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## **National report submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21\***

**Côte d'Ivoire**

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



## **Executive summary**

Like other States Members of the United Nations, Côte d'Ivoire periodically submits a national report to the Council on the state of promoting and protecting human rights under the universal periodic review. At the end of its previous review, in May 2019, Côte d'Ivoire accepted 222 of the 247 recommendations received and took note of 25.

The present national report, submitted for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, gives by way of introduction an overview of the inclusive nature of its preparation and outlines the various stages it has gone through, including the submission of a midterm report.

The second part of this report looks at the various changes that have taken place since the previous review in terms of the development of legal and institutional frameworks and public policies. The main activities for the promotion and protection of human rights carried out by the various stakeholders are also presented, as is the status of implementation of the accepted recommendations, grouped by theme.

The final part of the report highlights the difficulties and constraints encountered by Côte d'Ivoire in implementing its National Human Rights Action Plan, which includes the recommendations made during the universal periodic review. In particular, it shows that the States that have made recommendations have not been able to provide the expected support for their implementation.

Côte d'Ivoire shared good practices related to the implementation of accepted recommendations and developments in the human rights situation, by way of helping consolidate the considerable gains from the universal periodic review, a unique interactive United Nations mechanism.

## Introduction

1. The present report, submitted under the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, gives an account of the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire since its previous review, during which the State had accepted 222 of the 247 recommendations. The report is structured around the following main themes:

- I. Methodology and general consultation process
- II. Changes since the previous review
- III. Action to promote and protect human rights
- IV. Implementation of accepted recommendations
- V. Difficulties, constraints and best practices linked to the implementation of accepted recommendations and development of the human rights situation
- VI. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments to overcome these difficulties and constraints and improve the human rights situation
- VII. Capacity-building and technical assistance needs

### I. Methodology and general consultation process

2. The preparation of the national report followed an inclusive and continuous process. With a view to ensuring that the information to be provided is properly prepared, Côte d'Ivoire, with the participation of all stakeholders,<sup>1</sup> has undertaken the following initiatives:

- Development of a national human rights action plan
- Submission of a midterm report
- Renewal of the Interministerial Committee to Monitor the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments
- Organization of consultations with Parliament and the General Secretariat of the Government
- Participatory development of the preliminary draft national universal periodic review report
- Adoption of the preliminary draft national report by the Government

### II. Changes since the previous review

3. The human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire has undergone significant developments in terms of legal and institutional frameworks and public policies.

#### A. Development of the legal framework

4. Côte d'Ivoire has steadfastly embarked on a course to continuously improve its legal framework since it last appeared before the Council as part of the universal periodic review. To this end, many relevant international legal instruments have been ratified, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

5. In addition, the domestic legal system has been enriched by new laws and regulations on the protection of property, people and above all, vulnerable groups, in line with commitments made to United Nations treaty bodies and mechanisms of the African Union and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

6. A list of the various conventions, laws and regulations that will be discussed in this report, including 9 ratified treaties and 24 enacted laws, and numerous decrees, orders and circulars, will be annexed to this report to facilitate follow-up.<sup>2</sup>

## **B. Development of the institutional framework**

7. Côte d'Ivoire has set up the following institutions:

- Central adoption authority in Côte d'Ivoire
- Economic and Financial Crime Division
- Agency for the Management and Recovery of Criminal Assets
- Committee for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders
- Technical Commission for Vocational Guidance and Rehabilitation for persons with disabilities in the public sector
- National Commission on International Humanitarian Law
- Bingerville Juvenile Observation Centre
- National Commission on Eligibility for Stateless Status
- National Commission for Appeals on Stateless Status
- National Commission for Combating Climate Change

## **C. Development of public policies on human rights**

8. With a view to strengthening the full exercise of human rights, Côte d'Ivoire has developed or implemented the following public policies:

- National Development Programme 2021–2025
- Government Social Programme (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023)
- Sectoral policy action plan 2021–2025 of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
- Strategic Plan for Maternal and Child Health 2021–2025
- Family Planning Budgeted National Action Plan 2021–2025
- National Child Protection Policy
- National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence, revised in 2024
- National Social Security Policy 2021–2025
- National Equality, Equity and Gender Policy, revised in 2024
- National Action Plan for the Eradication of Statelessness in Côte d'Ivoire 2021–2024
- National Early Learning Improvement Programme
- Targeted Education Programme (south-western zone)
- Environmental Incident Reporting System Programme
- National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
- 2024–2026 Strategic Development Plan of the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition

### **III. Action to promote and protect human rights**

#### **A. Fulfilment of international commitments**

9. In accordance with article 123 of the Constitution, “treaties and agreements which are duly ratified shall have, upon their publication, an authority superior to that of laws, subject to their application, in respect of each treaty or agreement, by the other party”.

10. In accordance with these constitutional provisions, Côte d’Ivoire has undertaken a vast process of legislative and regulatory reform aimed at bringing its domestic legal system into line with its international commitments.

11. Several ministerial departments and national institutions ensure that the State fulfils its human rights commitments, in particular through regular cooperation with the relevant regional and international mechanisms.

#### **B. Activities to promote human rights**

12. The Government is committed to implementing the World Programme for Human Rights Education, with the creation of a specific subject called “Human Rights and Citizenship Education”.<sup>3</sup>

13. The Ministry of National Education and Technical Training has prepared a guide to human rights education to promote human rights and peace in schools.

14. Introductory and in-service training programmes have been set up for members of the defence and security forces. These training courses, which are also provided to prison staff, water and forestry officials, and judges cover various human rights themes and the rules of international humanitarian law. Awareness-raising and training campaigns to combat domestic violence, sexual violence, the practice of excision, rape, sexual harassment, forced marriages, early marriages, torture and the failure to register births were also carried out for journalists, doctors, criminal investigation officers, community leaders and religious leaders.

15. In addition, the commemoration of international human rights days has provided an opportunity to conduct awareness-raising campaigns for the general public. The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for example, was an opportunity to step up these actions and in particular for the State to make commitments by providing timely support for the promotion of human rights around the world.

16. Since 2019, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has organized 16 regional human rights days.<sup>4</sup>

17. In July 2022, at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in New York, Côte d’Ivoire presented its second voluntary national report.

#### **C. Activities to protect human rights**

18. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has played an active role in protecting human rights, notably by carrying out non-judicial investigations into allegations of human rights violations referred to it and by regularly visiting places of detention.<sup>5</sup> During these visits, capacity-building sessions are organized for governors and other prison staff on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.<sup>6</sup>

19. The National Human Rights Council, for its part, carried out 6,517 visits to places of deprivation of liberty during the period under review.

20. Allegations of human rights violations are systematically investigated by the National Human Rights Council, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and relevant departments of other technical ministries. Some cases of human rights violations have been the subject of

direct legal proceedings before civil, social and criminal courts. Numerous administrative acts, in particular decrees and ministerial orders, have been censured by the Council of State.

#### **D. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms**

21. Côte d'Ivoire regularly takes part in meetings of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, to which it submitted a periodic report in October 2022. It also participates in meetings of United Nations treaty bodies. This is particularly true of the Committee against Torture, to which it submitted its initial report in July 2024. In July 2023, a delegation from Côte d'Ivoire met with the various secretariats of the treaty bodies to establish useful contacts with a view to clearing its backlog of overdue reports.

22. Côte d'Ivoire also actively participates in the sessions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, of which it has been a member since 2021.

23. The State cooperates closely with the special procedures of the Council by acceding to their requests for visits and by collaborating with them to see these visits through.

