



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-fifth session
22 January–2 February 2024

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Chad*

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 and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 11 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. The Center for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) and JS4 recommended to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.⁴

3. JS4 recommended ratifying the OP-ICESCR, OP-CRC-IC, OP-CRPD, OP-CEDAW, ICPPED, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the Convention against Discrimination in Education.⁵ JS2 and JS4 recommended ratifying the ICCPR-OP 2 and OP-CAT.⁶

4. JS5 recommended to ratify the Maputo Protocol and ensure its provisions are implemented in practice, for example, through passing and applying domestic legislation.⁷

5. The International Campaign to Abolish nuclear weapons called on Chad to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.⁸

B. National human rights framework

1. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. JS4 noted that, despite ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1990, Chad has still not brought its domestic law into line

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



with the Convention. Despite its status as a State party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Chad has yet to incorporate a definition of discrimination in line with this Convention into its national legislation. JS4 recommended that Chad undertake legislative reforms to ensure the full compliance of its domestic law with the international human rights treaties it has ratified.⁹

7. JS3 noted that Chad has adopted an anti-terrorism law, namely Act No. 003/PR/2020 of 20 May 2020 on the Suppression of Acts of Terrorism and the Criminalization of Terrorism and Apology for Terrorism. According to JS3, this law will strengthen the tools at the disposal of the police and the judiciary in the fight against terrorism. Unfortunately, the fight against terrorism is being used as a new pretext to reduce civil and political freedoms and civic and democratic space in Chad.¹⁰ JS3 and JS4 recommended strengthening the legislative and judicial protection of human rights defenders by adopting a law promoting and protecting their rights and establishing an effective and efficient mechanism to implement this law.¹¹

8. JS4 recommended: (i) amending article 323 of the Criminal Code to bring its definition of torture fully into line with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and adopting the provisions necessary to explicitly establish the non-applicability of statutory limitations to the offence of torture in the Criminal Code; (ii) amending Decree No. 413/PR/PM/MSPI/2016 of 15 June 2016 on the Code of Ethics of the National Police and developing clear guidelines incorporating the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and precaution in order to regulate the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials more effectively; (iii) repealing Ordinance No. 46 on assemblies of 27 October 1962 and the Decree of 6 November 1962 in order to better protect the right to protest in safety and security; (iv) ensuring that penalties for acts of torture and ill-treatment are commensurate with the seriousness of these offences.¹²

2. Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

9. JS4 noted that, in 2022, the members of the National Human Rights Commission were directly appointed by the President of the Republic without an open call for candidates before an ad hoc committee set up for that purpose. Currently, the Commission does not have sufficient financial, human and material resources to fully carry out its functions in an independent, impartial and effective manner. JS4 and JS2 recommended ensuring the full independence of the National Human Rights Commission, in line with the Paris Principles.¹³

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

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

Equality and non-discrimination

10. JS2 noted that the caste phenomenon, generally linked to a person's profession, persists. Those who are part of certain low castes are powerless in the face of violations of their rights. They cannot report these violations to the courts for fear of being subjected to reprisals. JS2 recommended combating the caste phenomenon to ensure equal access to justice for all without fear of reprisals.¹⁴

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

11. JS2 and CGNK welcomed the abolition of the death penalty for all crimes, including acts of terrorism, even though the State has yet to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, which would make the abolition definitive and irrevocable.¹⁵ JS4 recommended ensuring that the new Constitution of Chad enshrines the sanctity and inviolability of human life and human dignity, including by abolishing the death penalty.¹⁶

12. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) was strongly concerned by the allegations of several human rights violations, in particular against the right

to life and physical integrity. It requested the Chadian Authorities to conform to the dictates of the African Charter and those of the International Human Rights Conventions which have been properly ratified by the Republic of Chad and to authorize a fact-finding mission on the allegations of human rights violations perpetrated in the country during the transition period, and in particular since 20 October 2022.¹⁷

