



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

Compilation on Côte d'Ivoire

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

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1, 2}

2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that the State consider ratifying key human rights treaties, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.³

3. The Special Rapporteur on the right to education encouraged the State to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families with a view to implementing the articles on the right to education contained therein.⁴

4. The Independent Expert on the enhancement of capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights recommended that the State ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.⁵

5. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination recommended that the State ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and the Organization of African Unity Convention for the elimination of mercenarism in Africa.⁶

6. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁷



7. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged the State to continue submitting national implementation reports on UNESCO normative instruments in the context of periodic consultations, particularly the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.⁸

8. UNESCO also encouraged the State to report to it on the implementation of the newly adopted Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers (2017).⁹

9. UNHCR recommended that the State adopt measures to effectively implement the provisions of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) and pursue the implementation of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹⁰

10. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State take appropriate steps to comply with the judgment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights on the organization and functioning of the Independent Electoral Commission.¹¹

11. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that the State strengthen ongoing cooperation with international and regional mechanisms, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to combat mercenarism and mercenary-related activities, and increase efforts with ECOWAS and neighbouring countries to tighten border control and management.¹²

12. The Working Group also recommended that the State fully cooperate with the investigations of the International Criminal Court and other judicial mechanisms aimed at bringing all perpetrators to justice for violations committed in past conflicts.¹³

III. National human rights framework¹⁴

13. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State disseminate the Constitution widely and ensure that national institutions were brought into line with the new constitutional provisions, particularly those concerning the protection and promotion of human rights.¹⁵

14. The Independent Expert also recommended that the State enhance collaboration between the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Civil Liberties and the National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire in order to ensure that action was taken to protect and promote human rights, while ensuring that the Commission's independence was fully respected.¹⁶

15. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State promulgate Act No. 2014-388 of 20 June 2014 on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders and ensure that it was effectively enforced.¹⁷

16. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that the State continue the work that was currently being done to harmonize national legislation with international human rights standards and, in that respect, urgently adopt the laws on the protection of human rights defenders and the protection of witnesses and victims in judicial processes relating to the conflicts, ensuring their effective implementation.¹⁸

17. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State adopt a legal text that gave a precise definition of the concept of victim in the context of the crises in Côte d'Ivoire.¹⁹

18. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State, in full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, expedite the amendment of its Personal and Family Code and all relevant legislation with a view to guaranteeing equality between men and women and decriminalizing adultery.²⁰

19. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that the State consolidate the progress achieved in the field of human rights education and training by regularly organizing, with the assistance of the international community, seminars and

awareness-raising workshops on human rights, particularly for members of the security forces and the judiciary.²¹

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

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination²²

20. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State enact a general law against discrimination with a view to incorporating the prohibition of discrimination included in the Covenant and enshrined in the Constitution.²³

21. The Committee also recommended that the State take the necessary steps to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons against all forms of discrimination, intimidation and violence, and amend the provisions of article 360 of the Criminal Code and any other provision of its criminal legislation that discriminated against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation.²⁴

22. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State ensure that all Ivorians could share in the benefits of economic progress in a participatory and inclusive manner.²⁵

23. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State take steps to ensure that persons with albinism were protected, in law and in practice, against all forms of discrimination.²⁶

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights²⁷

24. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that the State take measures to strengthen the licensing regime to curb the expansion of illegal private security operations.²⁸

25. The Working Group also recommended that the State strengthen oversight of private security operations and ensure appropriate vetting systems to better prevent human rights violations and protect against the perpetrators of such violations.²⁹

26. The Working Group further recommended that the State ensure that former combatants were not recruited by private security companies, particularly where they were armed and the use of force was likely, and that it carry out rigorous disarmament efforts targeted at private security personnel.³⁰

27. The Working Group recommended that the State ensure that international human rights standards were incorporated into the training manuals of private security companies and that that become a standard requirement for licensing.³¹

28. The Working Group recommended that the State ensure that private security personnel did not carry out functions that were exclusively for State security apparatus.³²

29. The Working Group recommended that the State have an independent oversight mechanism to ensure that licensing authorities functioned without conflict of interest and were not unduly benefiting from the private security industry.³³

