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

Djibouti

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its sixteenth session from 22 April to 3 May 2013. The review of Djibouti was held at the 8th meeting on 25 April/May 2013. The delegation of Djibouti was headed by His Excellency the Minister of Justice. At its 13th meeting held on 30 April 2013, the Working Group adopted the report on Djibouti.

1. On 14 January 2013, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Djibouti: Burkina Faso, Qatar, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

2. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Djibouti:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/16/DJI/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/16/DJI/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/16/DJI/3).

3. A list of questions prepared in advance by Lichtenstein, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Djibouti through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Le chef de la délégation de Djibouti, son excellence le ministre la Justice informa qu'en 2010, Djibouti était devenu Etat partie à la convention des droits des personnes handicapées ainsi qu'au protocole facultatif s'y rapportant. Djibouti avait également ratifié les deux protocoles additionnels à la convention des droits de l'enfant et la convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination raciale.

6. Djibouti avait produit depuis 2009 un nombre important de rapports aux organes de traités dont le document de base commun en 2010, le rapport sur la convention contre la torture en 2011 ainsi que celui sur la convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes, le rapport trait au pacte sur le et enfin les rapport sur les droits civils et politiques en 2011 et celui relatif au pacte sur les droits économiques sociaux et culturels.

7. Un programme de coopération en trois axes avait été entamé concernant le renforcement des capacités de la Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme (CNDH) et de la société civile, la mobilisation sociale sur les droits de l'Homme ciblant aussi bien le grand public que les professionnels chargés de veiller à l'application de la loi telle que la magistrature, la police, la gendarmerie et la garde pénitentiaire et enfin l'apurement des retards dans la soumission des rapport a vu le jour.

8. L'abolition de la peine de mort à la suite de la révision constitutionnelle opérée en 2010 figurait aussi dans la Constitution. La pratique de la torture, et autres peines ou traitements cruels inhumains ou dégradants, était elle aussi interdite par la Constitution.
9. A l'attention des forces de l'ordre des formations sur le respect des droits et libertés des individus qu'ils interpellent ou détiennent sont organisées, le code pénal dans son article 330 condamnait plus sévèrement les professionnels reconnus coupables des agissements de torture.
10. Depuis 2009 concernant l'accès à la justice, le recrutement de magistrats avait été multiplié par deux. La mise en œuvre en 2012 de la loi sur la réforme de l'aide judiciaire, apportant un service d'avocat à toutes les étapes de la procédure avait été mise en place ainsi qu'un service chargé d'accueillir et d'orienter les justiciables avait été créé.
11. Le gouvernement avait lancé en 2011 un programme novateur intitulé «audiences foraines». Il consistait à déplacer les juges et les tribunaux dans les localités où il y avait une carence. Concernant le secteur de la communication un nouveau statut des journalistes de la presse écrite et de l'audiovisuel la Loi n° 187/AN/o7/5, portant statut du Personnel de la Presse et de l'Audiovisuel (Mars 2007) avait été promulgué par le chef de l'Etat en mai 2007.
12. Il existait à Djibouti des syndicats et associations des journalistes dont le mandat était de promouvoir la liberté d'expression, aussi bien au niveau national que régional et international et travaillaient en réseau avec la Fédération des Journalistes Africains (FAJ) et l'Association des journalistes d'Afrique de l'Est.
13. Le ministre de Communication, Chargé des Postes et des Télécommunications avait entamé un programme de formation et d'information sur les libertés d'expression avec le Bureau Régional pour l'Afrique de l'Est du Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux Droits de l'Homme (BRAE-HCDH) et la Commission nationale des droits de l'homme.
14. Deux projets créant des institutions de régulation seront mises en place: il s'agit la Commission Nationale de Communication (CNC) et la Commission Nationale de la délivrance de la Carte Professionnelle de Presse.
15. En matière politique, le gouvernement avait récemment fait une ouverture assez importante en adoptant une loi organique portant modification partielle de la loi organique de 1992 sur les élections.
16. Afin d'encourager la réduction de la mortalité maternelle et néonatale, un certain nombre d'actions avaient été entreprises par le Ministère de la Santé dont l'augmentation des consultations prénatales et post natales qui avait entraîné la baisse de la mortalité intra-hospitalière. L'augmentation de la couverture en CPN (63,60% à 87,27%).Par ailleurs la mortalité maternelle était passée de 546 /100 000 en 2002 à 300 /100.000 en 2011.
17. La réduction du taux de mortalité infantile et infanto-juvénile était passée de 67 et 94 pour 1000 naissances vivantes 2006. Pour 2012 on attendait les résultats de l'enquête en cours sur ce sujet.
18. Des hôpitaux régionaux avaient été construits et d'autres étaient en perspectives.
19. L'effectif du Personnel du Ministère de la Santé était en perpétuelle augmentation, il était passé de 509 en 1999 à 2353 en 2012. Le budget alloué à la santé représente actuellement 14% du budget de l'Etat, la santé occupait une part importante dans le budget national.
20. Le droit à l'éducation, la politique éducative 2010-2019 placait la qualité de l'éducation au cœur des préoccupations de la stratégie décennale.

21. Concernant le secteur de la gouvernance et du développement durable, Djibouti était actuellement en train de procéder avec l'appui de l'ONUSD à une refonte de la législation sur la corruption. En marge de cette réforme, Djibouti était à la fois pays examiné et pays examinateur.
22. Djibouti travaillait également sur une réforme en profondeur de l'Administration Publique afin de la rendre efficace.
23. A la suite du discours du chef de la délégation la Ministre pour la Promotion de la Femme prit la parole. Elle informa que Djibouti s'était doté d'une politique nationale genre pour la période 2011- 2021 adoptée sous forme de loi; avec pour principal objectif d'œuvrer à l'instauration de l'équité et de l'égalité de genre conformément aux engagements régionaux et internationaux traitant des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels des femmes.
24. En collaboration avec les différents départements techniques comme celui de l'Agriculture et les partenaires au développement, des formations à l'agriculture, l'aviculture et la pêche avaient été prodiguées à de nombreuses familles en s'appuyant plus spécifiquement sur les femmes.
25. Concernant la protection de l'intégrité physique de la femme et la pratique des MGFs, en 2009 et sous l'impulsion du MPF, une loi permettant aux associations œuvrant dans le domaine de la lutte contre les MGFs de se porter partie civile en lieu et place des victimes dans l'incapacité de porter plainte, avait été promulguée.
26. Des campagnes de plaidoyer et de sensibilisation au cours des dernières années avait entraîné une baisse notable de la prévalence des MGFs chez les jeunes filles et une diminution progressive de la forme la plus sévère de l'infibulation, le taux passant de 98% à 73%.
27. Concernant les droits de l'enfant deux mesures institutionnelles saillantes ont été prise, l'adoption et la mise en œuvre en 2008 de la politique nationale de développement intégré de la petite enfance et un plan d'action stratégique national pour l'enfance à Djibouti avait été adopté en 2010.
28. Pour la prise en charge des enfants vulnérables, un programme qui avait été mis en place en 2007 avait permis de prendre en charge près de mille enfants en leur assurant chaque année un appui scolaire, des frais de transport, des vivres aux PVVS, des AGR pour les parents.
29. Concernant les Droits à l'éducation le Gouvernement veillait au respect du droit à l'éducation pour tous et la Ministre s'est attardé sur l'aspect paritaire de l'éducation. Cela se traduisait notamment par la mise en place de mesures prises pour la réduction des disparités entre les sexes et de la déperdition scolaire surtout des filles en milieu scolaire. Les efforts déployés avaient porté leurs fruits puisque le taux de parité filles/garçons au primaire est aujourd'hui de 0,98.
30. Concernant les changements sociaux-économiques, Djibouti avait entrepris des programmes et des réformes ambitieux pour lutter contre la pauvreté et la précarité, malgré des conditions climatiques arides, le potentiel agricole est mis en valeur par l'installation de mini serres et de systèmes d'irrigation modernes ainsi que des pompes solaires et des kits de micro irrigation répartis sur l'ensemble du pays à titre expérimental.
31. La lutte contre la pauvreté constituait un des grands chantiers mis-en en œuvre par le Gouvernement depuis 2007, date du lancement de l'Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Social (INDS).
32. La Ministre informa qu'un fonds de Solidarité Nationale de un milliard de francs Djibouti financé uniquement sur fonds propres a permis d'entreprendre de multiples actions

