



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-fifth session
22 January–2 February 2024**Chad****Compilation of information prepared by 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 outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a compilation of information contained in relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

**II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with
human rights mechanisms**

2. The United Nations country team recommended that Chad consider ratifying the international human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party.² The Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination recommended that Chad accede to the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.³ The country team recommended that Chad consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁴

3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommended that Chad ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education.⁵

4. The country team recommended that Chad continue its cooperation with all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council.⁶

III. National human rights framework**1. Constitutional and legislative framework**

5. The Secretary-General noted that the determination of the transitional authorities of Chad to proceed with the preparations for the constitutional referendum and the general elections was welcome. He was concerned that those preparations were taking place in a context marked by political and societal tensions and encouraged the transitional authorities



to pursue dialogue efforts with all key stakeholders in order to promote a more inclusive political environment conducive to a peaceful return to constitutional order. At the same time, he called upon opposition actors to put the national interest first and refrain from any actions that could further heighten tensions in the months ahead. He encouraged international partners to increase their support for peacebuilding efforts in the country, including at the subnational level.⁷

6. The country team highlighted the progress made in improving the constitutional and legislative framework, including the vesting with constitutional status of the National Human Rights Commission, to which the country office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) had provided support in strengthening operational arrangements and technical skills, and the abolition of the death penalty for terrorist acts, through the promulgation of Act No. 003/PR/2020 on 20 May 2020.⁸ The country team also reported that a bill on the protection of human rights defenders was in the process of being approved, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and OHCHR.⁹ The country team encouraged Chad to adopt the bill on the protection of human rights defenders.¹⁰

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

7. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that the OHCHR office in Chad was continuing to assist with implementation of the road map for democratic transition outlined by the Transitional Government that had taken power following the death of the President, Idriss Déby, in April 2021. A national dialogue, which had been postponed several times, was now expected to take place. The transitional road map must be rooted in human rights, in order to avoid discrimination, address inequalities, and ensure inclusion – particularly of ethnic and religious minorities, women, youth, trade unions and civil society actors, in both urban and rural areas – and to enable true dialogue.¹¹

8. The country team recommended that Chad draw up a national human rights policy and establish a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the recommendations made by human rights mechanisms.¹²

9. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended allocating sufficient human and financial resources in the government budget to the new National Human Rights Commission and ensuring an environment that was conducive to human rights work, including strong protection for human rights defenders and their work.¹³

10. The United Nations country team recommended that Chad continue the process of establishing the National Human Rights Commission in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).¹⁴

IV. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

1. Equality and non-discrimination

11. The country team drew attention to the fact that Chad had not yet introduced into its legislation a definition of discrimination that was aligned with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Although articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of 4 May 2018 and article 286 of the Criminal Code prohibit all discrimination on the grounds of race, Chad must still strive to bring its national legislation into line with the Convention.¹⁵ The country team recommended that Chad compile a catalogue of discriminatory gender and sociocultural stereotypes and norms and develop strategies to combat them more effectively.¹⁶

2. Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

12. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that the Boko Haram insurgencies had resulted in countless human rights abuses. These included the killing of more than 30,000 people, torture, abductions, and repeated attacks that had resulted in irreparable damage to communities. In the Lake Chad region, around 2 million people had been internally displaced and around 10 million people were in dire need of humanitarian assistance.¹⁷

13. The Secretary-General noted that between 1 December 2022 and 30 April 2023, 23 Boko Haram-related security incidents resulting in 30 civilian fatalities had been confirmed and reported by the United Nations in Chad, compared with 53 incidents resulting in 86 civilian fatalities for the same period one year before.¹⁸

14. The Secretary-General noted that, on 21 February 2023, the National Human Rights Commission of Chad had published the findings of its investigation into the protests of 20 October 2022. It had found that 128 people had been killed, 518 injured and 943 arrested, compared with 73, 300 and 621 reported by the Government, respectively; in addition, 12 people had been disappeared. According to the Government, at least 15 members of the defence and security forces had been killed. The Commission had attributed the main responsibility for the human rights violations to the defence and security forces. The Commission had recommended that the Government identify and prosecute the perpetrators or instigators of acts of torture, killings and abductions and release all persons arrested during the events of 20 October 2022.¹⁹