### **IV. Implementation of accepted recommendations**

#### **A. Protection and promotion of civil and political rights**

##### **1. Recommendations fully implemented**

*Independence of the judiciary, fight against corruption, access to justice (140.88, 140.89, 140.95, 140.97, 140.98, 140.103)*

24. The implementation of the 2016–2020 Sectoral Policy Action Plan of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has made it possible, in particular, to improve access to legal aid, through the adoption of laws and the establishment of a dedicated budget line, the rehabilitation and equipping of courts, the construction of new judicial infrastructure (the Daloa and Korhogo courts of appeal and Abobo and Bingerville courts), the improvement of detention conditions through the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and the construction of new prison infrastructure, and the improvement of inmates' well-being by increasing outlays on the daily food ration per inmate from 1,185 CFA francs in 2021 to 1,525 CFA francs in 2022, and to 1,641 CFA francs in 2023.

25. In the same vein, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has drawn up a Sectoral Policy Action Plan 2021–2025 which, while reinforcing the gains already made, aims to:

- Improve access to a high-quality justice system
- Improve conditions of detention and the rehabilitation of prisoners
- Ensure the promotion, protection and fulfilment of international human rights commitments

26. To strengthen the independence of the judiciary, Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with its Constitution, has adopted the following:

- Organic Act No. 2022-221 of 25 March 2022 determining the powers, composition, organization and functioning of the Supreme Judicial Council
- Act No. 2022-194 of 11 March 2022 on the regulations governing the judiciary

27. Côte d'Ivoire has also passed Act No. 2022-193 of 11 March 2022 on the establishment, competence, organization and functioning of the Economic and Financial Crime Division.

*Human rights training for judges and lawyers (140.63, 140.99)*

28. To ensure the professional training of judges, the Ministry of Justice has provided the National Institute of Judicial Training with appropriate facilities in Yamoussoukro and a continuing education centre in Abidjan.

29. As part of their initial training, judges study an international humanitarian law module.

30. Judges and lawyers also undergo capacity-building in human rights, particularly in the fight against gender-based violence. An agreement has been signed between the Bar and the Institute for the Training of Trainee Lawyers.

*Compliance with time limits for police custody and preventive detention (140.86, 140.87, 140.91)*

31. Act No. 2018-975 of 27 December 2018 on the Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended by Act No. 2022-192 of 11 March 2022, provides a framework for police custody by making it subject to strict conditions, in accordance with the international commitments of Côte d'Ivoire.

32. In addition, detention facilities are subject to strict controls by the competent judicial authorities. The National Human Rights Council and civil society organizations regularly monitor places of deprivation of liberty.

33. Efforts are also being stepped up to build the capacity of actors in the criminal justice system in the area of police custody and pretrial detention. A workshop on the effectiveness of alternatives to detention, bringing together all stakeholders, was held in November 2023.

34. The Code of Criminal Procedure has even been amended, in compliance with a ruling by the ECOWAS Court of Justice,<sup>7</sup> to allow for the enforcement of Investigation Division release orders, despite appeals in cassation brought by the public prosecutor's office.

*Opening of local legal assistance offices in all trial courts (140.90)*

35. Local legal assistance offices have been opened in all courts of first instance and their separate divisions. These offices are fully operational.

*Training police officers on the prohibition of torture, and prison officials on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (140.63)*

36. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights regularly organizes human rights awareness campaigns, including training sessions for members of the security forces.

37. The Ministry of Human Rights, the National Human Rights Council and civil society organizations alike conduct visits to places of detention with a view to building the capacity of prison governors and staff in relation to the rules governing the treatment of prisoners and the prevention of torture.

38. In addition, a human rights module has been introduced to the initial training of students at the National Police Academy in Abidjan and Korhogo, with courses devoted to the prohibition of torture and respect for human rights during investigations, including arrest and police custody.

39. As part of their ongoing training, criminal investigation police officers are offered capacity-building courses, in particular by the National Human Rights Council. These training sessions were also attended by the human rights focal points of the First Military Region staff of the Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire.

