taken to prevent offences against life and terrorist attacks against civilian communities and military personnel in the north of the country.<sup>35</sup>

22. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights noted that, even though Niger has ratified the Convention against Torture and its Protocol, its legislative and institutional framework remains somewhat incomplete in terms of combating the use of torture. This is mainly because the penal code does not clearly define or criminalize torture and the Constitution does not specify that torture is prohibited under any circumstances. The absence of judicial control has allowed for the use of torture and inhumane treatments in detention centers. National and international organizations continue to report that in its fight against terrorism the Nigerien State has authorized circumstances that have facilitated the use of torture against suspected Boko Haram terrorists.<sup>36</sup>

23. JS3 noted that, as at 31 December 2019, Agadez prison had capacity for 250 inmates but was housing 377, resulting in an occupancy rate of 151 per cent. JS3 recommended that efforts to improve detention conditions should be continued and strengthened by eliminating squalid and dilapidated facilities, ensuring the separation of prisoners by sex, age and status, and preventing overcrowding, malnutrition among prisoners, inadequate staffing and the lack of access to health care.<sup>37</sup>

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*<sup>38</sup>

24. JS3 recommended that the Niger ensure that all allegations of excessive use of force and human rights violations by law enforcement officials be independently and thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators properly prosecuted and convicted.<sup>39</sup>

25. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights recommended to reconcile the security and criminal justice approaches to terrorism by strengthening its structures and capacities for investigation, monitoring and protection of human rights in the field.<sup>40</sup>

26. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights noted with deep concern that civil society members are continually being subjected to harassment and judicial persecution for undertaking their legitimate activities and for attempting to hold the government accountable. It recommended to investigate all cases of intimidation and harassment of representatives of civil society and human rights defenders and bring the perpetrators to justice.<sup>41</sup>

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*<sup>42</sup>

27. JS2 was deeply concerned by the fact that the Nigerien authorities subject human rights defenders (HRDs) and journalists to arbitrary arrests and judicial persecution for reporting on corruption and human rights violations and calling for more accountability from the government. The Nigerien authorities continue to use restrictive legislation, including the 2019 Cyber Crimes Law, to target HRDs, journalists and bloggers who are critical of government actions. Over the last four years, several journalists, bloggers and HRDs have been handed jail terms and accused of inciting violence simply for posting information about restrictions imposed on fundamental freedoms on social media.<sup>43</sup>

28. JS2 called on the Government of Niger to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society, in accordance with the rights enshrined in the ICCPR, the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and Human Rights Council resolutions 22/6, 27/5 and 27/31. JS2 also recommended the release all HRDs still in jail in Niger and drop all charges against HRDs who are out on bail but still face charges, and allow them to carry out their human rights activities without fear of reprisals.<sup>44</sup>

29. JS5 recommended that the preliminary bill on the rights and responsibilities of human rights defenders be adopted in order to ensure that they can work in safety.<sup>45</sup>

30. JS2 was alarmed by incessant restrictions on public assemblies and the targeting of peaceful protesters. The authorities often impose bans on protests during periods when demonstrations are organised by civil society to highlight concerns over issues affecting Nigeriens. Some of the bans are imposed at short notice, sometimes 24 hours before planned protests, making it difficult for protesters to be aware of the bans. The authorities also use brute force to disperse most demonstrations when they take place and arrest and detain leaders of CSOs and social movements. Over the last year, the authorities have particularly restricted protests that exposed corruption and subjected protesters, HRDs and journalists who express concerns over this to judicial persecution and arbitrarily detention.<sup>46</sup>

31. JS2 recommended to lift arbitrary bans on peaceful assemblies and to refrain from preventing peaceful protests from taking place. JS2 also recommended to remove all undue restrictions on the ability of CSOs to receive international funding, in line with best practices articulated by the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association.<sup>47</sup>

32. JS3 recommended that the Niger guarantee the freedom to organize and exercise restraint towards peaceful demonstrations, investigate all allegations of police violence during the repression of public demonstrations and ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are prosecuted and given sentences commensurate with the seriousness of their acts.<sup>48</sup>