dont une étude sur la pauvreté ainsi que l'élaboration d'une stratégie de filets sociaux de sécurité basée sur l'aide aux populations.

33. La mise en œuvre de programmes pilotes de filets sociaux de sécurité avaient permis d'initier de multiples programme dont la distribution de vivres pour les ménages vulnérables durant les périodes de soudure ainsi que la distribution de coupons alimentaires. Le développement de la micro finance avec la mise en place des Caisses Populaires d'Epargne et de Crédit ainsi que des programmes d'employabilité des jeunes d'électrification à l'énergie solaire avaient également été financés par ce fonds national.

34. Concernant le droit à l'accès à l'eau 20 nouveaux forages ont vu le jour afin de renforcer l'alimentation en eau potable de la capitale. La réalisation de 30 nouveaux forages qui ont permis l'accès à l'eau de plus de 100 000 personnes et à leurs cheptels en milieu rural ainsi que la réhabilitation de plus de 100 puits cimenté ont aussi vu le jour.

35. Concernant le droit au logement, les autorités avaient lancé la construction de cités de logements économiques et/ou sociaux clé en main ainsi plus de six milles parcelles assainies et près de 2000 logements ont été produites.

36. Au titre des Objectifs de Développement du Millénaire, les autorités étudiait la possibilité d'engager un programme intégré de résorption de l'habitat insalubre, dénommé «Djibouti, Zéro bidonvilles».

37. Un avenir radieux était possible si la communauté internationale se donnait les moyens et donnait les moyens à Djibouti de mettre en œuvre tous ces programmes visant à renforcer l'Etat de droit.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

38. During the interactive dialogue, 87 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

39. Qatar welcomed Djibouti's progress at the constitutional and legal levels and in the increasing capacity of the National Human Rights Committee. It commended Djibouti's close attention to improving children's rights, its signing of several conventions and its establishment of a strategy for children. It made recommendations.

40. The Republic of Moldova noted the strengthening of Djibouti's institutional framework and policy in favour of human rights. It commended efforts to educate the public and make it aware of negative stereotypes regarding women, and its adoption of measures to eliminate discrimination against women. It made recommendations.

41. Romania appreciated Djibouti's progress in various human rights areas, especially ratification of several conventions including the ICERD and the CRPD, establishment of the National Committee on the Rights of the Child and measures to combat violence against women.

42. Rwanda congratulated Djibouti for its efforts to promote and protect human rights through implementation of UPR 1st cycle recommendations. It noted with satisfaction Djibouti's establishment of a National Gender Policy, aimed at eliminating inequalities between men and women, and its strategies in favour of children. It made recommendations.

43. Saudi Arabia commended Djibouti for its national report reflecting its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights. Djibouti is making tangible efforts to establish human rights-related laws and institutions and to adopt measures for the enjoyment of adequate living conditions, free education and improved economic welfare. It made recommendations.

44. Senegal noted an improvement in the general human rights framework through measures adopted to strengthen rights and guarantee the public freedoms enshrined in its Constitution. This positive approach also applies to measures adopted in favour of women, children and disabled persons. It made recommendations.
45. Sierra Leone noted Djibouti's ratification of ICERD and CRPD with its OP, its establishment of juvenile courts, National Strategic action plan for Children and Education and National Gender Policy, its awareness campaigns on violence to women and recruitment of Ministry of Health staff, amongst others. It made recommendations.
46. Singapore noted Djibouti's adoption of a National Gender Policy and its measures to empower women in health, education, policy-making and economic activities. It also noted that health is a priority and considerable efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, and HIV-AIDS. It made recommendations.
47. Slovakia noted Djibouti's ratification of ICERD, OPAC and OPSC to CRC or CRPD with its OP. It welcomed the fact that ratified international treaties take precedence over Djiboutian domestic laws and commended its establishment of a Legal and Judicial Reform Commission. It made recommendations.
48. Slovenia commended Djibouti for ratifying the ICERD, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC. It welcomed its adoption of national action plans for Children and Gender Policy. It noted its positive steps in tackling FGM and encouraged it to pursue elimination of discrimination and violence to women. It made recommendations.
49. Somalia commended Djibouti for ratifying CRPD with its OP, OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC and ICERD. It also commended it for measures taken regarding the country's electoral system, allowing the opposition to gain seats in Parliament, thereby strengthening the democratic process. It made a recommendation.
50. South Africa applauded Djibouti's commitment to eliminate discrimination against women and its legislative amendments addressing violence to women. It called on the international community to assist Djibouti with the requested technical assistance and capacity building. It made recommendations.
51. Spain commended Djibouti for its recent advances in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities and the constitutional amendment to abolish the death penalty. It was pleased that the issue of FGM is a major concern. It made recommendations.
52. Egypt noted the important measures taken by Djibouti, including establishment of national mechanisms to promote women and children's rights and submission of all due reports to international treaty bodies. It commended it for allocating necessary resources to implement national human rights programmes. It made recommendations.
53. The State of Palestine appreciated Djibouti's efforts to implement UPR 1st cycle recommendations and its accession to core international human rights instruments. It commended it for establishing a legal and institutional reform commission to amend laws in line with international obligations, and for its law on free, compulsory education. It made recommendations.
54. Sudan noted that Djibouti's acceptance and implementation of UPR 1st cycle recommendations shows its cooperation with the Human Rights Council. Its Government is protecting vulnerable groups, including women, children and the disabled, demonstrating its commitment to promote and protect human rights. It made a recommendation.
55. Thailand commended Djibouti's commitment to enhance children's rights through ratification of OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC, and establishment of a National Committee

on the Rights of the Child. It noted that Djibouti has adopted a law on women's rights to ensure non-discrimination. It made recommendations.