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person³⁴

30. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State systematically undertake prompt, impartial and effective investigations to identify the perpetrators of extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearance, to prosecute them and, if they were found guilty, to

sentence them, regardless of their political affiliation, to appropriate penalties and ensure that the victims' families received appropriate compensation.³⁵

31. The Committee also recommended that the State ensure that allegations of torture and ill-treatment by the police, security and defence forces were thoroughly investigated, that the perpetrators were prosecuted and, if they were found guilty, sentenced to appropriate penalties, and that the victims were properly compensated and offered rehabilitation services.³⁶

32. The Committee further recommended that the State prevent torture from being practised in its territory and ensure that the relevant provisions of its legislation allowed for the prosecution of acts that would qualify as torture.³⁷

33. The Committee recommended that the State take the necessary steps to ensure respect for the prescribed periods of police custody and pretrial detention, take steps to ensure regular monitoring of the lawfulness of detention, take steps to terminate unlawful detention and take steps, as a matter of urgency, to address the situation of persons who had been in pretrial detention for years.³⁸

34. The Committee recommended that the State systematically ensure that persons held in police custody or pretrial detention were informed of their rights and that basic legal guarantees were respected, particularly the right to have access to a lawyer.³⁹

35. The Committee recommended that the State ensure that detainees who had served their sentences were released as soon as possible.⁴⁰

36. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that the State ensure that detainees were not discriminately charged and held in prolonged detention owing to their political affiliations and that it ensure the release of detainees who were being held beyond the duration required by law and without substantiated charges.⁴¹

37. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State step up its efforts to improve the living conditions and treatment of persons held in custody, including their access to proper medical care; continue to take steps to address the problem of overcrowded prisons in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; and take the necessary steps to separate prisoners by age, sex and custodial status.⁴²

38. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State continue cooperation on improving prison facilities, and in particular on the establishment of a women's prison and educational centres for minors, and reformulate criminal policy, and in particular consider making the use of pretrial detention a measure of last resort.⁴³

39. The Independent Expert also recommended that the State continue to support the improvements carried out at the Juvenile Observation Centre by increasing the Centre's budget and strengthening its educational services, and take urgent measures to relocate the Juvenile Observation Centre away from the Abidjan Detention and Correctional Centre and immediately transfer minors who were on remand to the existing premises of the Observation Centre.⁴⁴

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law⁴⁵

40. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that the State ensure that all perpetrators, including mercenaries, were held accountable for past violations and were tried by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal, in compliance with international human rights standards. It also recommended that the State ensure that anyone who was accused of involvement in a mercenary-related incident was treated in accordance with international human rights standards, in particular the right to be free from arbitrary deprivation of liberty and from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.⁴⁶

41. The Working Group further recommended that the State end impunity relating to *dozos* (traditional hunters), ensure that *dozos* were not carrying out State security functions and ensure the disarmament of *dozos*.⁴⁷

42. The Working Group recommended that the State reduce vulnerability to mercenary attacks by promoting and strengthening the rule of law and State institutions such as the judiciary and law enforcement agencies and ensure that the independence of the judiciary was always respected.⁴⁸
43. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State take all necessary steps to bring about a far-reaching reform of its judicial system, and in particular, effectively guarantee the independence of the judiciary; take more vigorous steps to fight corruption; step up measures aimed at guaranteeing access to justice, especially by continuing to establish new courts; continue training a sufficient number of judges; reduce the backlog of cases and ensure the impartiality of the justice system in handling cases relating to the post-election crisis; and avoid the systematic placement of persons in pretrial detention.⁴⁹
44. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State continue the reform of the Ivorian army and raise its professional standards through the adoption of a charter of ethics and a code of professional conduct, the establishment of a mediation mechanism within the army, the modernization of military justice and the strengthening of initial and in-service training programmes focusing on the promotion of human rights and international humanitarian law.⁵⁰
45. The Independent Expert also recommended that the State reaffirm the priority of criminal justice over social appeasement and reject amnesties for crimes against humanity or war crimes, while striking a balance between the various mechanisms of transitional justice.⁵¹
46. The Independent Expert further recommended that the State monitor the implementation of judgments, including the judgment in the toxic waste case.⁵²
47. The Independent Expert recommended that the State ensure the continuity of the work of the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Compensation of Victims, including the expeditious publication of the report of the National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation of Victims, in order to ensure that all identified victims were aware of the report and could participate fully in a transparent reparation and compensation process. Additionally, the State should establish a time frame for the opening of proceedings on the various lists of victims so that they could submit claims and corrections and enter additional information in their files.⁵³
48. The Working Group on the use of mercenaries recommended that the State ensure continuous efforts to strengthen the process of national reconciliation carried out by the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission and related initiatives.⁵⁴
49. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State publish the report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission so that the general public, including victims, could take note of its conclusions and recommendations, and that the State take the necessary steps to ensure that action was taken on the Commission's recommendations.⁵⁵
50. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State continue to expedite legal proceedings relating to the crisis of 2010–2011 in order to seek out the truth.⁵⁶
51. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State investigate and bring to justice the members of the Republican Forces of Côte d'Ivoire and other armed men who perpetrated sexual violence, and that the State continue to combat sexual violence in schools.⁵⁷
52. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State continue to support the activities of the national committee to combat conflict-related sexual violence in maintaining its monitoring of sexual violence committed by the national defence and security forces.⁵⁸
53. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State facilitate the processing of complaints concerning domestic violence and protect women against any form of reprisal, ensure that cases of domestic violence were thoroughly investigated and that the perpetrators were brought to justice, and ensure that law enforcement officials received sufficient training to enable them to handle cases of domestic violence.⁵⁹