13. JS4 noted that, since 2018, hundreds of people have been killed by security forces in extrajudicial executions. These killings took place either during peaceful demonstrations or in places where persons were deprived of their liberty. Similarly, investigations carried out by the Tunisian League for the Defence of Human Rights and the World Organisation Against Torture in the months following the 20 October 2022 demonstrations indicate that, during what has come to be known as “Black Thursday”, around 218 people were killed by Chadian security forces.¹⁸

14. JS1 also stressed that more than 13 people were killed and 80 others were injured when the army used live ammunition against thousands of protesters in Abeche, Ouaddai province, on 24 and 25 January 2022. The protesters were demonstrating against a decision to appoint a traditional ruler from the Bani Halba community in Abeche. The authorities also imposed restrictions on internet and phone services between 24 and 28 January and denied using live ammunition against protesters. Security forces used lethal force to disperse protests organised by Wakit Tama, a coalition of civil society organisations and political parties opposed to the government, from 27 April to 19 May 2021. Forces identified as members of the police force and gendarmerie opened fire on protesters in N’Djamena and the southern city of Moundou, killing 16 people and arresting 700 others. The authorities had imposed a ban on all protests citing concerns over public order.¹⁹

15. JS4 noted that, in Chad, acts of torture are practised in prisons as well as in the facilities of State services such as gendarmerie brigades, police stations and the premises of special services including the National Security Agency and the National Intelligence Agency, which have secret detention facilities. In addition to official places of deprivation of liberty, the intelligence services use unofficial locations to torture persons arrested by them. JS4 added that the State intelligence services have always played a central role in the widespread and sometimes systematic practice of torture in the history of Chad. Over the past 30 years, the National Security Agency has been at the heart of numerous reported cases of violent repression and torture, particularly against human rights defenders, journalists and other persons who express dissenting opinions in Chad.²⁰

Human rights and counter-terrorism

16. JS4 noted that, in recent years, Chad has faced a significant terrorist threat, particularly in the Lake Chad basin and N’Djamena. Since 2014, numerous attacks have been carried out in the country by the Islamist sect Boko Haram. In response to this crisis and its disastrous human consequences, the country has developed an extensive legislative, institutional and security arsenal. One of the main measures taken in this regard was the introduction of an exceptional regime reducing the fundamental legal safeguards enjoyed by prisoners and their protection against torture. JS4 recommended ensuring that the fight against terrorism is not waged at the expense of human rights and the closure of civic space, in which it has become very risky to protest and call for transparency and access to justice.²¹

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

17. JS4 noted that the persistence of acts of torture and ill-treatment in Chad is largely a result of impunity. Very few investigations or legal proceedings are opened following such acts and those responsible are not called to account, tried and convicted.²²

18. JS2 recommended ensuring that allegations of torture by law enforcement officers, in particular by officials of the National Security Agency, are thoroughly and independently investigated and that the perpetrators are punished by being brought before the competent courts and sentenced to penalties commensurate with the seriousness of their acts, and establishing a mechanism to compensate the victims of acts of torture.²³

19. JS1 recommended to carry out independent investigations into the assassinations of journalists, attempts to assassinate HRDs and violence used to target protesters and bring all

perpetrators to justice.²⁴ JS3 recommended conducting investigations into allegations of the mistreatment of journalists in detention.²⁵

20. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights recommended that the Chadian judicial authorities carry out a swift, credible and independent investigation into the events of 20 October 2022, in order to determine the violations committed during the demonstrations that day and identify the persons responsible with a view to prosecuting anyone involved in the violence that caused the death and injury of demonstrators.²⁶

21. JS4 recommended shedding light on the cases of enforced disappearance and torture, the shootings and the sexual violence that occurred during the events of 20 October 2022 with the help of a commission of inquiry supported by the African Union and ensuring that, in all cases of alleged extrajudicial execution, torture and ill-treatment and enforced disappearance, prompt, impartial and independent investigations are carried out to identify those responsible, regardless of their status, and that those identified are prosecuted and, if found guilty, sentenced to appropriate penalties.²⁷