*Protection of human rights defenders (140.45, 140.114, 140.117, 140.122)*

40. Côte d'Ivoire has a fully operational mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders that regularly carries out its activities. It is composed<sup>8</sup> of a representative from:

- Minister of Human Rights
- Minister of Security

- Minister of Justice
- Minister of Defence
- National Human Rights Council

*Freedom of the press, freedom of expression and protection of journalists, bloggers and human rights defenders (140.116, 140.119, 140.54, 140.75, 140.110, 140.115, 140.118, 140.112, 140.119, 140.123 and 140.125)*

41. To enhance the freedom of expression of journalists and ensure their protection, Côte d'Ivoire has adopted the following:

- Interministerial Order No. 972/MJDH/MEMD/MIS of 10 November 2021 establishing the mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders.
- Act No. 2022-979 of 20 December 2022 amending Act No. 2017-968 of 27 December 2017 on the rules governing audiovisual communication. This law takes into account the definition of the concepts of activist, blogger, electronic communication, public online communication, host and influencer and guarantees the freedom of audiovisual communication.

42. Act No. 2022-978 of 20 December 2022 amending Act No. 2017-867 of 27 December 2017 on the rules governing the press reduces the number of years of experience required to become the editor of a newspaper, reaffirms the freedom enjoyed by journalists in their work and provides a framework for the creation and publication of written material through news websites.

43. Created in 2021 to replace the Press Development Support Fund, the Media Development Support Agency, which covers the entire communications system, has granted 2.2 billion CFA francs to the media sector from its establishment to 2023.

*Combating trafficking in persons (140.74 and 140.80)*

44. Trade unions and employers' organizations have been provided with training in trafficking in persons and the law prohibiting the worst forms of child labour in an effort to involve them in the campaign against trafficking and child labour.

45. Created in June 2020, the subdirectorate of the police division responsible for combating child trafficking and juvenile delinquency investigates all cases of child labour and human trafficking in Côte d'Ivoire.

46. The national gendarmerie also investigates cases of child labour in rural areas.

47. Strengthening the technical and operational capacities of law enforcement officials, reinforcing the framework for collaboration between the public and law enforcement agencies in the fight against impunity for trafficking, putting in place focal points in communities to report violence, abuse and exploitation, and setting up 2,098 Child Protection Committees to report all cases of trafficking and child labour in communities are among the initiatives taken to step up the fight against trafficking in persons and the delivery of holistic care for victims.

*Preparation of a manual on standard operating procedures relating to trafficking in persons (140.81)*

48. Côte d'Ivoire has adopted:

- A manual on standard operating procedures for the prosecution of perpetrators and the comprehensive care of victims of trafficking
- Standard operating procedures for the protection of children aimed at harmonizing measures to care for child victims of abuse and violence



## 2. Recommendations partially implemented

*Investigations into allegations of extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances and torture (140.73, 140.92, 140.94, 140.102, 140.105, and 140.107)*

49. Judicial investigations into allegations of extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances and torture committed by law enforcement officials are continuing. To this end, Côte d'Ivoire has set up a Special Investigation Unit<sup>9</sup> tasked with conducting judicial investigations into acts committed during the post-election crisis. This special unit has prosecuted scores of civilian and military officials for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that were committed during the post-election crisis.

*Reducing prison overcrowding (140.92, 140.100, and 140.106)*

50. Côte d'Ivoire has taken the following steps:

- Adoption of a sub-sectoral strategy for the Prison Service, including the social and occupational reintegration of prisoners to manage the prison population
- Development of the National Plan for the Improvement of Detention Conditions 2021–2025
- Development of a prison construction and renovation plan
- Introduction of “CS-Greffe” software for the management of prisons and prison authorities
- Decriminalisation of certain minor offences such as vagrancy
- Adoption of alternatives to imprisonment

51. During the period under review, collective pardons were granted to 11,670 prisoners.

*Development of a national action plan to implement alternatives to imprisonment (140.101)*

52. The national plan for implementing alternatives to imprisonment is currently being drawn up. However, in addition to Decree No. 2021-241 of 26 May 2021 setting out the terms and conditions for community service, the capacities of those involved in the criminal justice system have been strengthened with regard to the implementation of alternatives to imprisonment.