56. Togo congratulated Djibouti for implementing UPR 1st cycle recommendations, including ratification of ICERD and CRPD with its OP. It appreciated the strategic orientations of Djibouti's National Gender Policy, but remained concerned by violence to women and children, despite the Government's public awareness campaign. It made a recommendation.

57. Tunisia encouraged Djibouti to intensify its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights by ratifying CPED and OP-CAT, among others. It welcomed its efforts regarding gender equality and elimination of all forms of discrimination against women through implementation of its National Gender Policy. It made a recommendation.

58. Turkmenistan appreciated Djibouti's adoption of a National Strategic Action Plan for Children in 2010 and its ratification in 2011 of ICERD and CRPD. It made recommendations.

59. Uganda appreciated Djibouti's progress in promoting human rights, especially at the Ministry of Health, which has achieved targets such as antenatal care and reduced maternal mortality. It noted its establishment of institutional and human rights infrastructure and a Legal and Judicial Reform Commission. It made a recommendation.

60. United Arab Emirates noted that Djibouti's high level delegation is indicative of the importance it attaches to promoting and protecting human rights. It welcomed the constructive responsible path taken by Djibouti in its efforts to implement recommendations accepted at the 1st UPR and take up the challenges. It made recommendations.

61. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was encouraged by Djibouti's initiatives to protect women from discrimination and gender-based violence, including prevention of FGM. It was concerned that Penal Code articles criminalising defamation may limit freedom of expression and that media ownership restrictions may limit independence. It made recommendations.

62. The United States of America congratulated Djibouti on conducting peaceful legislative elections, involving opposition parties and independent media coverage but was concerned at interference with peaceful demonstrations. It recognised efforts to raise awareness of FGM but remained concerned that relevant existing laws are not enforced. It made recommendations.

63. Uruguay commended Djibouti's constitutional reforms leading to abolition of the death penalty, establishment of an ombudsman and ratification of international instruments. It noted the measures implemented by Djibouti to combat FGM, although its incidence remains frequent in practice, and its efforts regarding women's rights. It made recommendations.

64. Venezuela (The Bolivarian Republic of) noted that the 2010 constitutional reforms have enabled Djibouti to abolish the death penalty and establish an ombudsman's office. Djibouti is working to provide universal medical insurance embracing prenatal and postnatal consultations, vaccination and reduction of infant mortality. It made a recommendation.

65. Viet Nam took note of the serious implementation of recommendations accepted by Djibouti following the UPR 1st cycle. It has overcome a number of difficulties and has achieved positive results in consolidating democracy, enhancing the quality of life and guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of its population. It made a recommendation.

66. En réponse aux questions qui lui avaient été posées et aux observations faites, le chef de la délégation Djiboutienne a tenu à remercier les pays pour leurs recommandations et leurs encouragements. Il a informé les pays que les questions posées à l'avance par écrit avaient reçu des réponses par écrit distribuées dans la salle et a souligné la disponibilité de Djibouti à apporter des précisions si cela s'avérait nécessaire.
67. Il a fait référence aux points soulevés tels que la torture et mauvais traitement, la traite des êtres humains, le droit à l'éducation, la santé, le droit des enfants et des personnes vulnérable, l'accès à la justice et la lutte contre les MGF. Avant de passer la parole à Mme la Ministre de la promotion de la Femme et du planning familial, le chef de délégation a répondu à certaines questions et observations.
68. Il a notifié à la Roumanie l'existence d'un programme de formation pour les officiers de polices judiciaires avec l'appui des partenaires de développement.
69. A l'Espagne, concernant la surpopulation carcérale et l'interdiction du travail des enfants, il a notifié la réhabilitation de 2 maisons d'arrêts ainsi que la mise en place d'un juge d'application des peines afin de décongestionner les maisons d'arrêts.
70. A la Sierra Leone, concernant la révision de la CNDH, il a notifié la loi qui est en cours de promulgation afin de rendre effectif les efforts de la CNDH de se mettre en accord avec les principes de Paris.
71. En ce qui concerne la torture, les autorités la répriment car la Constitution la réprime formellement.
72. Sur le déroulement des élections parlementaire de février 2013, il a informé les SA Etats Unis de l'inexistence à Djibouti de détenu politique, de la participation effective de partis d'oppositions au processus électoral en mentionnant le système de vote à la proportionnel à 20 pourcent ainsi que de la présence d'observateurs internationaux ayant salués le bon déroulement des élections.
73. Toutefois des individus ayant menés des mouvements insurrectionnels ont dû répondre de leurs actes devant la justice.
74. Sur le droit de manifester des membres de l'opposition à la suite du scrutin, le ministère de l'intérieur pour des raisons évidentes de sécurité n'a pas délivré d'autorisation.
75. Mme la Ministre de la promotion de la femme et du planning familial a abordé le droit des Femmes et des enfants et a répondu notamment à la Grande Bretagne et aux Etats Unis d'Amérique en revenant sur le long processus de sensibilisation menée dans la lutte contre ces pratiques ce qui a permis aux populations concernées de parler de ces sujets. L'article 333 du code pénal a été renforcé en 2009 en accentuant les peines encourues permettant aussi aux ONG de se porter parties civiles.
76. Yemen appreciated the Djiboutian Government's efforts to improve and develop human rights. It commended its constitutional amendments and laws enacted to promote constitutional rights and freedoms, its National Strategic action plan for Children and its ratification of several international human rights conventions. It made a recommendation.
77. Afghanistan noted Djibouti's efforts to implement 1st cycle UPR recommendations and appreciated its ratification of ICERD and CRPD. It commended its adoption of the national Education Master Plan 2010-2019 and implementation of a pilot literacy project in rural areas. It made a recommendation.
78. Algeria commended Djibouti for important steps taken to promote human rights despite the scarcity of resources. These efforts reflect Djibouti's attachment to promoting and protecting human rights and its citizens' living conditions. It made recommendations.

79. Angola commended Djibouti's establishment of an independent body ensuring children's rights and adoption of a National Strategic Action Plan for Children and implementation of a National Gender Policy. It acknowledged its political reforms, leading to a national wastewater management strategy and National Human Rights Commission reform. It made a recommendation.

80. Argentina commended Djibouti for its National Strategic action plan for Children (2011-2016) and for ratifying the CRPD with its OP. It made recommendations.

81. Australia was concerned about post-electoral violence in Djibouti and allegations of politically motivated arrests in its wake. It acknowledged Djibouti's criminalisation of FGM and noted its implementation of FGM awareness campaigns, but remained deeply concerned by its continued prevalence. It made recommendations.

82. Azerbaijan appreciated the Djiboutian Government's efforts to protect women, children and disabled persons against discrimination. It commended its strengthening of bodies involved in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the National Human Rights Commission and the Ministries of Health and for the Promotion of Women. It made recommendations.

83. Bangladesh commended Djibouti's adoption of a law to end discrimination against women in pension as well as its programmes to fight poverty and unemployment, and its National Strategic Action Plan for Children. It noted progress in institutional building despite severe economic constraints and challenges and indicated that the international community must compliment government efforts.