33. ADF International noted that while the government and the laws of Niger in theory guarantee freedom of religion, in practice the right to free exercise of religion is hindered when social hostility against Christians and other religious minorities is not tackled, and their places of worship and homes are targeted for vandalism and destruction. It recommended to adopt all the necessary measures to protect Christians and other religious minorities from all forms of violence and discrimination and to deploy security forces in a timely manner to protect Christian churches and homes from violent attacks.<sup>49</sup>

#### *Prohibition of all forms of slavery*<sup>50</sup>

34. ACHPR noted reports that discriminatory and slavery-like practices still exist, especially within nomadic communities with traditional leaders, as does trafficking in human beings, in particular women and children.<sup>51</sup> ACHPR recommended that existing policies and programmes be strengthened with a view to definitively eradicating the practice of slavery and its consequences, especially in communities with traditional nomadic leaders. It also recommended that the Niger combat trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, by strengthening the operational and institutional capacities of the agencies responsible for preventing and combating this practice.<sup>52</sup>

35. JS1 noted that, despite the criminalisation of slavery in 2003, descent-based slavery persists to some degree in Niger. Those affected are born into slavery and treated as property by their masters. They can be rented out, loaned, given as gifts in marriage or inherited by the masters' children. They start work for their masters at a very young age, and work long hours undertaking arduous tasks including drawing water from wells, collecting firewood, cooking, washing clothes, cleaning, caring for the children of their master, grazing animals, and setting up and moving tents. People in slavery experience systematic verbal and physical abuse, and girls and women are often sexually abused and raped by their masters. Children in descent-based slavery have no access to education, leisure and play time.<sup>53</sup>

36. JS1 recommended that Niger strictly enforce the anti-slavery law, ensuring prosecution of perpetrators with sentences that are commensurate with the crime and act as a deterrent. It also recommended to put in place a national strategy and action plan on the eradication of slavery and slavery like practices and descent-based discrimination. Niger should identify, release, and rehabilitate victims of slavery and slavery-like practices. This should include their prompt access to safe shelter, family reunification where relevant, and rehabilitation assistance including medical and psychological support and financial compensation. It should ensure the proper resourcing and coordination of the relevant implementing agencies for anti-slavery and anti-trafficking laws, policies, and programmes.<sup>54</sup>

37. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) noted that while it is encouraging that Niger has been able to rescue some victims of human trafficking within Niger, stricter laws need to be implemented to punish human traffickers and provide relief for the victims. Victim identification services are also important to assist in returning a victim to their family or providing other forms of appropriate help.<sup>55</sup>

### **3. Economic, social and cultural rights**

#### *Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*<sup>56</sup>

38. ACHPR noted that there is a lack of transparency in public service recruitment procedures, that young persons were underemployed and that employment opportunities in both the public and private sectors were lacking.<sup>57</sup> ACHPR recommended that the Niger

address fraud, corruption and influence peddling in the recruitment of public servants and provide better employment opportunities and job creation programmes for young persons.<sup>58</sup>

*Right to social security*<sup>59</sup>

39. ACHPR noted that the social protection and security system is weak, particularly where health insurance is concerned.<sup>60</sup> ACHPR recommended that steps be taken to facilitate access to decent housing for low-income populations.<sup>61</sup>

*Right to an adequate standard of living*<sup>62</sup>

40. The Comité algérien des droits de l'homme et des peuples noted that acute malnutrition was prevalent among children under 5 years of age, particularly in rural areas, and that access to safe drinking water and sanitation was limited, especially in urban areas.<sup>63</sup>