*Improvement of living conditions for prisoners (140.93, 140.100, 140.104 and 140.106)*

53. Improving living conditions for prisoners is a priority for the Government. This is evidenced by the adoption of Decree No. 2023-239 of 5 April 2023 regulating prisons and setting out the conditions under which people are held in custody, the provision of prison facilities with the resources needed to pay for basic medicines, laboratory tests and hospitalization, the organization of activities to prevent and treat sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases in prisons,<sup>10</sup> the organization of activities to prevent and treat the risks associated with drug use, and the construction of seven new infirmaries. The development of the National Plan for the Improvement of Prison Conditions 2021–2025 is also worth mentioning.

*Prohibition of torture (140.78)*

54. Following accession of Côte d'Ivoire to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, the process of setting up a national preventive mechanism is under way, with the drafting of a bill pending before the Council of Ministers.

55. The Criminal Code, which incriminates torture as a separate offence, is currently being revised to add a criminal penalty for the offence.

56. In addition, to guarantee the prevention of torture, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights makes regular visits to various places of deprivation of liberty, issues authorizations to civil society organizations to monitor such places and builds the capacity of criminal

investigation officers. The National Human Rights Council also regularly monitors places of detention.

*Combating trafficking in children, child exploitation and child labour (140.30, 140.76, 140.84, 140.164, 140.195, 140.197)*

57. The 2019–2021 National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Children, Child Exploitation and Child Labour, extended until December 2023, sets fresh priorities and areas of intervention, making it possible to improve children’s access to basic social services, reduce the socioeconomic vulnerability of families and communities, and strengthen the institutional, legal and policy frameworks for combating child labour in Côte d’Ivoire.

58. In addition, awareness-raising activities are being carried out on the fight against child trafficking and the importance of protecting and caring for child victims, and on the application of Act No. 2016-1111 of 8 December 2016 on trafficking in persons.

59. Reception centres for children in difficulty have been set up in Bouaké and Ferkessédougou in December 2019 and October 2021 respectively, with the roll-out of the 116 mobile web application for reporting cases of trafficking in children and child exploitation. Community outreach also helps to involve different communities in child protection.

## **B. Protection and promotion of economic, social and cultural rights**

### **1. Recommendations fully implemented**

*Free and compulsory schooling (140.144, 140.151, 141.161, 40.147, 140.148, 140.149, 140.152)*

60. Discussions were held with all stakeholders to ensure the effective application of Act No. 2015-635 of 17 September 2015 amending Act No. 95-696 of 7 September 1995 on education, and Decree No. 2012-488 of 7 June 2012 on the powers, organization and functioning of public school management committees, as amended by Decree No. 2020-997 of 30 December 2020.

61. Order No. 0093/MENA/CAB of 12 October 2021 abolished the special fees imposed by the school management committees. A set of specifications also requires private school promoters to reduce the cost of education.

62. All the measures taken, including a press campaign to raise awareness of compulsory schooling, have led to an increase in the number of schools, classrooms and teachers. Over the period under review, a total of 27,838 classrooms were built, with a substantial increase in the number of teachers to cope with the number of pupils, especially girls.<sup>11</sup>

63. Côte d’Ivoire is actively promoting and implementing its compulsory schooling policy. Intensive awareness-raising campaigns on children’s rights and school completion for girls are also being organized.