84. Belgium congratulated Djibouti for establishing a joint programme between its ministries and the UN office to implement accepted recommendations. It welcomed Djibouti's peaceful elections, but was concerned about restrictions in freedom of expression and demonstrations. Credible sources report deterioration in conditions for exercising these rights. It made recommendations.

85. Benin appreciated its introduction of the principle of banning torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatments within its criminal and criminal procedure codes. It stressed the importance of adopting measures promoting education, health, food and housing. It invited Djibouti to continue efforts to ratify CPED and ICRMW.

86. Botswana welcomed Djibouti's many institutional and policy reforms in the area of human rights, including the National Strategic Action Plan for Children, the National Gender Policy and its specialised administrative and juvenile courts among others. It made a recommendation.

87. Brazil noted that Djibouti has implemented several measures, including abolishing the death penalty, appointing an ombudsman, establishing special jurisdictions for minors and a National Strategic Action Plan for Children. It also noted its ratification of CRPD and hoped that implementation of its Criminal Code will be effective in fighting FGM. It made recommendations.

88. Burkina Faso noted initiatives to implement recommendations received during the first UPR cycle. It encouraged Djibouti to strengthen the public sector involved in the promotion of human rights, the national body charged with statistics, inter-ministerial committee charged with preparing reports as well as the National Human Rights Commission.

89. Burundi congratulated Djibouti for establishing institutions including an ombudsman and its National Human Rights Commission based on the Paris principles. It commended it for adopting a National Strategic Action Plan for Children and a framework

for combatting FGM through enactment of legislation to further repress this practice. It made recommendations.

90. Canada asked Djibouti to detail possible reasons for the continued high number of FGMs, despite its measures to implement the national strategy on this issue as well as which new measures will be adopted to accelerate the process of eliminating this practice. It made recommendations.

91. Cape Verde noted Djibouti's establishment of policies concerning the situation of women, its institution of quotas for elective and State functions, its National Gender Policy, its National Strategic Action Plan for Children and its establishment of universal health insurance. It made recommendations.

92. Chad welcomed the implementation by state institutions and civil society organizations of recommendations accepted during the first universal periodic review, and ratification of various instruments. It noted instigation of proportional voting during legislative elections allowing opposition participation. Chad made a recommendation.

93. Chile commended measures to implement recommendations and voluntary commitments accepted during the first universal periodic review cycle, and applauded ratification of international treaties, which had been given precedence over domestic legislation. Chile made recommendations.

94. China welcomed implementation of previous recommendations, including ratification of CRPD and ICERD, and commitment to economic development, poverty elimination, and education and health-care development, as well as gender equality by protecting women's rights and abolishing harmful practices. China made recommendations.

95. Comoros commended steps taken to prioritize policies on access to justice, rights of persons with disabilities, and access to medical and social services for people with HIV/AIDS. It applauded the electoral reform, particularly proportional representation encouraged Djibouti to continue on this track.

96. Congo noted creation of a national committee and legislation on excision, abolition of the death penalty, ratification of CRPD, OP-CRPD and ICERD, electoral reform, introduction of compulsory education to age sixteen and measures to eliminate gender discrimination in education. Congo made a recommendation.

97. Costa Rica welcomed the National Gender Policy and reporting to treaty bodies, particularly CAT. It was concerned by use of torture and mistreatment in prisons. It asked about the compatibility of human rights obligations and hosting within the context of the fight against terrorism of a secret detention centre. It made recommendations.

98. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the implementation of previous recommendations, particularly efforts to better protect vulnerable population groups, including by ratification of CRPD and OP-CRPD and their implementation in national law. It welcomed the National Gender Policy. It made a recommendation.

99. Cuba welcomed progress towards reducing poverty and unemployment and in empowering women. It noted the focus on universal access to resources, the right to food and health, particularly efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality. Cuba made recommendations.

100. Democratic Republic of the Congo commended adoption of laws, measures and strategies aimed at protecting vulnerable population groups, including women's access to microfinance, especially in rural areas, and steps towards free education, which would combat illiteracy. It made recommendations.

101. Ecuador welcomed the constitutional reforms to include the principles of protecting human rights, non-discrimination and equality. It highlighted the abolition of the death penalty and the ratification of ICERD. Ecuador made recommendations.

102. Sri Lanka commended consultations to adopt ICRMW, and the safeguarding of women and children's rights. It noted the National Strategic Action Plan for Children and the National Gender Policy. It also noted measures to combat human trafficking. It made recommendations.

103. Estonia acknowledged adoption of the National Strategic Action Plan for Children. Welcoming steps towards gender equality and women's rights, it urged efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation. It noted improvements in freedoms of expression, and development of ICT. Estonia made recommendations.

104. Ethiopia commended electoral reform to allow opposition representation. It recognized improved coverage of education, health and housing services, particularly adoption of the national educational master plan. It noted steps to combat harmful traditional practices and address gender equality. Ethiopia made recommendations.

105. France took note of the national report, and welcomed the progress made by Djibouti in human rights, in particular the ratification of ICERD, CRPD and OP-CRPD. France made recommendations.

106. Le chef de la délégation de Djibouti, son Excellence le Ministre de la Justice réaffirma l'inexistence de prisonniers politiques à Djibouti, toutefois des individus ayant menés des mouvements insurrectionnels ont dû répondre de leurs actes devant la justice.

107. Concernant la traite d'êtres humains Djibouti travaillait en collaboration avec l'Union Européenne pour son éradication. Le ministre avait soumis un projet de loi allant dans ce sens.

108. Concernant la mendicité des enfants, la Ministre de la Promotion de la Femme informa qu'une étude était en cours sur les enfants des rues afin de prendre les mesures appropriées.

109. Concernant la santé de la mère et de l'enfant par rapport au mariage précoce et au planning familial, depuis 2011 le planning familial était une prérogative du ministère de la promotion de la femme démontrant l'importance accordée au planning familial.

110. Concernant code de la famille, la ministre a répondu à l'Australie et aux Etats Unis d'Amérique qu'une étude était en cours sur une révision partielle du code de la famille opérée de manière participative avec la société civile. Sur les MGF, et répondant à l'Australie, Madame la Ministre ajouta qu'une stratégie existait depuis 2006 pour l'abandon de toutes les formes d'excisions et que sa mise en œuvre avait commencé depuis cette date avec la création d'une cellule d'écoute, d'un guide juridique par exemple.

111. Gabon welcomed legal and administrative reforms and creation of the Constitutional Council, Office of the Ombudsman and National Human Rights Commission; as well as adoption of national laws to protect vulnerable population groups. It noted abolition of the death penalty. Gabon made a recommendation.

112. Germany noted that, despite progress to combat female genital mutilation including its criminalization, no one had yet been convicted for that crime. It reiterated the need to combat that practice, and offered its support to Djibouti. Germany made recommendations.