22. JS4 noted that Hissène Habré's conviction in 2016 by the Extraordinary African Chambers for war crimes and crimes against humanity was accompanied by an order to make reparations to the victims. In 2015, a Chadian court convicted a number of former Habré regime security agents and ordered the payment of 75 billion CFAF (\$135 million) to some 7,000 civil parties, stipulating that 50 per cent should be paid by the Chadian State. The court also ordered the creation of a memorial for those killed and the conversion of the former security premises into a museum. To date, the victims of the sexual violence and torture committed under Hissène Habré's regime have received no compensation from the Chadian State.²⁸

23. JS4 recommended taking urgent steps to provide reparations to all victims of torture and ill-treatment in Chad, including the victims of Hissène Habré. These steps would include the adoption of a law on the rehabilitation of victims, the establishment of a reparations fund and the implementation of reparations and rehabilitation programmes.²⁹

24. JS2 pointed to widespread reports of corruption among judges and in the judicial system in general and to political interference in judicial affairs, which constitute an obstacle to the independence and impartiality of the judiciary. JS2 noted that the lack of training for court officers also undermines respect for the principle of presumption of innocence. Persons taken into custody are subjected to ill-treatment and even tortured, without their cases ever being heard at police or gendarmerie stations. Moreover, persons with family ties to offenders are sometimes arrested and detained despite having committed no crime themselves.³⁰

25. JS2 recommended: (i) continuing efforts to pursue judicial reform in order to ensure an independent, impartial, accessible and efficient justice system; and (ii) reforming the National Institute of Judicial Training and prioritizing the admission of law graduates.³¹

26. JS2 pointed out that customary law and positive law exist side by side in Chad. Legally, customary law may be invoked only in civil matters and never in criminal matters, regardless of the level of seriousness of the offence. However, the practice of customary law is predominant and this makes for an environment that is not conducive to implementing laws and policies that support the universal enjoyment of human rights. For example, the practice of "diya" or "blood money", whereby, in cases of murder or serious injury, the perpetrator's relatives pay compensation to the victim's relatives, is against the law yet continues to be carried out. This practice has become virtually institutionalized, particularly in certain Muslim circles, as a result of the breakdown of State authority and the lack of justice. For the communities concerned, this form of redress terminates prosecution proceedings. JS2 recommended taking steps to ensure that the application of customary law does not run counter to the safeguards in place to protect the right to a fair trial and the principle of non-discrimination.³²

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

27. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) noted that religion extremism is an issue in Chad with Boko Haram establishing a presence in the Lake Chad region in an attempt to establish a Caliphate, an Islamic State that is controlled by a religious leader. Since 2009,

Boko Haram has wreaked havoc in the Lake Chad region targeting and killing civilians and Christians.³³

28. JS1 noted that, although Chad has a vibrant media, restrictions on freedom of expression and online freedoms are common. Journalists have been killed in recent years and others have been regularly subjected to arbitrary arrests and detention.³⁴ JS1 recommended to ensure that journalists and writers may work freely and without fear of retribution for expressing critical opinions or covering topics that the government may deem sensitive as well as to take steps to lift restrictions on freedom of expression and adopt a framework for the protection of journalists from persecution, intimidation and harassment.³⁵

29. JS1 noted that the Chadian authorities had occasionally imposed restrictions on associational life in Chad. After the promulgation of the new constitution in 2018, the authorities amended several laws, including Ordinance No. 023/PR/2018 of 27 June 2018, which regulates associations. The Ordinance prohibits “regional or community-based associations” and imposes a ban on associations that join national and international confederations. It empowers the authorities to cancel the registration of an association if, for example, it is deemed to undermine territorial integrity or national unity. The Ordinance requires prior authorisation from the Ministry of Territorial Administration before associations can start operating.³⁶

30. JS1 also noted that, in October 2022, the Ministry of Territorial Administration issued an order suspending the activities of seven political parties for three months, accusing them of undermining national security, compromising the proper functioning of the state and disturbing public order. The parties affected by the ban were l’Al Takhadoum, Front Populaire pour la Fédération, Parti des Démocrates pour le Renouveau, Parti Socialiste sans Frontière, Les Patriotes, Rassemblement pour la Justice et l’Égalité des Tchadiens and Les Transformateurs. The parties were banned after they joined with CSOs in calling for protests against the extension of the Conseil militaire de transition (CMT) for a further two years. The authorities raided the offices of some of the parties, including Les Transformateurs, and noted that the headquarters of the affected parties should be closed for the duration of the ban.³⁷