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life⁶⁰

54. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State ensure that any restriction on press and media activities was in strict compliance with the provisions of article 19 (3) of the Covenant.⁶¹

55. UNESCO recommended that the State decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code that was in accordance with international standards.⁶²

56. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State remove any unnecessary restrictions on freedom of assembly, particularly on the freedom of political parties and non-governmental organizations to demonstrate.⁶³

57. The Committee also recommended that the State take the necessary steps to ensure that human rights defenders were protected against threats and intimidation, to give them the freedom that they needed to carry out their work, and to investigate, prosecute and convict perpetrators of harassment, threats and intimidation.⁶⁴

58. The Committee encouraged the State to broaden the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission to address cases of human rights violations, guarantee its independence and endow it with sufficient resources and financial autonomy so that it could fulfil its mandate effectively in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).⁶⁵

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery⁶⁶

59. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State investigate all cases of human trafficking and child labour and step up its campaigns to raise awareness among public and among families of human trafficking and child labour.⁶⁷

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to health⁶⁸

60. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State amend its legislation on abortion to provide for additional exceptions to the prohibition of abortion, for instance when the pregnancy was due to rape or incest, and ensure that women did not resort to clandestine abortions in unsuitable conditions that could put their lives and health at risk.⁶⁹

61. The Committee also recommended that the State guarantee access for women and adolescent girls to reproductive health services throughout the country and organize education and awareness-raising programmes that focused on the importance of contraception and of sexual and reproductive health rights.⁷⁰

2. Right to education⁷¹

62. UNESCO strongly encouraged the State to modify Act No. 95-696 of 7 September 1995 relating to education and remove the costs associated with education mentioned in article 2, with a view to providing a public education service that was truly free of charge.⁷²

63. The Special Rapporteur on education recommended that the State consider progressively implementing Act No. 2015-635 of 17 September 2015, amending Education Act No. 95-696 of 7 September 1995, especially its mandatory component, until the State was able to fulfil its obligations in terms of access to education, availability of teachers, school supplies and so on.⁷³

64. The Special Rapporteur strongly encouraged the State to continue investing in ensuring equal access to inclusive and equitable quality education for all. She also encouraged the State to continue implementing the necessary measures and policies to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the system as a whole.⁷⁴

65. UNESCO strongly encouraged the State to guarantee free public education for a minimum of 12 years, in line with commitments made with a view to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 and its legal obligations with respect to the right to education, and to

continue investments with a view to improving the quality of infrastructure, reducing the student-to-teacher ratio and improving teacher training.⁷⁵

66. The Special Rapporteur on education recommended that the State alter the perception of some teachers, students and parents that technical education and vocational training were a last resort. Technical education and vocational training should be made more attractive and should be viewed by the professional world as a system that produced the skilled workers that the Ivorian economy needed. Technical training institutions should not be treated as separate establishments but rather as an integral part of the youth education system in Côte d'Ivoire.⁷⁶