*Right to health*<sup>64</sup>

41. JS1 noted that people in slavery and vulnerable to slavery have been disproportionately affected by Covid-19. They have experienced food scarcity; lack of access to healthcare, sanitation, and hygiene measures; inability to access information and services; and loss of work and income. Informal sector activities have been particularly badly impacted, threatening livelihoods. Vulnerability to exploitation, trafficking, forced labour, child labour and child marriage have significantly increased as a result of the pandemic's economic and labour market shocks.<sup>65</sup> JS1 recommended to ensure that responses to Covid-19 include and reach people in slavery and slavery-vulnerable communities, including social and financial protection measures, and are informed by the voices of affected communities and survivors.<sup>66</sup>

42. ACHPR recommended that the Niger increase the budget allocated to the health sector in accordance with the Abuja Declaration and mobilize the financial and other resources necessary to ensure the effective enjoyment of the right to health. It also recommended that the Niger extend full immunization coverage to all children, improve health infrastructure and increase the number of qualified staff at all district hospitals so that medical and surgical procedures can be properly carried out.<sup>67</sup>

*Right to education*<sup>68</sup>

43. The Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack (GCPEA) noted that attacks on education in Niger continued in Diffa and escalated in Tahoua and Tillabéry, consistent with the spread of fighting in the region. Armed groups threatened and attempted to abduct teachers in the Diffa and Tillabéry region. Attacks on schools increased over the reporting period, consistent with the spread of fighting and attacks by armed groups into western Niger and increased Boko Haram activity in 2018 and 2019. Between 2017 and 2019, GCPEA identified at least 50 reported incidents of attacks on schools in Niger. Armed groups most frequently looted or burned schools. Nigerien defence forces also reportedly used schools as temporary bases and used excessive force against school and university student protesters, arresting dozens.<sup>69</sup>

44. GCPEA recommended to finalize the National Action Plan for implementation of the Safe Schools Declaration, and ensure that the plan includes the protection of women and girls. It also recommended to effectively, impartially and transparently investigate alleged attacks on schools from both state forces and non-state armed groups, and ensure that cases of attacks on educational facilities, students, and teachers are brought to existing national courts or establish ad hoc mechanisms to address such cases.<sup>70</sup>

45. JS4 noted that the right to education in the Niger has been severely affected by the state of insecurity linked to the threat of terrorism in most of the country and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. A report issued by the regional directorate for primary education in Tillabéri stated that 310 schools were closed on 26 February 2020 because of insecurity related to the threat of terrorism. JS4 recommended that every possible measure be taken to restore secure conditions in conflict zones by establishing centres in secure areas to which children can be transferred during term time, as happened in the Torodi area, where the pupils of the Bossey Bangou Middle School were able to complete the school year.<sup>71</sup>

46. JS1 noted that, for children of slave descent, access to education is their best protection against child labour, slavery, and child marriage, and a vital platform for achieving decent work opportunities in adulthood. However, most children of slave descent are unable to access education due to a range of factors including the unavailability of schools and discriminatory attitudes by the authorities. Semi-nomadic lifestyles compound these impediments. The access of rural children, especially girls, to secondary education is especially problematic because of the long distances and associated costs. Consequently, children of slave descent have limited prospects for life and are vulnerable to exploitation, forced labour, child marriage and forcible recruitment by terrorist groups.<sup>72</sup>

47. JS1 recommended that Niger build more primary schools in communities formed by former slaves and ensure the timely and adequate supply of food to these schools. Niger should also improve access to secondary education by children of slave descent, including the construction of more secondary schools in nomadic areas or the provision of bursaries to those who have had to leave their family to pursue their education in urban centres.<sup>73</sup>

#### 4. Rights of specific persons or groups

##### *Women*<sup>74</sup>

48. ACHPR noted that women and girls continued to be affected by harmful customary practices, including early marriage, female genital mutilation, the *wahaya* practice and discrimination in inheritance, especially in rural areas.<sup>75</sup>

49. JS8 noted that, in the Niger, 77 per cent of women aged 20 to 24 years were married before the age of 18. Under article 144 of the Civil Code, the legal age for marriage in the Niger is 15 years for girls and 18 years for boys. Although numerous requests to raise this age have been submitted to the Niger, no action has been taken and the law remains at odds with several international treaties ratified by the Niger.