31. JS1 noted that there are no specific laws for the protection of HRDs in Chad. HRDs and civil society activists operate within severely confined boundaries and are subjected to numerous threats and obstacles, including physical assaults, arbitrary arrests and fines.³⁸ JS1 recommended to (i) stop targeting HRDs, activists and members of the political opposition who express concerns over the actions of the CMT and call for elections to facilitate a political transition to civilian rule; (ii) provide civil society members and HRDs with a safe and secure environment in which to carry out their work without fear or undue hindrance, obstruction, or legal and administrative harassment. JS1 and JS3 recommended to immediately and unconditionally release all HRDs detained for exercising their fundamental rights to freedoms of association, peaceful assembly and expression, and review their cases to prevent further harassment.³⁹

32. The Comité algérien des droits de l’homme et des peuples (CADHP) expressed its deep dismay at reports of the death of over 50 people on 20 October 2022 and reports that several hundred persons were injured during demonstrations organized by the opposition against the extension of the transition period for a further two years. It also condemned the excessive use of force by law enforcement officers against demonstrators. CADHP called on the Chadian security forces to refrain from using lethal force in the management of public demonstrations.⁴⁰

33. JS1 was deeply concerned about the use of lethal force to target protesters, the blanket ban on protests and ongoing restrictions on freedom of assembly. JS1 was further alarmed by the targeting of HRDs, the killing of journalists for their human rights activities, ongoing restrictions on freedom of association and the high levels of impunity enjoyed by perpetrators of human rights violations. As a result of these issues, civic space in Chad was rated as “repressed” by the CIVICUS Monitor, indicating the existence of severe civic space restrictions.⁴¹

Right to health

34. ECLJ noted that Article 358 of Chad's Criminal Code expands access to abortion in certain cases. Medical abortion is authorized in cases of sexual assault, rape, incest or when the pregnancy endangers the mental or physical health or the life of the mother or that of the foetus. The authorization to abort is issued by the Public Ministry after certification by a doctor of the materiality of the facts.⁴²

Right to education

35. Broken Chalk noted that Chad's education system encounters several significant problems that impede its effectiveness. One major challenge is the low enrolment rate, particularly in rural areas. Poverty, child labour, and cultural practices often prevent children, especially girls, from accessing education. This situation highlights the need for targeted initiatives to address specific barriers to enrolment. Furthermore, inadequate access to quality education is a prevailing issue. Schools in Chad often need more qualified teachers, a lack of infrastructure, and insufficient learning materials. These factors contribute to overcrowded classrooms, limited instructional time, and substandard learning environments, affecting the overall quality of education. Curriculum and pedagogy also pose challenges. The existing curriculum may need to be more relevant to real-life situations and equip students with the necessary skills for their future careers. Pedagogical approaches tend to be traditional and teacher-centred, focusing more on fostering critical thinking and creativity.⁴³

36. Broken Chalk recommended to: (i) Improve the existing curriculum to be more relevant to real-life situations and equip students with the necessary skills for their future careers; (ii) The low teacher-to-student ratio and inadequate training opportunities for teachers further compromise the quality of education. (iii) Put more effort into increasing the school enrolment rate, especially in rural areas; (iv) Try to improve educational institutions' infrastructure and facilities; (v) Organize training programs to increase the quality of the teachers; (vi) Ban child labour and Promote girl's enrolment in the schools.⁴⁴