15. The Secretary-General noted that, in Chad, the trend of increasing intercommunal conflicts had continued. On 15 September 2022, local authorities had announced that 10 persons had been killed and 20 injured in Moyen-Chari Province in clashes between farmers and herders. Security forces had arrested 18 persons from both communities. On 30 September, 11 people had been killed in fighting between herders and farmers in Guera Province. Overall, violent clashes between herders and farmers had caused some 50 fatalities in August and September alone. Intercommunal clashes had left more than 500 dead and about 7,000 displaced since the beginning of 2022.²⁰

3. International humanitarian law

16. The Secretary-General noted that from May to December 2022, the humanitarian situation in the Central Africa subregion had continued to deteriorate, with violent clashes and activities of armed groups. Vulnerabilities had been aggravated by the effects of climate change, natural disasters and food insecurity, with a particular impact on women and girls. In Chad, the humanitarian context had further deteriorated. As of 31 October, the country was hosting more than 576,645 refugees, an increase from 500,000 refugees as at mid-2021 due to new arrivals from Cameroon and Nigeria. The number of internally displaced persons had almost tripled from 169,000 in 2020 to 381,000 in 2022, largely owing to attacks by non-State armed groups and military operations against those groups in Lac Province. Overall, there were 1.06 million internally displaced persons, refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees in Chad as at mid-October. In June, the Government had declared a food and nutrition emergency, with 2.1 million people being food-insecure during the year's lean season, a record high for several years. In 2022, heavy rainfall had caused devastating flooding in 18 out of 23 provinces, affecting more than 1 million people as at October, compared with 256,000 people in 2021. In early October, the humanitarian response plan, for which \$510.9 million was sought to assist 3.9 million of the 6.1 million people in need, was funded at 40 per cent. The Central Emergency Response Fund had released \$5 million in September and \$4 million in November for the flood response.²¹

4. Human rights and counter-terrorism

17. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries was concerned that many of the Boko Haram combatants who had surrendered had been detained without due process or placed in preventive detention for excessively long periods of time in prisons such as Koro Toro. Many of those individuals had been charged with acts of terrorism. The Working Group was thus concerned about potential human rights abuses in relation to the processing of those who had

surrendered and other detainees in Koro Toro and urged the authorities to ensure that fair trial and due process guarantees were respected in relation to detainees and prisoners in accordance with international human rights law. Employing human rights measures in the treatment of persons associated with terrorist acts could also minimize the possibility of them being radicalized or drawn back into violent extremism.²²

18. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that, in 2017, the Government had adopted a national strategy and action plan to counter violent extremism and radicalization. Its Vision 2030 plan also noted the need to address those issues in order to strengthen national cohesion. The Office of Religious and Traditional Leaders, within the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Governance, had been created by the Government to initiate efforts to counter violent extremism. However, the Office was yet to effectively drive the necessary programmes, and more support from international partners was needed. The Working Group indicated that deradicalization required multisectoral engagements, and collaboration at the community level and at the policy level, including through a training curriculum that provided counter-narratives to violent extremist ideologies.²³ The Working Group recommended that Chad provide support for community-based initiatives, including faith-based initiatives that were aimed at countering violent extremism.²⁴

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

19. The Secretary-General was deeply saddened by the tragic loss of many lives during demonstrations on 20 October 2022. He called for a credible investigation, for due process for those detained and for the perpetrators to be brought to justice.²⁵

20. The Secretary-General noted that, on 25 March 2023, the Transition President, Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno, had pardoned 380 previously sentenced fighters from the Front pour l'alternance et la concorde au Tchad (FACT) – the rebel group that had launched the incursion into Chad in April 2021, which had culminated in the killing of the former President, Idriss Déby. The FACT leader and others convicted and sentenced in absentia had not been pardoned. On 27 March 2023, the Transition President had also pardoned 259 of the 262 protestors sentenced after the 20 October 2022 protests.²⁶

21. The Secretary-General welcomed confidence-building measures taken by the transitional authorities in Chad, notably the pardoning of those convicted following the events of 20 October 2022. He was, however, concerned about allegations of violations of due process rights during the trials and other human rights violations, and called upon the transitional authorities to promote, respect and protect all human rights.²⁷

22. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that Chad: (a) ensure that human rights violations were properly recorded in documentation that could be used for the prosecution of perpetrators; (b) bring perpetrators of human rights violations, including mercenaries and foreign fighters, to justice, and set up remedy and reparation mechanisms for victims; (c) train and build the capacity of the judiciary and judicial officers, including in the area of human rights, in order to combat impunity for human rights violations; and (d) ensure that suspects who were alleged to be terrorists or armed actors were tried in accordance with international human rights standards, respecting due process and fair trial guarantees.²⁸