113. Ghana commended efforts to address education, health, and housing, and improve women's rights by adopting relevant international instruments and the National Gender Policy and raising awareness of gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices. Female genital mutilation was of concern. Ghana made a recommendation.

114. Guatemala commended the National Strategy for the Integration of Women in Development and the National Gender Policy, and ratification of ICERD. It expressed concern at the lack of gender equality in marriage and of an independent complaint mechanism for mistreatment by security forces. Guatemala made a recommendation.

115. Hungary acknowledged constitutional amendments to ensure precedence of international instruments over domestic law, and noted changes to the Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, and judicial reform. It welcomed reform of the justice system particularly the law on legal aid and circuit court hearings. Hungary made recommendations.

116. Indonesia welcomed efforts to improve women and children's rights, including adoption and implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan for Children and the National Gender Policy Action Plan. The legal framework could be further strengthened. Indonesia made recommendations.

117. Iraq recognized Djibouti's accession to international conventions, including ICERD, CRPD and OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC and subsequent compliance with international obligations. It noted measures to improve the judicial structure. Iraq made a recommendation.

118. Italy remained concerned regarding widespread female genital mutilation, despite Djibouti's support of the related General Assembly resolution. Noting numerous reports of human trafficking, it commended efforts to combat that practice, despite geographical challenges. Italy made recommendations.

119. Jordan commended ratification of international instruments, including CEDAW, CRC and CRPD. It noted efforts to strengthen the institutional framework by creating the Constitutional Council, Office of the Ombudsman and National Human Rights Commission. Jordan made a recommendation.

120. Kenya acknowledged the detailed presentation of the report. It recognized reforms of the Criminal Code and Code of Procedure, enabling inclusion of treaty standards in domestic law, noting in particular the CAT definition of torture. Kenya made recommendations.

121. Kuwait noted submission of reports to treaty bodies. It commended the National Strategic Plan for Children and related institutional framework, and ratification of ICERD. It acknowledged adoption of the national education master plan and poverty reduction initiative. Kuwait made recommendations.

122. Lebanon applauded Djibouti's role in the Human Rights Council, as well as its accession to international instruments, particularly ICERD. It urged Djibouti to continue the necessary consultations to ratify other human rights instruments. Lebanon made recommendations.

123. Lesotho welcomed the harmonization of domestic legislation with regional and international instruments, the ratification of which reflected commitment and cooperation. It recognized progress in education, including free primary education. Limited capacity and resources hindered further advancement. Lesotho made a recommendation.

124. Madagascar acknowledged improved reporting to treaty bodies. It noted wider access to health care and the justice system, and poverty reduction efforts. It encouraged capacity-building in the National Human Rights Commission, protection of vulnerable groups, and implementation of the national strategy for the total elimination of all forms of excision.

125. Malaysia commended legislative and institutional reforms, and welcomed improvements in extreme poverty and access to education, seeking universal education by

2015. It considered that technical assistance would be necessary to overcome challenges to further progress. Malaysia made recommendations.

126. Maldives applauded ratification of ICERD, OP-CRC-AC, OP-CRC-SC and CRPD, and noted efforts to empower women by reorganizing the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Family Planning and creating a National Gender Policy. Maldives made recommendations.

127. Mali welcomed ratification and implementation of international instruments, and the creation of an independent body and strategic plan for children, protecting rights and combating begging and exploitation. It recognized judicial reforms, which improved rural access through circuit courts.

128. Mauritania commended prioritization of human rights' promotion and rule of law, and noted that judicial reform provided greater institutional independence. It welcomed creation of new bodies to protect rights of children and people with a disability, and combat racism.

129. Mexico recognized a strengthened international framework through ratification of ICERD, CRPD and OP-CRPD, and adoption of legislation to protect women. It encouraged development of the National Human Rights Commission to bring it in line with Paris Principles. Mexico made recommendations.

130. Montenegro reiterated the need to implement the Criminal Code in investigating and punishing female genital mutilation. It commended ratification of international instruments and abolition of the death penalty. It urged amendment of the Family Code to introduce gender equality. Montenegro made recommendations.

131. Morocco welcomed political reforms introducing proportional representation. The National Human Rights Commission received capacity-building support. The National Social Development Initiative included food stamps, social safety nets and microfinance. It commended judicial reform, incorporating legal aid and circuit courts. Morocco made a recommendation. .

132. Mozambique commended the adoption of legislative measures to enhance human rights, in particular ratification of ICERD and CRPD, and abolition of the death penalty, all in challenging economic circumstances. Mozambique made a recommendation.

133. Namibia applauded constitutional reform, abolition of the death penalty, establishment of the Senate, and improved election law. It commended Djibouti for the hosting of refugees and asylum seekers. It noted efforts to increase access to health care, education, potable water and employment. Namibia made recommendations.

134. The Netherlands noted that despite criminalizing female genital mutilation, promoting women's rights and combating violence and discrimination, reports of domestic violence and harmful traditional practices persisted. It called for improved freedoms of expression and association. It applauded improved treaty body reporting. Netherlands made recommendations.

135. Nicaragua welcomed death penalty abolition and creation of the Office of the Ombudsman. It urged independence of human rights institution, according to Paris Principles. It noted the National Gender Policy, promoting gender equality, eradicating violence and empowering women. Nicaragua made a recommendation.

136. Niger commended the ratification of regional and international instruments and their implementation through national legislation. It acknowledged the establishment of universal obligatory education to the age of sixteen years, and the National Strategic Action Plan for Children. Niger made recommendations.

137. Nigeria acknowledged the effort Djibouti had put into preparing its national report. It welcomed progress in promoting and protecting human rights, taking particular note of numerous laws enacted to implement constitutional rights. Nigeria made recommendations.

138. Oman recognized the implementation of recommendations from the first universal periodic review cycle, as well as efforts to strengthen and reform the institutional human rights framework and carry out strategic planning in accordance with its human rights obligations. Oman made a recommendation.

139. Pakistan commended increased reporting compliance, legislative amendments, and creation of the National Committee on the Rights of the Child and national education master plan. It welcomed electoral reform and a more independent National Human Rights Commission. Pakistan made recommendations.

140. The Philippines noted the improved normative and institutional framework, and establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman, Senate and Court of Audit. It welcomed the focus on women's empowerment and access to resources in poverty reduction. Philippines made recommendations.

141. Dans ses observations finales, la délégation a remercié tous les participants à la séance. Concernant la liberté d'expression, Madame la Ministre a informé les Etats de l'existence d'une association de journaliste pour les droits de l'homme, créée en 2011 avec l'assistance du bureau régional des droits de l'homme pour l'Afrique ainsi que de l'existence à Djibouti d'un syndicat et d'une association de journaliste djiboutien.