50. JS8 recommended that the Niger adopt a law strictly prohibiting child marriage, including of girls below the age of 18 years, with criminal and administrative penalties for non-compliance, and that article 144 of the Civil Code be amended to increase the age of marriage to 18 years for girls.<sup>76</sup>

51. JS7 noted that, despite the existence of legal provisions promoting women's rights, their participation in political life is relatively limited. Owing to restrictions on their geographical mobility, they are underrepresented in the decision-making bodies of political parties. The statistics show that 196 of the 1,027 party executives of the 14 political parties (19.08 per cent of the total) are women while 831 are men. The 25 per cent quota for appointed posts is never respected. The most blatant violation relates to the appointment of members of the Government, of whom only seven are women.<sup>77</sup>

##### *Children*<sup>78</sup>

52. JS7 noted that, in the Niger, despite a wide array of legal instruments and the significant amount of progress made in protecting children's rights, children in Qur'anic schools are subject to disturbing levels of violence. In these schools, children are not only subjected to corporal punishment but also exposed to harm and exploitation and give themselves over to street begging, prostitution, theft and drug addiction. Entrusted to marabouts by their parents, they are deprived of the family environment necessary for their protection and development. This situation adversely affects their enjoyment of many human rights, including the rights to health, education, security, a healthy living environment and a nutritious diet.<sup>79</sup>

##### *Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons*<sup>80</sup>

53. ACHPR recommended that the Niger adopt implementing legislation on the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and that it strengthen checks at borders and in reception and identification centres for migrants and asylum seekers as part of its efforts to manage mixed migration flows.<sup>81</sup>

54. The Global Detention Project (GDP) noted the use of prisons to detain refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants apprehended north of Agadez, in line with the 2015 anti-smuggling legislation, which effectively bans any northward movement from Agadez. GDP recommended to ensure that immigration detention is only used as a measure of last resort, when it is necessary and proportionate and to provide up-to-date information on where—and in what conditions—non-nationals are detained. It also recommended to release detainees whose detention is unlawful or unnecessary, including anyone whose deportation is not possible amidst the Covid-19 pandemic and to adopt measures to ensure the protection of immigration detainees during the pandemic, and ensure detained populations have access to testing and treatment.<sup>82</sup>

55. GDP noted that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Nigerien government has taken certain measures to avoid the spread of the virus, including border closures, travel bans with the country, and a mandatory two-week quarantine for people arriving in the country. The facilities in which non-nationals were required to quarantine – which reportedly included tent facilities at the border post of Assamaka and in Arlit – were reportedly not intended as places for prolonged isolation and were ill-equipped to respond to the needs of refugees and migrants isolating there. With most air travel suspended, many non-nationals have found themselves trapped in transit facilities with no information available clarifying when they may be able to leave. As more non-nationals arrived in the country while repatriation and resettlement were on hold, facilities became increasingly overcrowded.<sup>83</sup>

#### *Stateless persons*

56. SOS Children's Villages Niger noted that the issue of access to nationality of the Niger for children born to unknown parents was not the subject of a recommendation addressed to the Niger at the last universal periodic review. However, it remains an important issue in the Niger. The granting of nationality is managed by the *tribunaux de grande instance* (courts of major jurisdiction) established under Organization Act No. 2004-50 of 22 July 2004. Nationality is granted on presentation of a child's civil status documents and the birth certificate of one of his or her parents. Since the children in question have no known parents, this requirement deprives them of the nationality to which they are entitled under article 10 of the Nationality Code. This category of children should also include those found in the Niger whose parents are unknown and whose families cannot be located. As they were not born in the Niger, they are not covered by article 10 of the Nationality Code and risk remaining stateless.<sup>84</sup>

57. SOS Children's Villages Niger recommended that the Niger establish clear procedures to facilitate access to nationality for children born in the Niger to unknown parents and for unaccompanied children of unknown origin found in the country in order to prevent child statelessness.<sup>85</sup>

#### *Notes*

<sup>1</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org).