6. Fundamental freedoms

23. UNESCO noted that a freedom of information law had not yet been adopted in Chad. The provisions of the Criminal Code on defamation (arts. 344–346) excluded defamation committed through the press. However, defamation remained punishable under the Law on the Press Regime in Chad, which envisaged more severe penalties than the Criminal Code: up to one year of imprisonment, or a fine, or suspension of publication for six months (art. 47 of the said Law). UNESCO recommended decriminalizing defamation and placing it within the Civil Code in accordance with international standards, and introducing a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards.²⁹

24. The Secretary-General noted that, in Chad, on 6 June 2022, six political, civil society and union leaders had received one-year suspended sentences and fines for their role in a

violent demonstration on 14 May 2022. According to reports by human rights organizations, government forces had reportedly injured scores of people protesting against the national dialogue in N'Djamena during the first 10 days of September 2022. According to the same reports, more than 220 people had reportedly been arrested, several of whom had subsequently reported harsh detention conditions. On 2 September 2022, OHCHR and the Government had launched a mapping of human rights violations and verification of illegal detentions. Acts of violence and human rights violations had also been reported in various cities during protests on 20 October 2022, which had led to the deaths of at least 50 protesters and members of security forces and the detention of several hundred people.³⁰

25. The Secretary-General noted that following the events of 20 October 2022, 621 demonstrators, including minors, had been arrested and transferred to the high-security prison of Koro Toro, in northern Chad. On 5 December 2022, the public hearing of 401 of those arrested concluded with 262 being convicted and sentenced to jail terms for participation in an unauthorized gathering, the destruction of property, arson and public disorder. Most of them had later been pardoned by the Transition President. Meanwhile, 80 others had been convicted and had received suspended sentences, and 59 had been acquitted. The Chadian Bar Association had boycotted the trial, had denounced what it characterized as the unlawful detention of prisoners and had stated that the deportation of minors to a high-security prison was akin to mistreatment. On 11 December 2022, 139 of those who had received suspended sentences or been acquitted after the mass trial had been released.³¹

26. UNESCO noted that two journalists had been killed in Chad in 2022, bringing the total number of journalists killed between the year 2006 and 20 April 2023 to three. No information had been provided by the Government about the investigation or judicial inquiry into those cases.³² UNESCO recommended that Chad investigate the cases of killed journalists, and voluntarily report on the status of the judicial follow-up to UNESCO. The Government might also wish to consider taking advantage of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity to enhance its policies for preventing, protecting against and prosecuting crimes against journalists.³³

7. Right to marriage and family life

27. The country team noted that although the process of drafting the Persons and Family Code had begun, the Code had not yet been adopted. The conclusions of the inclusive sovereign national dialogue, held from 20 August to 8 October 2022, had included a recommendation to conduct a review of the draft. The draft Child Protection Code had been approved in June 2023 under the coordination of the Ministry for Gender and National Solidarity.³⁴ The country team encouraged Chad to speed up the process of adopting the Persons and Family Code and the Child Protection Code.³⁵

8. Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

28. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that mercenaries were reportedly involved in human rights violations including trafficking in persons, weapons and drugs, and that it was difficult to effectively control and address trafficking, given the vast desert landscapes that the routes passed through.³⁶

29. The country team noted that Chad had set up a national referral mechanism and standard operating procedures for dealing with victims of trafficking in persons. It had also set up an information system that would both enable the authorities to strengthen border security in a sustainable manner and provide them with a reliable statistical basis with which to shape migration policy.³⁷

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

30. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that Chad redouble efforts and implement policies and initiatives that provided employment and livelihoods for the local population, particularly young people, who represented a large percentage of the unemployed.³⁸

31. The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) requested the Government of Chad to take steps to amend article 294 (3) of the Labour Code, under which minors over the age of 16 years can join a trade union unless their father, mother or guardian objects, with the aim of recognizing the right to organize for minors of the minimum legal working age under the Code, namely 14 years, both as workers and as apprentices, without the involvement of a parent or guardian. The Committee of Experts also drew the Government's attention to the need to take the necessary steps to revise article 307 of the Labour Code to ensure that the control exercised by the public authorities over trade union finances does not extend beyond the obligation for organizations to submit regular reports.³⁹