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

37. JS5 noted that female genital mutilation (FGM) prevalence varies widely across Chad, with differences showing depending upon ethnicity, regional location, and religion. Ethnicity and region appear to be the most significant factors in the perpetration of FGM. Among women, the prevalence of FGM is the highest in Arab and Ouadai/Maba/Massalit/Mimi communities with figures at 89.8 per cent and 82 per cent respectively. In contrast, the prevalence in the Kenemu-Borno ethnicity is 10.2 per cent. Religion also plays a significant role. Among girls, the highest figure is in Muslim communities at 20 per cent. However, among women, the prevalence is 35.1 per cent in Christians communities and 30.0 per cent in other religions. There is also a direct link between FGM and child, early, and forced marriages. Despite the established legal framework for prohibition and punishment in Chad, FGM continues to have the support of local leaders, with impunity and political influence hindering its eradication.⁴⁵

38. JS4 noted that the latest demographic and health survey in Chad, published in 2014, reveals that more than one in three women, or 38 per cent of the women surveyed, claim to have been circumcised. Type III female genital mutilation, commonly known as infibulation, is confined to the east of the country, in the areas bordering the Sudan. This practice transcends ethnic and religious considerations: it is practised by Christians, Muslims and animists alike. Chad has still not adopted a family code that complies with international standards. The new Criminal Code promulgated in May 2017 criminalizes violence against women, but incest, marital rape and sexual harassment remain unpunished.⁴⁶

39. JS4 noted that gender-based violence is a fundamental and pervasive problem in Chadian communities, which are affected by frequent crises and armed confrontations. It is estimated that around 23 per cent of girls are married before the age of 15 years and that 65 per cent are married before the age of 18 years. One in three women report having been

subjected to physical violence and 12 per cent are sexually assaulted every year. In practice, violence against women and children is commonplace and goes unpunished.⁴⁷

40. JS4 recommended implementing the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular with regard to the State's obligation to prevent violence against women, including through robust judicial measures against rape and genital mutilation, the realization of sexual and reproductive rights and equality between men and women with regard to family law. JS4 also recommended adopting the Personal and Family Code in order to protect the well-being of women and children.⁴⁸

41. JS5 recommended to (i) fully engage with the recommendations made during the UPR regarding FGM, providing clear responses to recommendations and setting out specific plans for implementation; (ii) Develop education provisions for all people in Chad regarding FGM. This should include, but is not limited to, formal education and training, and other, alternative sources of media; (iii) Directly engage with local, rural, and religious leaders in terms of education and support, creating a provision specifically for them, with the aim of eliminating FGM as a cultural practice; and (iv) Establish opportunities to work with CSOs that are offering projects and strategies to tackle FGM, providing financial support where possible.⁴⁹

Children

42. Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children noted that, in Chad, corporal punishment of children is lawful, despite recommendations to prohibit it by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, other human rights treaty bodies, and during the 3rd cycle UPR of Chad in 2018. The legality and practice of corporal punishment of children violates their fundamental human rights to respect for human dignity and physical integrity and to equal protection under the law. Under international human rights law 'the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights instruments' states have an obligation to enact legislation to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including the home.⁵⁰

43. Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children expressed hope that the Working Group will note with concern the legality of corporal punishment of children in Chad. It expressed hope that states will raise the issue during the review this year and make a specific recommendation that Chad intensify its efforts to enact a law to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children, however light, in every setting of their lives, as a matter of urgency.⁵¹

Older persons

44. JS5 recommended to (i) Set out a clear and realistic timetable for the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Older Persons, supporting its entry into force within the African continent, and more specifically, in Chad; and (ii) Once the Older Persons' Protocol has entered into force in Chad, the government must commit to implementing its provisions, providing a clear and achievable plan for ensuring effective implementation.⁵²

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

45. JS3 pointed out that homosexuality continues to be considered a taboo subject and an immoral practice in Chad. The Criminal Code, as amended in 2017 by Act No. 2017-01 of 8 May 2017 on the Criminal Code, criminalizes homosexuality in article 354. This article provides that "any person who has sexual relations with persons of the same sex shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of between 3 months and 2 years and with a fine of between 50,000 and 500,000 CFAF". This provision undermines the rights of LGBTIQI persons and those who defend their rights by restricting the right to sexual orientation. JS3 recommended decriminalizing homosexuality by repealing article 354 of the Criminal Code and refraining from adopting repressive and discriminatory laws that are contrary to international instruments.⁵³

Notes

¹ A/HRC/40/15, and A/HRC/40/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam, Netherlands;
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkilling, Grand-Saconnex, Switzerland;
ECLJ	The European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg, France;
ECP	End Corporal Punishment, Geneva, Switzerland;
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva, Switzerland.