#### *Civil society*

##### *Individual submissions:*

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva, Switzerland;
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkilling, Grand-Saconnex, Switzerland;
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg, France;
GCPEA	Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack, Geneva, Switzerland;
GDP	Global Detention Project, Geneva, Switzerland;
H.R.F	Human Rights Foundation, New York, United States of America;
IHRC	International Human Rights Council, Chicago, United States of America;
MAAT	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Cairo, Egypt;
PGA	Parliamentarians for Global Action, New York, United States

	of America; SOS Villages d'Enfants Niger, Niamey, Niger.
SOS VE Niger	
<i>Joint submissions:</i>	
JS1	<b>Joint submission 1 submitted by:</b> Anti-Slavery International ANTD (Association Nigérienne pour le Traitement de la Délinquance et la prévention du crime) Timidria, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
JS2	<b>Joint submission 2 submitted by:</b> Réseau Ouest Africain des Défenseurs des Droits Humains (West African Human Rights Defenders Network), Johannesburg, South Africa;
JS3	<b>Joint submission 3 submitted by:</b> ACAT Niger Coalition mondiale contre la peine de mort Coalition nigérienne contre la peine de mort SYNAFEN REPRODEVH-Niger, Paris, France;
JS4	<b>Joint submission 4 submitted by:</b> Association des femmes juristes du Niger (AFJN); Association pour la Redynamisation de l'Élevage au Niger (AREN); Forum des Acteurs de la Promotion et la Défense des Droits Économiques, Sociaux et Culturels au Niger (FODA-DESC); Syndicat National des Agents de la Formation et de l'Éducation du Niger (SYNAFEN); Réseau Progrès Et Développement Humanitaire du Niger (REPRODEVH Niger), Paris, France;
JS5	<b>Joint submission 5 submitted by:</b> le Collectif des Organisations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie (CDDHD), le Réseau des Organisations pour la Transparence et l'Analyse Budgétaire (ROTAB) et Tournons La Page Niger, Genève, Suisse;
JS6	<b>Joint submission 6 submitted by:</b> Centre d'Éducation aux Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CEDHOP) et Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH), Genève, Suisse;
JS7	<b>Joint submission 7 submitted by:</b> Collectif des Organisations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme et de la Démocratie/Resau Nigerien des Défenseurs des Droits Humains. le CROISADE, CO-GNA, ODLH, RDDH, Niamey, Niger;
JS8	<b>Joint submission 8 submitted by:</b> WILPF Niger ONG Femmes, Actions et Développement, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Regional intergovernmental organization(s):*

AU-ACHPR African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Banjul, The Gambia.

<sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations are used in UPR 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;
ILS	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  
ICPPED

Optional Protocol to CRPD;  
International Convention for the Protection of All Persons  
from Enforced Disappearance.