142. Le chef de délégation est revenu sur les allégations non fondées d'acte de torture à Djibouti et les a condamnées.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

143. **The recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Djibouti:**

143.1. **Pursue efforts to ratify international human rights instruments (Kuwait);**

143.2. **Ratify the international human rights instruments to which Djibouti is not yet party (Niger);**

143.3. **Carry on with the ratification of international conventions and treaties to which it is not a party to (Democratic Republic of Congo);**

143.4. **Speed up measures aimed at ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Republic of Moldova);**

143.5. **Ratify the OP-CEDAW (Brazil);**

143.6. **Speed up on going consultations to ratify the ICRMW (Rwanda);**

143.7. **Ratify the ICRMW (Ecuador, Guatemala, Philippines);**

143.8. **Complete the already-initiated process of the ratification of the ICRMW (Indonesia);**

143.9. **Ratify OP-CAT (Estonia, Slovenia) to establish a national mechanism to visit all places of detention (Costa Rica);**

143.10. **Become party to OP-CAT and CPED (Montenegro);**

143.11. **Continue the commendable process of ratification of the CPED and ICRMW (Afghanistan);**

- 143.12. **Ratify the CPED (Ecuador, France, Spain);**
- 143.13. **Consider the possibility to ratify the CPED (Mexico);**
- 143.14. **Ratify the CPED and make, at the moment of ratification, the declarations provided for on Articles 31 and 32 (Chile);**
- 143.15. **Ratify OP-ICESCR, OP-CEDAW and OP-CAT (France, Spain);**
- 143.16. **Continue its efforts to ratify CPED, ICRMW and OP-CAT (Argentina);**
- 143.17. **Consider signing and ratifying the new Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure (Slovakia, Thailand) to further ensure the protection of children's rights (Thailand);**
- 143.18. **Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Estonia, Slovenia);**
- 143.19. **Concentrate on the implementation of the international human rights instruments that have been ratified by Djibouti (Turkmenistan);**
- 143.20. **Continue its on-going review of national laws to ensure that they are in line with its international human rights law obligations (Turkmenistan);**
- 143.21. **Continue its efforts in reforming Djibouti's Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure by incorporating a clear definition of torture and an explicit prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment in its domestic law (Maldives);**
- 143.22. **Enforce the provisions of the Criminal Code by prosecuting domestic and sexual violence against women and girls and punishing the perpetrators (Slovenia);**
- 143.23. **Continue to review the laws on the National Human Rights Commission (Egypt);**
- 143.24. **Continue developing the institutional framework with respect to the promotion and protection of human rights (Jordan);**
- 143.25. **Further strengthen the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission (Niger);**
- 143.26. **Greater support for Djibouti in the field of technical assistance to strengthen the NHRC and the national body responsible for statistics (Morocco);**
- 143.27. **Revise the National Human Rights Commission to ensure that it is in conformity with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**
- 143.28. **Intensify efforts to conform the National Human Rights Commission to the Paris Principles and foresee its accreditation by the ICC (Uruguay);**
- 143.29. **Conform the National Human Rights Commission to the Paris Principles (Cape Verde);**
- 143.30. **Complete its process to conform the National Human Rights Commission to the Paris Principles (Democratic Republic of Congo);**
- 143.31. **Continue to bolster the role and mandate of the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (State of Palestine);**

- 143.32. **Ensure that the work of the National Human Rights Commission is aligned with the Paris Principles (Maldives);**
- 143.33. **Continue efforts to further strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and bring it in line with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);**
- 143.34. **Ensure respect of the independence of the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (France);**
- 143.35. **Speed up the process to conform its National Human Rights Institution to the Paris Principles (Tunisia);**
- 143.36. **Revise domestic legislation governing the National Human Rights Commission to bring it in line with the Paris Principles (Philippines);**
- 143.37. **Continue strengthening the national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Kenya);**
- 143.38. **Strengthen the independence of the national Human Rights Commission from the executive and seek its accreditation with the ICC to promote in order to promote and safeguard human rights and its conformity with the Paris Principles (Germany);**
- 143.39. **Continue further on its effort to establish synergy between different institutions in the country (Ethiopia);**
- 143.40. **Continue its measures on the field of strengthening of bodies involved in the promotion and protection of human rights (Azerbaijan);**
- 143.41. **Continue and intensify public awareness campaigns against harmful traditional practices (Sierra Leone);**
- 143.42. **Elaborate a comprehensive strategy to address trafficking, particularly of women and children (Sierra Leone);**
- 143.43. **Consider formulating a national strategy to combat trafficking in persons, including women and children (Indonesia);**
- 143.44. **Seek multilateral and bilateral cooperation with a view to achieving progressively full realization of the rights contained in the ICESCR (Somalia);**
- 143.45. **Increase the awareness campaign for the Government programmes (Uganda);**
- 143.46. **Work to continue its ongoing efforts in the media sector to develop the capacities of professional associations in this field (United Arab Emirates);**
- 143.47. **Call on Djibouti to request the international community for capacity building and technical assistance in the area of human rights (Angola);**
- 143.48. **Seek assistance of the international community in order to be supported in the implementation of recommendations received during this session (Chad);**
- 143.49. **Call on Djibouti to seek assistance from the international community and OHCHR to provide more support to Djibouti with regard to training and capacity building in human rights (Qatar);**

- 143.50. Call on Djibouti to seek the appropriate technical assistance from the international community to enable the country to build its human right capacities (United Arab Emirates);
- 143.51. Step up its efforts for the mobilizations of resources and necessary international assistance for a successful implementation of the Human Rights National Programme and related activities (Mozambique);
- 143.52. Continue its efforts to seek assistance from the international community for capacity-building and technical assistance in the area of human rights, especially in the strengthening of its National Human Rights Commission (Botswana);
- 143.53. Consider prioritizing the stated objective of developing a comprehensive national action plan for promotion and protection of all human rights (South Africa);
- 143.54. Continue to implement recommendations to which it agreed at its first UPR (Sudan);
- 143.55. Continue its active engagement with the human rights mechanisms of UN for the protection and promotion of human rights (Azerbaijan);
- 143.56. Pursue its collaboration, already fruitful, with the human rights mechanisms, in order to make it possible to reach its objectives in all areas, to promote and protect all the rights over its territory (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 143.57. Continue cooperating with the United Nations human rights mechanisms (Kenya);
- 143.58. Increase the pace of cooperation with Treaty Bodies (Niger);
- 143.59. Modify the discriminatory provisions of the Family Code in order to harmonize those provisions with the CEDAW (Uruguay);
- 143.60. Take further steps in the implementation of CEDAW by prioritizing combating of gender-based violence, abuse and exploitation (Maldives);
- 143.61. Continue to prioritise the enforcement of mechanisms for compliance with the core provisions on the CEDAW by ensuring a rapid change in mentalities regarding women's rights, female genital mutilation, early marriage and the perception of the role and place of women, through education (South Africa);
- 143.62. Continue its efforts to enhance the protection of women's rights and promote gender equality (Singapore);
- 143.63. Adopt the necessary measures to achieve the elimination of existing patriarchal and gender stereotypes that lead to discrimination against women (Argentina);
- 143.64. Put in place a global strategy aimed at eliminating harmful practices and stereotypes against women (Moldova);
- 143.65. Remain steadfast in pursuing its impressive policies towards gender equality, particularly by strengthening measures to eradicate gender-based violence (Lesotho);