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, The Réseau des Défenseurs des Droits Humains en Afrique Centrale (REDHAC), Johannesburg, South Africa;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: La Fédération internationale des ACAT (Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture), Paris, France ;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: International Service for Human Rights, Avocate Principale Public Interest Law Center (PILC) et Ligue Tchadienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), Geneva, Switzerland;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: World Organisation Against Torture, La Ligue Tchadienne des droits de l'homme (LTDH) – Public Interest Law Center (PILC) – Association jeunesse pour la paix et la Non-violence (AJPNV) – International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) – Fondation Martin Ennals – Rafto Foundation for Human rights – Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture (OMCT), Geneva, Switzerland;
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: The UPR Project at BCU and Arizona State University, Birmingham, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Regional intergovernmental organization:

AU-ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Banjul, The Gambia.
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³ 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
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- ⁴ The Center for Global Nonkilling, p. 3, JS4, p. 5.
- ⁵ JS4, p. 5.
- ⁶ JS2, para. 9 et 30, JS4, p. 5.
- ⁷ JS5, p. 8.
- ⁸ The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, p. 1.
- ⁹ JS4, p. 13.
- ¹⁰ JS3, paras. 15 et 26.
- ¹¹ JS3, p. 5; JS4, p. 14.
- ¹² JS4, p. 13.
- ¹³ JS4, p. 6, JS2, para. 65.
- ¹⁴ JS2, para. 40.
- ¹⁵ JS2, para. 9, CGNK, p. 3.
- ¹⁶ JS4, pp. 9 et 13.
- ¹⁷ [Resolution on the Human Rights Situation in the Republic of Chad – ACHPR/Res.541 \(LXXIII\) 2022 | African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights \(au.int\)](#).
- ¹⁸ JS4, pp. 9 et 13.
- ¹⁹ JS1, paras. 4.5–4.6.
- ²⁰ JS4, p. 10.
- ²¹ JS4, pp. 7 et 14.
- ²² JS4, p. 5.
- ²³ JS2, para. 5.
- ²⁴ JS1, paras. 6.1–6.3.
- ²⁵ JS1, p. 5.
- ²⁶ [Communiqué de presse sur les événements du 20 octobre 2022 à N’Djamena et d’autres provinces, en République du Tchad | African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights et Communiqué de presse sur la situation des droits de l’homme au Tchad | African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights](#).
- ²⁷ JS4, p. 13.
- ²⁸ JS4, p. 11.
- ²⁹ JS4, p. 13.
- ³⁰ JS2, para. 34.
- ³¹ JS2, para. 38.
- ³² JS2, para. 39.
- ³³ The European Centre for Law and Justice, para. 10.
- ³⁴ JS1, paras. 3.3 and 3.5.
- ³⁵ JS1, para. 6.2.
- ³⁶ JS1, paras. 5.2–5.3.
- ³⁷ JS1, para. 5.5.
- ³⁸ JS1, paras. 2.3–2.4.
- ³⁹ JS1, para. 6.1, JS3, p. 5.
- ⁴⁰ [Communiqué de presse sur les événements du 20 octobre 2022 à N’Djamena et d’autres provinces, en République du Tchad | African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights](#).
- ⁴¹ JS1, paras. 1.7–1.9.
- ⁴² The European Centre for Law and Justice, para. 8.
- ⁴³ Broken Chalk, paras. 2–4.
- ⁴⁴ Broken Chalk, paras. 16–22.
- ⁴⁵ JS5, para. 26.
- ⁴⁶ JS4, p. 12.
- ⁴⁷ JS4, p. 12.
- ⁴⁸ JS4, p. 14.
- ⁴⁹ JS5, p. 8.
- ⁵⁰ Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children p. 1.
- ⁵¹ Ibid, p. 2.
- ⁵² JS5, p. 13.
- ⁵³ JS3, para. 8.