- <sup>3</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.1–4, 120.6–13, 120.16, 120.24–27, 120.78–80, 120.85.
- <sup>4</sup> The Center for Global Nonkilling, p. 7.
- <sup>5</sup> Parliamentarians for Global Action, paras. 12–14.
- <sup>6</sup> CADHP, Observations finales relatives au 14<sup>ème</sup> Rapport périodique du Niger sur la mise en œuvre de la Charte africaine des droits de l’homme et des peuples, para. 78.
- <sup>7</sup> JS4, para. 4.
- <sup>8</sup> The Human Rights Foundation, para. 36.
- <sup>9</sup> JS2, para. 6.5.
- <sup>10</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.5, 120.15, 120.28, 120.31–34, 120.40, 120.57, 120.66–68, 120.79–80, 120.84–86, 120.91, 120.106–107, 120.110, 120.123.
- <sup>11</sup> CADHP, p. 20.
- <sup>12</sup> JS6, para. 10.
- <sup>13</sup> JS3, para. 41.
- <sup>14</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.23, 120.64–66, 120.68–71, 120.75, 120.91, 120.93, 120.114, 120.141.
- <sup>15</sup> CADHP, para. 83–84.
- <sup>16</sup> Ibid, p. 20–21.
- <sup>17</sup> JS1, para. 32.
- <sup>18</sup> JS1, para. 37.
- <sup>19</sup> JS5, p. 3.
- <sup>20</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.163–164.
- <sup>21</sup> CADHP, p. 26.
- <sup>22</sup> CADHP, paras. 123–127.
- <sup>23</sup> Idid, p. 26.
- <sup>24</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>25</sup> Ibid, p. 26.
- <sup>26</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.163–164.
- <sup>27</sup> The International Human Rights Council, p. 1.
- <sup>28</sup> CADHP, paras. 121–122.
- <sup>29</sup> Ibid, p. 25.
- <sup>30</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>31</sup> JS6, para. 54.
- <sup>32</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.88–90, 120.135.
- <sup>33</sup> The center for global Nonkilling, p. 7.
- <sup>34</sup> CADHP, p. 21.
- <sup>35</sup> Ibid, p. 21.
- <sup>36</sup> Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights, p. 2.
- <sup>37</sup> JS3, para. 31.
- <sup>38</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.29, 120.48–49, 120.87, 120.107, 120.113, 120.125–129.
- <sup>39</sup> JS3, para. 10.
- <sup>40</sup> Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights, p. 6.
- <sup>41</sup> Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights, p. 3–6.
- <sup>42</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.134–136, 120.139.
- <sup>43</sup> JS2, para. 1.7.
- <sup>44</sup> JS2, para. 6.
- <sup>45</sup> JS5, p. 4.
- <sup>46</sup> JS2, para. 1.8.
- <sup>47</sup> JS2, paras. 6.3–4.
- <sup>48</sup> JS3, para. 50.
- <sup>49</sup> ADF International, paras. 17–21.
- <sup>50</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.104–109, 120.111–113, 120.120–124, 120.110, 120.114, 120.56, 120.67.
- <sup>51</sup> CADHP, para. 87–88.
- <sup>52</sup> Ibid, p. 21.
- <sup>53</sup> JS1, para. 10.
- <sup>54</sup> JS1, para. 29.
- <sup>55</sup> The European Centre for Law and Justice, para. 20.
- <sup>56</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.2, 120.14, 120.27.

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- <sup>57</sup> CADHP, paras. 99–100.
- <sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 23.
- <sup>59</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.108, 120.142–147, 120.161.
- <sup>60</sup> CADHP, para. 110.
- <sup>61</sup> CADHP, p. 23.
- <sup>62</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.108, 120.142–147, 120.161.
- <sup>63</sup> CADHP, paras. 111–112.
- <sup>64</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.151, 120.163, 120.149, 120.152, 120.158.
- <sup>65</sup> JS1, para. 30.
- <sup>66</sup> JS1, para. 31.
- <sup>67</sup> CADHP, p. 23.
- <sup>68</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.153–155, 120.157.
- <sup>69</sup> The Global Coalition to Protect Education from Attack, p. 1–2.
- <sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 2.
- <sup>71</sup> JS4, paras. 48–58.
- <sup>72</sup> JS1, para. 34.
- <sup>73</sup> JS1, para. 37.
- <sup>74</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.72, 120.74, 120.92, 120.94–101, 120.103, 120.38, 120.73, 120.102, 120.150.
- <sup>75</sup> CADHP, para. 118.
- <sup>76</sup> JS8, p. 6–9.
- <sup>77</sup> JS7, p. 5.
- <sup>78</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.115–119, 120.130–133, 120.35–37, 120.39, 120.54, 120.156.
- <sup>79</sup> JS7, p. 3.
- <sup>80</sup> For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/32/5, paras. 120.2, 120.14, 120.162.
- <sup>81</sup> CADHP, p. 22.
- <sup>82</sup> The Global Detention Project, paras. 2–6.
- <sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 3.
- <sup>84</sup> SOS Villages d’Enfants, paras. 9–12.
- <sup>85</sup> SOS Villages d’Enfants, para. 17.
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