- 143.66. Continue to work within the frame of the Gender National Policy 2011-2021, in a standing national campaign to fight against discrimination and violence against women (Nicaragua);
- 143.67. Continue its measures in promoting gender equality through the implementation of its National Gender Policy Action Plan for the period 2011 to 2021 (Malaysia);
- 143.68. Continue to support the work of the national mechanism for the promotion of the rights of women (Egypt);
- 143.69. Continue adopting laws and policies to promote and protect the rights of women and their role in society, particularly in education health and employment (Egypt);
- 143.70. Reinforce efforts in addressing violence against women, including through increasing victims' access to justice (Slovakia);
- 143.71. Take measures aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and girls, and to protect their rights, especially to education at all levels, and to receive medical care during all their stages of life, including during pregnancy (Ecuador);
- 143.72. Continue to make efforts to promote the rights of children so as to improve their situation, particularly in the areas of education and health care (Qatar);
- 143.73. Strengthen programs aiming at the promotion and protection of children rights (Algeria);
- 143.74. Redouble its efforts for promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable persons (Senegal);
- 143.75. Continue with its efforts to better protect women, children and the disabled in order to consolidate the progress made in this area (Nigeria);
- 143.76. Eliminate all forms of sexual exploitation and violence, including domestic violence, with a view to avoid trafficking of persons, and implement legal measures to investigate complaints, bring perpetrators of sexual crimes and violence to justice and punish them (Ecuador);
- 143.77. Strengthen, through community action committees, awareness among the population in order to combat the slow change mentality vis-à-vis harmful practice (Democratic Republic of Congo);
- 143.78. Promote relevant national strategy in order to change its traditional practices and stereotypes regarding women to better protect women's physical and psychological integrity (China);
- 143.79. Continue on its efforts in combatting harmful traditional practices (Ethiopia);
- 143.80. Continue to combat violence against women and implement a national awareness plan to for the elimination of cultural and traditional practices harmful to women, including female genital mutilation (France);
- 143.81. Redouble efforts to prevent, combat and punish violence against women and children and to fight effectively against traditional practices harmful to women, particularly in rural areas (Togo);

- 143.82. Further reinforce the laws banning FGM and take other proactive measures to fight against these practices (Netherlands);
- 143.83. Escalate its efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation and instigate relevant legal reforms to facilitate effective prosecutions (Australia);
- 143.84. Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to eliminate harmful practices, including early and forced marriage, FGM and unequal access to inheritance, based on the recognition of the equality between men and women, and supported by religious and traditional leaders, civil society, men and boys, as well as other relevant stakeholders (Canada);
- 143.85. Continue to adopt all measures considered necessary to eliminate definitively the practice of female genital mutilation (Spain);
- 143.86. Take measures related to preventive sexual education for women and men, with a view to prevent early pregnancies and abortion practiced under risk conditions, and strengthen education in rural areas, in order to prevent harmful traditional practices such as FGM or excision (Ecuador);
- 143.87. Continue applying the provisions of the Penal Code regarding FGM, bringing to justice and punishing perpetrators of those crimes, their accomplices and those who do not denounce them; intensify awareness raising campaigns and training with a view to explain that GFM is a form of discrimination and violence based on gender, and thus eradicate this practice and the cultural justifications in which it is based (Uruguay);
- 143.88. Ensure the implementation of the Criminal Code with regard to the ban on FGM, to strengthen awareness campaigns and educate people about the harmful effects of this practice (Germany);
- 143.89. Enforce Djibouti's existing laws to prosecute perpetrators of FGM (United States of America);
- 143.90. Continue to implement the national strategy for the total elimination of FGM and all forms of excision (Ghana);
- 143.91. Step up efforts aimed at combating FGM, inter alia by improving the monitoring mechanism, and fighting against the stereotypes and the culture of no-reporting, also through awareness-raising campaigns targeted to communities as well as individuals (Italy);
- 143.92. Increase public awareness-raising and training of officials designed to tackle cultural justifications for FGM and discrimination against women, with the aim of increasing the number of reported cases under article 333 of the Criminal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 143.93. Take efficient, comprehensive measures to combat female genital mutilation, including through appropriate public oriented awareness-raising campaigns (Slovakia);
- 143.94. Enhance its efforts to fight against trafficking in persons and fully protect the human rights of victims, especially women, children and migrants in transit (Italy);
- 143.95. Act to combat the trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Romania);

- 143.96. Further strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, including by adopting a comprehensive strategy to combat trafficking, especially of women and children (Sri Lanka);
- 143.97. Ensure the effectiveness of labor law and of the prohibition of child labor, especially child prostitution (Spain);
- 143.98. Take all appropriate measures to better combat child labour and child begging (Congo);
- 143.99. Strengthen steps to protect children from the worst forms of child labour (Sri Lanka);
- 143.100. Investigate the allegations of torture and ill-treatment in a prompt, impartial and effective manner and prosecute perpetrators (Romania);
- 143.101. Consider establishing an independent complaint mechanism specifically devoted to allegations of torture and ill-treatment committed by law enforcement, security, military and prison officials (Hungary);
- 143.102. Take all necessary measures to allow victims to have access to effective remedies and reparation, and provide training to judges, magistrates and police authorities in order to apply the pertinent legislation in conformity with the Convention (Uruguay);
- 143.103. Strengthen the Judiciary control over detention conditions (Cape Verde);
- 143.104. Continue the reforms undertaken with a view to improve the life conditions of detainees (Gabon);
- 143.105. Adopt the necessary measures to prevent overcrowding in prison facilities (Spain);
- 143.106. Consider incorporating the “Bangkok Rules”, to its internal regulations for the treatment of women prisoners (Thailand);
- 143.107. Establish a juvenile justice system in compliance with the Beijing Rules and the Riyadh Guidelines (Hungary);
- 143.108. Take the necessary measures to ensure easy and effective access to the free birth register, especially for those births outside hospitals (Mexico);
- 143.109. Continue to strengthen its efforts to ensure equality in marriage (Namibia);
- 143.110. Take appropriate action to guarantee freedom of expression, association and assembly-including by allowing the participation of opposition parties and civil society (Australia);
- 143.111. Bring its laws and practice fully in conformity with Article 19 of the ICCPR (Belgium);
- 143.112. Limit to a strictly necessary level the use of prosecutions against persons that exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful demonstration (Belgium);
- 143.113. Create a genuinely favourable environment-free and safe- to promote functioning of truly independent media (Slovakia);
- 143.114. Consider developing and adopting a freedom of information law in accordance with international standards (Estonia);