10. Right to an adequate standard of living

32. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that enjoyment of the most basic fundamental human rights, such as the rights to work, to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing, to safe drinking water and sanitation, and to a life of dignity, had not been possible for thousands of people affected by armed actors, including mercenaries and foreign fighters in Chad.⁴⁰

33. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that much of the national budget and aid had gone into security and tackling armed actors. The financial crisis of the Government of Chad had made it difficult to address socioeconomic needs. Over \$400 million had been spent on defence and security, reportedly more than had been spent on humanitarian aid.⁴¹ The Working Group recommended prioritizing the elimination of poverty and ensuring that a human rights approach underpinned all development initiatives, including Vision 2030.⁴² The country team recommended that Chad promote economic, social and cultural rights.⁴³

34. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that people continued to flee the escalating violence in the Lake Chad area, disrupting agriculture, trade and fishing, with serious economic and social consequences. The volatile security situation continued to exacerbate food insecurity.⁴⁴ In addition, they faced recurring violence and deteriorating climate conditions, and often a lack of food supply or even famine. Poor agricultural investment, market forces, difficult access to arable land and a lack of technical support to farmers were some of the causes of food scarcity in Chad.⁴⁵

35. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that transhumant movement of cattle, which had been a major source of livelihood for many in the country, was also severely hindered by the closure of areas and limitations on movement imposed in the Lake Chad region. What had been a bustling, vibrant economic centre for decades, serving the Lake Chad region as a whole, was now a monitored zone controlled by security forces, which had adversely affected the livelihoods of the local population.⁴⁶

11. Right to health

36. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that maternal mortality in Chad was among the world's highest. The lack of sufficient health facilities was an obstacle to proper health care. Access to primary health care was impeded by structural weaknesses such as a lack of personnel, equipment and coordination. Outbreaks of cholera and measles were frequent, while malaria was the leading cause of infant mortality and was prevalent in many of the country's regions.⁴⁷ Some of the most basic needs of those living in conflict-affected parts of the country's 23 regions were not being met. Health-care and education facilities were virtually absent.⁴⁸

12. Right to education

37. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that unemployment, lack of education, marginalization and exclusion affected a large part of the population in Chad, thus creating an environment wherein many of those who came into contact with armed groups were willingly recruited. The Working Group recommended that Chad strengthen efforts to tackle widespread illiteracy, and encourage education initiatives that were accessible to and affordable for the local population.⁴⁹

38. UNESCO recommended that, in line with the Incheon Declaration, Chad explicitly guarantee in law a minimum of 12 years of free primary and secondary education and a minimum of 1 year of free compulsory preschool education; continue its efforts to guarantee women and girls access to education in order to combat early marriage; align the minimum age for employment with the minimum age for leaving compulsory education; continue its efforts to guarantee access to education for people living in rural areas; and regularly submit comprehensive national reports for the periodic consultations on the education-related standard-setting instruments of UNESCO, including the Recommendation against Discrimination in Education.⁵⁰

13. Cultural rights

39. UNESCO noted that, as a State party to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, of 1972, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, of 2003, and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, of 2005, Chad was encouraged to fully implement the relevant provisions that promoted access to and participation in cultural heritage and creative expressions and, as such, were conducive to implementing the right to take part in cultural life as defined in article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In doing so, Chad was also encouraged to give due consideration to the participation of communities, practitioners, cultural actors and civil society associations as well as vulnerable groups, and to ensure that equal opportunities were given to women and girls in order to address gender disparities.⁵¹

B. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

40. The country team recommended that Chad take steps to fully implement the provisions of the new Criminal Code punishing gender-based and sexual violence against women and girls.⁵²

41. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that women and girls who had been forcibly taken captive had been subjected to sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, torture, sexual slavery and killings, particularly in the Lake Chad region. Many women were said to have followed spouses or children who had been abducted, and ended up being held captive by Boko Haram. Some had managed to escape; those who had made unsuccessful attempts were beaten or attacked. An aid worker who had been in contact with a group of girls who had been abducted by Boko Haram described the severely traumatized state the girls were in. He stated that even with hospital care and support from aid agencies, some of the girls were not able to speak or communicate. It had been difficult to provide the psychosocial care required, given the magnitude of the trauma suffered by so many due to the conflict-related violence and abuse.⁵³

42. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that Chad develop policies to combat sexual and gender-based violence wherever it existed, and provide the necessary support and care for victims, particularly women and girls.⁵⁴

43. The country team recommended that Chad implement the National Gender Policy.⁵⁵

2. Children

44. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that the number of children and young people affected by the conflicts in Chad was staggering. Children in the crisis region of Lake Chad constituted around 60 per cent of those affected by armed conflict, and were at greater risk of violence and exploitation. They had also been particularly vulnerable to recruitment into groups and being forcibly used as child soldiers.⁵⁶

45. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that Chad continue efforts to eliminate the recruitment of children into armed groups and to reintegrate them into society, and to identify, rehabilitate and reintegrate children who had been recruited into or associated with armed groups.⁵⁷

46. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict noted that from January 2019 to December 2022 there had been a significant increase in the number of grave violations against children verified in Lac Province by the United Nations through the regional monitoring arrangement in the Lake Chad basin region. The number of verified grave violations against children had increased from 16 in 2019 to 166 in 2021. In 2022, 100 violations had been verified. The Office of the Special Representative also noted that between January 2019 and December 2022 the majority of grave violations against children (383 out of 389 violations) had been attributed to armed groups, including Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter groups, such as Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad and Islamic State West Africa Province, as well as unidentified perpetrators, who had regularly targeted civilians and internally displaced persons' sites. Six grave violations had been attributed to the Chadian National Army during the period under review, with sexual violence being the violation most attributed to it with five cases.⁵⁸

47. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict recommended that Chad: (a) incorporate regular child protection training into the curricula of military schools; (b) ensure that perpetrators of grave violations against children, including rape and other forms of sexual violence, were held accountable; and (c) continue to implement the handover protocol for children formerly associated with armed groups to civilian child protection actors, which had been signed by the Government of Chad with the United Nations in 2014, treat children associated with armed groups primarily as victims, and use detention as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, with the best interests of the child and international standards for juvenile justice as guiding principles.⁵⁹

48. The ILO Committee of Experts urged the Government to step up its efforts to eliminate, in practice, forced recruitment of children under the age of 18 years by armed forces and groups and to ensure the immediate and full demobilization of all children. It urged the Government to take immediate steps to ensure that offenders are investigated and prosecuted and that sufficiently effective and dissuasive penalties are imposed on anyone found guilty of recruiting children under the age of 18 years and using them in armed conflict. Lastly, the Commission of Experts urged the Government to take the necessary steps to ensure the adoption of the Child Protection Code as soon as possible.⁶⁰

49. The ILO Committee of Experts encouraged the Government to step up its efforts and continue its collaboration with the United Nations to prevent the recruitment of children into armed groups and to improve the situation of child victims of forced recruitment who have been used in armed conflicts. It also reiterated its request to the Government to provide information on the measures taken to ensure that child soldiers rescued from armed forces and groups receive appropriate rehabilitation and social integration assistance, including reintegration into the school system or vocational training where appropriate. It asked the Government to provide information on the results achieved in its next report.⁶¹

3. Persons with disabilities

50. The country team noted that on 20 June 2019, the Government had ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to strengthen its domestic legal arsenal, which essentially consisted of Act No. 007/PR/2007 of 9 May 2007 on the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and implementing decree No. 1521/PR/MFPPE/2019 of 11 September 2019. In May 2023, Chad submitted its initial report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.⁶²

4. Refugees and asylum-seekers

51. The Secretary-General noted that Chad was hosting 641,275 refugees and asylum-seekers and around 381,290 internally displaced persons by 30 April 2023. The impact of climate change had continued to affect the country, where a total of 1.7 million people were expected to be food-insecure during the 2023 lean season, compared with 2.1 million in 2022. Some 6.9 million people needed humanitarian assistance, compared with 6.1 million in 2022, and the 2023 humanitarian response plan, requiring \$674.1 million, was targeted at helping 4.1 million people among the most vulnerable, compared with 3.5 million

in 2022. Following the outbreak of fighting in the Sudan, some 61,095 Sudanese refugees and 20,000 Chadian returnees had crossed into Chad by mid-May 2023.⁶³

52. The country team noted that Chad had made important commitments at the Global Refugee Forum with regard to increasing protection for refugees in Chad and to improving peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.⁶⁴