67. The Special Rapporteur also recommended that the State increase the budget for vocational training and job creation for young people and women, as well as the budget for preschool education and literacy.⁷⁷

68. The Special Rapporteur encouraged the State to disseminate clear information on the content of the current Education Act and on its education policy, so as to ensure the effective implementation of the Act.⁷⁸

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women⁷⁹

69. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State step up its public awareness campaigns to help bring about a change in traditional attitudes that were impeding women's ability to exercise their fundamental human rights.⁸⁰

70. The Committee also recommended that the State ensure the effective enforcement of Act No. 98/757 of 23 December 1998, which prohibited female genital mutilation, the provisions of the Criminal Code that rendered early marriage illegal and the legislation that prohibited polygamy.⁸¹ It further recommended that the State amend its Criminal Code to ensure that it explicitly criminalized domestic violence and marital rape.⁸²

71. UNESCO encouraged the State to continue its efforts to promote girls' access to education, their retention and their return to education if they dropped out, and to combat the main reasons why they dropped out of education, such as the distance to facilities or traditional practices.⁸³

72. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State amend all discriminatory legal provisions that impeded the advancement of women in public and political affairs, and that it devise special measures to guarantee better representation of women in public affairs and encourage women to stand for election to political positions.⁸⁴

2. Children⁸⁵

73. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State set the same minimum age of marriage for men and women, in accordance with international standards.⁸⁶

74. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State continue to support the important role played by civil society in improving the situation of children in conflict with the law.⁸⁷

75. The Independent Expert also recommended that the State encourage the adoption of a national policy on judicial protection for children and young people and the extension of the judicial protection services for children and young people to all jurisdictions.⁸⁸

3. Persons with disabilities⁸⁹

76. UNESCO encouraged the State to strengthen the right to education for persons with disabilities and to ensure their inclusion in the traditional school system, in line with the provisions of the recently ratified Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.⁹⁰

4. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons⁹¹

77. UNHCR recommended that the State adopt an asylum law that established concrete admissibility criteria for asylum applications, ensured rapid and impartial consideration of asylum claims and provided effective procedural safeguards for asylum applicants in compliance with the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.⁹²

78. The Independent Expert on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the State ensure the return of displaced persons to Mont Péko or their relocation to available cultivable plots of land and allow all refugees who wished to do so to return to Côte d'Ivoire.⁹³

5. Stateless persons⁹⁴

79. UNCHR recommended that the State reform the Nationality Code in line with the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in order to stipulate a clear *jus sanguinis* regime with recognition of double *jus soli* and eliminate references to the generic term "foreigners"; to eliminate provisions that could produce discriminatory effects against women, persons with disabilities or other persons that could be at risk of statelessness; and to recognize Ivorian nationality for persons who would otherwise be stateless and for children of unknown parents.⁹⁵

80. UNHCR also recommended that the State establish bilateral agreements with neighbouring States to determine the status of persons with undetermined or contested nationality.⁹⁶

81. UNHCR further recommended that the State complete the mapping of stateless persons in the country and consider producing an official report on statelessness with specific action items.⁹⁷

82. UNCHR recommended that the State consider extending the applicability of the special programme allowing for the acquisition of nationality by declaration with clear eligibility criteria and more flexible standards of proof.⁹⁸

83. UNHCR also recommended that the State improve the registration of births by facilitating access to birth registration procedures and raising awareness of the importance of birth registration, in particular among populations at risk of statelessness.⁹⁹

84. UNHCR further recommended that the State facilitate access to procedures regarding identity documents, including by reducing costs, training local officials, creating mobile documentation clinics for rural areas and providing free legal assistance.¹⁰⁰

Notes

¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Côte d'Ivoire will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/CIIndex.aspx.

² For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.1–127.16, 127.22–127.29, 127.32, 127.86 and 127.91–127.95.

³ UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Côte d'Ivoire, section III, issue 2, recommendation (a).

⁴ A/HRC/38/32/Add.1, para. 92.

⁵ A/HRC/35/43, para. 84 (e).

⁶ A/HRC/30/34/Add.1, para. 83 (b).

⁷ A/HRC/35/43, para. 84 (e).

⁸ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Côte d'Ivoire, para. 10.

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 19.

¹⁰ UNHCR submission, section III, issue 2, recommendation (b).