- 143.115. Give priority to the activities on promotion and protection of trade unions freedom with a view to continue strengthening free and independent trade unions (Uruguay);
- 143.116. Take necessary measures to reduce gender gap in the labour market (Pakistan);
- 143.117. Continue Government efforts to ensure decent living conditions and improve the country's economic welfare (Saudi Arabia);
- 143.118. Seek the necessary financial support, technical assistance and capacity building from relevant UN and other international organisations to promote the right to an adequate standard of living (Namibia);
- 143.119. Continue implementing policies that will make it possible to increase the accessibility and quality of health care services (Cuba);
- 143.120. Strengthen policies aimed at achieving economic, social and cultural rights, in particular in the areas of health and education (Senegal);
- 143.121. With the support from the WHO and other relevant UN agencies, continue to implement programmes to improve access to quality health care services by its people (Singapore);
- 143.122. Strengthen programs of public health services, especially those related to reducing maternal and infantile mortality (Algeria);
- 143.123. Take measures to broaden antiviral treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS (Brazil);
- 143.124. Continue to implement plans which offer free and compulsory education in line with MDGs (Saudi Arabia);
- 143.125. Continue applying the six objectives of the National Education Plan 2010-2019 (Cuba);
- 143.126. Increase investment in education and improve its work to eliminate illiteracy in rural areas (China);
- 143.127. Continue its efforts to eliminate illiteracy with the support of the international community (Lebanon);
- 143.128. Ensure implementation of its National Education Plan 2010-2019 aiming to provide equal opportunities to boys and girls (Lebanon);
- 143.129. Continue its positive resolve in the education sector in line with its National Education Master Plan for 2010 to 2019 (Malaysia);
- 143.130. Continue to strengthen its policies and programmes to increase access to quality education (Namibia);
- 143.131. Continue efforts to ensure access to basic education and equal opportunities (Kuwait);
- 143.132. Continue to work on improving access to education and reducing the disparity between boys and girls in schools, within the framework of its National Education Master Plan 2010-2019 (Nigeria);
- 143.133. Continue its policy aimed at combating illiteracy among girls and women (Burundi);

- 143.134. Continue to take measures to ensure equal rates of school enrolment for girls and women at all levels and to overcome obstacles to education of girls and women (State of Palestine);
- 143.135. Continue to address barriers to education of girls, with a view of increasing school enrolment at the primary and secondary levels, especially in rural areas (Sri Lanka);
- 143.136. Continue to take further measures for the education of persons with disabilities (Egypt);
- 143.137. Develop ways to reduce smuggling of migrants and human trafficking across maritime borders (Yemen);
- 143.138. Take steps to increase the protection afforded to women and girl refugees against violence, including by increasing the number of law enforcement officials in refugee camps, and providing effective care for women and girls who are victims of violence (Canada);
- 143.139. Continue to consolidate its social policies to improve the living conditions of its people, in particular for those most in need, with the support of the cooperation and solidarity of the international community (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 143.140. Continue to empower women through its micro credit programme and intensify efforts to support rural women with access to water (Nigeria);
- 143.141. Intensify its fight against poverty and strengthen access to education for all Djiboutian while eliminating gender disparities in this area (Viet Nam);
- 143.142. Continue with the programmes already launched to combat poverty (Burundi);
- 143.143. Take additional measures to reduce poverty, by establishing plans and programmes to improve living conditions of the whole population (Oman);
- 143.144. Continue to prioritise policies and programmes aimed at eradicating poverty and underdevelopment and ensuring the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights (South Africa);
- 143.145. Strengthen current efforts aimed at improving the national production system so as to achieve the creation of sufficient jobs in order to overcome poverty and reduce unemployment (Cuba);
- 143.146. Continue its efforts to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs targets (Turkmenistan);
- 143.147. Ensure that legal and administrative measures taken to combat terrorism respect the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Mexico);
144. The following recommendations will be examined by Djibouti which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 24th session of the Human Rights Council in September 2013:
- 144.1. Ratify conventions on stateless persons (Slovenia);

- 144.2. Review relevant legislation, such as the Family Code, with a view to prevent discrimination of women, including with regards to marriage, inheritance or the freedom of movement (Slovakia);
- 144.3. In favour of women, harmonize the provisions of the Family Code, with the CEDAW provisions, and increase efficiency of awareness raising campaigns and training to eliminate FGM and early marriage (Cape Verde);
- 144.4. Continue its efforts with a view to modifying the discriminatory provisions of the Family Code, in particular those related to inequalities against women in heritance matters (Rwanda);
- 144.5. Carry out a review of the Family Code and amend the relevant provisions to ensure equality between men and women with regard to marriage, divorce and inheritance (Canada);
- 144.6. Take steps to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls in relation to marriage, family relations and succession (Sierra Leone);
- 144.7. Consider extending invitations to the relevant mandate holders of thematic UN special procedures, and intensify its collaboration with the human rights mechanisms of this organization (Chile);
- 144.8. Issue a standing invitation to United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders (Guatemala, Hungary, Iraq, Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Tunisia);
- 144.9. Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression and the Special Rapporteur on the right of peaceful assembly and of association to visit Djibouti (Belgium);
- 144.10. Extend an open invitation to the Human Rights Council Special Procedures, and in particular to the Special Rapporteur on Torture and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (Costa Rica);
- 144.11. Create a legislative framework that guarantees freedom of information favoring the establishment of private media (Spain);
- 144.12. Review Penal Code clauses on defamation in line with international standards and make public results (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
145. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Djibouti:
- 145.1 Return to the government's previous practice of announcing full election results within days of the election, broken down by polling stations (United States of America);
- 145.2. Remove restrictions on activities by the media and allow them an independent and critical coverage of Government's action (Belgium);
- 145.3. Authorize the press to work freely, lift all restrictions to political opposition, put stop to the prosecution of journalists and ensure that cases of harassment against defenders of economic and social rights are investigated (Netherlands);
- 145.4. Take the necessary measures to guarantee the freedom of expression of journalists, workers, media and members of the opposition, and

allow them to operate without being intimidated or arbitrarily arrested and detained (Canada);

145.5. Guarantee respect for freedom of information and expression, especially regarding the press, both local and foreign, and the political sphere (France);

145.6. Release detainees whose arrests are linked to their support for the opposition (United States of America).

146. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Djibouti was headed by XXXX and composed of the following members:

- S/E Mr Ali Farah Assoweh, Ministre de la justice;
- S/E Mme Hasna Barkat Daoud, Ministre de la Promotion de la Femme et du Planning Familial;
- S/E Mohamed Siad Doualeh, Ambassadeur Représentant Permanent auprès des Nations Unies à Genève;
- Mr Abdi Ismael Hersi, Secrétaire Générale du Ministère de la Justice;
- Mme Halo Aboubaker, Secrétaire Générale du Ministère de la Femme et du Planning Familial;
- Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, Secrétaire Générale du Ministère de la Justice;
- Mr Ahmed Mohamed Abro, Premier Conseiller Mission Permanente de Djibouti, Genève;
- Mr Mohamed Mahyoub Hatem, Conseiller Technique du Ministère de la Santé;
- Mr Ahmed Osman Hachi, Directeur de la Législation et des Reformes;
- Mme Souad Houssein Farah, conseillère Juridique du Président de la République du Djibouti;
- Mr Ali Mohamed Abdou, Président de la CNDH;
- Mr Djibril Osman Houffaneh, Secrétaire Générale de la CNDH;