5. Internally displaced persons

53. The country team noted that, thanks to the support and ongoing advocacy of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Chad now has an asylum law, but still has no national policy or law on internally displaced persons specifically addressing protection for that group. Progress was made with regard to the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa through the adoption by the National Transitional Council of a law on protection and support for displaced persons, which was promulgated by the Transition President in May 2023.⁶⁵

54. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries noted that in refugee camps and camps for internally displaced persons, women and girls continued to be victims of sexual and gender-based violence, and that there was a need to strengthen protection for victims even in those settings. The Working Group also noted with concern the difficulties faced by refugees and displaced persons living in camps, particularly women, with respect to gaining access to justice. It recommended strengthening protection in camps for internally displaced persons and refugee camps against the recruitment of individuals into armed groups and against sexual and gender-based violence and human rights violations against residents.⁶⁶

Notes

- ¹ A/HRC/40/15 and A/HRC/40/2.
- ² United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Chad, p. 11.
- ³ A/HRC/42/42/Add.1, para. 106.
- ⁴ United Nations country team submission, para. 7.
- ⁵ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Chad, para. 17.
- ⁶ United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
- ⁷ S/2023/389, para. 78.
- ⁸ United Nations country team submission, para. 7.
- ⁹ Ibid., para. 8.
- ¹⁰ Ibid., p. 11.
- ¹¹ See <https://www.ohchr.org/en/speeches/2022/03/global-update-bachelet-urges-inclusion-combat-sharply-escalating-misery-and-fear>.
- ¹² United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
- ¹³ A/HRC/42/42/Add.1, para. 106.
- ¹⁴ United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
- ¹⁵ Ibid., para. 31.
- ¹⁶ Ibid., p. 11.
- ¹⁷ A/HRC/42/42/Add.1, para. 65.
- ¹⁸ S/2023/389, para. 21.
- ¹⁹ Ibid., para. 41.
- ²⁰ S/2022/896, para. 16.
- ²¹ Ibid., paras. 22 and 25.
- ²² A/HRC/42/42/Add.1, para. 79.
- ²³ Ibid., paras. 91–95.
- ²⁴ Ibid., para. 106.
- ²⁵ S/2022/896, para. 73.
- ²⁶ S/2023/389, para. 7.
- ²⁷ Ibid., para. 79.
- ²⁸ A/HRC/42/42/Add.1, para. 106.
- ²⁹ UNESCO submission, paras. 13, 14, 18 and 19.
- ³⁰ S/2022/896, para. 31.
- ³¹ S/2023/389, para. 39.
- ³² UNESCO submission, para. 16.
- ³³ Ibid., para. 20.

- ³⁴ United Nations country team submission, para. 29.
³⁵ Ibid., p. 11.
³⁶ [A/HRC/42/42/Add.1](#), para. 59.
³⁷ United Nations country team submission, para. 25.
³⁸ [A/HRC/42/42/Add.1](#), para. 106.
³⁹ See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/fr/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:4020214,103386.
⁴⁰ [A/HRC/42/42/Add.1](#), para. 59.
⁴¹ Ibid., para. 69.
⁴² Ibid., para. 106.
⁴³ United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
⁴⁴ [A/HRC/42/42/Add.1](#), para. 66.
⁴⁵ Ibid., para. 61.
⁴⁶ Ibid., para. 67.
⁴⁷ Ibid., para. 66.
⁴⁸ Ibid., para. 61.
⁴⁹ Ibid., paras. 43 and 106.
⁵⁰ UNESCO submission, para. 17.
⁵¹ Ibid., para. 22.
⁵² United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
⁵³ [A/HRC/42/42/Add.1](#), para. 71.
⁵⁴ Ibid., para. 106.
⁵⁵ United Nations country team submission, p. 11.
⁵⁶ [A/HRC/42/42/Add.1](#), para. 54.
⁵⁷ Ibid., para. 106.
⁵⁸ Submission of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, p. 1.
⁵⁹ Ibid., pp. 1 and 2.
⁶⁰ See www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/fr/f?p=1000:13101:0::NO:13101:P13101_COMMENT_ID:4061180.
⁶¹ Ibid.
⁶² United Nations country team submission, para. 39.
⁶³ [S/2023/389](#), para. 31.
⁶⁴ United Nations country team submission, para. 25.
⁶⁵ Ibid., para. 40.
⁶⁶ [A/HRC/42/42/Add.1](#), paras. 71 and 106.
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