¹¹ A/HRC/35/43, para. 84 (b).

¹² A/HRC/30/34/Add.1, para. 83 (c)–(d).

¹³ *Ibid.*, para. 83 (h).

¹⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.15–127.24, 127.26–127.49, 127.51, 127.53–127.56, 127.58, 127.61, 127.64, 127.66–127.69, 127.72 and 127.82–127.90.

- 15 A/HRC/35/43, para. 84 (a).
16 A/HRC/35/43, para. 81 (b).
17 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 21.
18 A/HRC/30/34/Add.1, para. 83 (o).
19 A/HRC/35/43, para. 80 (a).
20 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 11.
21 A/HRC/30/34/Add.1, para. 83 (t).
22 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.52, 127.65–127.67, 127.96–127.99 and 127.102–127.104.
23 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 8.
24 Ibid.
25 A/HRC/35/43, para. 79 (a).
26 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 9.
27 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.95, 127.169–127.172 and 127.176.
28 See A/HRC/30/34/Add.1, para. 84 (a).
29 Ibid., para. 84 (b).
30 Ibid., para. 84 (c) and (f).
31 Ibid., para. 84 (d).
32 Ibid., para. 84 (e).
33 Ibid., para. 84 (g).
34 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.105–127.109.
35 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 14.
36 Ibid., para. 16.
37 Ibid., para. 16.
38 Ibid., para. 18.
39 Ibid.
40 Ibid.
41 A/HRC/30/34/Add.1, para. 83 (g).
42 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 19.
43 A/HRC/35/43, para. 82 (c)–(d).
44 Ibid., para. 83 (a) and (c).
45 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.63–127.64, 127.70–127.81, 127.83, 127.85, 127.89, 127.113–127.145 and 127.157.
46 A/HRC/30/34/Add.1, para. 83 (e)–(f).
47 Ibid., para. 83 (i).
48 Ibid., para. 83 (j).
49 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 20.
50 A/HRC/35/43, para. 79 (b).
51 Ibid., para. 80 (d).
52 Ibid., para. 82 (b).
53 Ibid., para. 80 (b).
54 A/HRC/30/34/Add.1, para. 83 (q).
55 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 7.
56 A/HRC/35/43, para. 82 (a).
57 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 13.
58 A/HRC/35/43, para. 79 (c).
59 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 13.
60 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.30 and 127.146–127.151.
61 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 21.
62 UNESCO submission, para. 17.
63 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 21.
64 Ibid., para. 21.
65 Ibid., para. 6.
66 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.31 and 127.110–127.112.
67 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 17.
68 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.154–127.156 and 127.161.
69 CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 15.
70 Ibid.
71 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.161 and 127.163–127.166.
72 UNESCO submission, para. 12.
73 A/HRC/38/32/Add.1, para. 90.
74 Ibid., para. 111.
75 UNESCO submission, paras. 11 and 13.

- ⁷⁶ A/HRC/38/32/Add.1, para. 103.
⁷⁷ Ibid., para. 109.
⁷⁸ Ibid., para. 91.
⁷⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.32–127.42, 127.52–127.62, 127.65–127.67, 127.82, 127.90, 127.158–127.160 and 127.162.
⁸⁰ CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 11.
⁸¹ Ibid., para. 12.
⁸² Ibid., para. 13.
⁸³ UNESCO submission, para. 15.
⁸⁴ CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 10.
⁸⁵ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.43–127.44.
⁸⁶ CCPR/C/CIV/CO/1, para. 11.
⁸⁷ A/HRC/35/43, para. 83 (b).
⁸⁸ Ibid., para. 83 (d).
⁸⁹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.163 and 127.175.
⁹⁰ UNESCO submission, para. 14.
⁹¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.167–127.168 and 127.175.
⁹² UNHCR submission, section III, issue 1, recommendation (a).
⁹³ A/HRC/35/43, para. 80 (c).
⁹⁴ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/27/6, paras. 127.87 and 127.152–127.153.
⁹⁵ UNHCR submission, section III, issue 3, recommendation (a).
⁹⁶ Ibid., recommendation (h).
⁹⁷ Ibid., recommendation (b).
⁹⁸ Ibid., recommendation (c).
⁹⁹ Ibid., recommendation (d).
¹⁰⁰ Ibid., recommendation (g).
-