*Girls’ school enrolment (140.145, 140.150, 140.153, 140.154, 140.165, 140.167, 140.175, 140.193)*

64. The implementation of the strategic plan to accelerate girls’ education and the literacy policy, and the dissemination of measures relating to the School For All programme, have helped to increase girls’ school enrolment. These initiatives will be bolstered by the construction of three upper secondary schools of excellence for girls in the Bagoué, Mé and Sud-Comoé regions.

*Substantial increase in resources allocated to health (140.136, 140.137, 140.138, 140.142, 140.143 and 140.185)*

65. Between 2019 and 2024, the budget of the Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage increased from 414,516,036,997 CFA francs to 694,873,855,639 CFA francs.<sup>12</sup>

*Equal access to land (140.53, 140.194)*

66. On 15 June 2023, Côte d'Ivoire adopted a national rural land tenure security programme, the implementation of which guarantees equal access to rural land for men and women. Act No. 2019-573 of 26 June 2019 on inheritance also establishes equal inheritance rights for women and men. The implementation of land tenure security projects and regular awareness-raising campaigns by the Rural Land Agency, the body dedicated to securing rural land, have produced convincing results. Of the 31,930 land certificates issued,<sup>13</sup> 12 per cent went to women.

*Implementation of the National Development Plan (140.38, 140.39, 140.49, 140.60, 140.61, 140.64, 140.129, 140.133, 140.134)*

67. Implementation of the National Development Plan continued despite the inherent difficulties at the international and subregional levels. Backed by strong domestic demand and improved terms of trade, implementation of the Plan has supported the economic sector, leading to an estimated economic growth rate of 6.5 per cent, compared with the National Development Plan target of 8.2 per cent.

## 2. Recommendations partially implemented

*Development of free health-care services and access to health care (140.135, 140.141, 140.142)*

68. The ratio of health-care professionals (doctors, nurses and midwives) per 10,000 inhabitants increased from 9.04 in 2022 to 9.13 in 2023. In addition, 348 primary care facilities were built or rehabilitated, including 69 new and 279 rehabilitated and equipped facilities. Similarly, 20 general hospitals and 16 maternity hospitals have undergone refurbishment and outfitting of their gynaecology and obstetrics units. At the same time, a new gynaecology, obstetrics and paediatrics unit has been built at the Cocody university hospital centre.

69. All these actions were supported by initiatives to improve access to drinking water in both urban and rural areas.

*Access to contraception, sex education (140.180)*

70. The implementation of the Strategic Plan for Maternal and Child Health 2021–2025 has made it possible to improve service provision and ensure the continuous availability of reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health products.

71. Côte d'Ivoire also has a Family Planning Budgeted National Action Plan 2021–2025. The country has institutionalized national family planning weeks and strengthened the provision of free family planning services to young people through the reorganization of health facilities adapted to adolescents, young people and the population in general, with the integration of family planning services in 98 per cent of public and private health centres. Many other initiatives are under way.

*Combating maternal and infant mortality (140.139, 140.140, 140.176)*

72. In addition to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Maternal and Child Health mentioned above, the capacities of 84 referral hospitals and 1,827 primary care centres in the area of nutrition have been strengthened, care for acute malnutrition has been improved, the nutrition of mothers, infants and young children has been promoted, essential actions in nutrition, hygiene and early childhood development have been promoted, and optimal coverage of services that promote good nutrition and offer preventive care and treatment has been provided. Numerous other initiatives are being implemented to step up the fight against maternal and infant mortality.

*Fight against poverty (140.131, 140.130, 140.38, 140.132 and 140.186, 140.209)*

73. The Government is continuing to implement the Productive Social Safety Net Project aimed at empowering those receiving assistance. Some 227,000 recipient households are

covered by the project, including 125,000 in over 1,800 villages in rural areas and 102,000 in urban areas. The Côte d'Ivoire Women's Support Fund has made loans worth 80 billion CFA francs available to 400,000 women. Additional measures are being taken by the Government.

*Social protection and protection of workers (universal health coverage) (140.127)*

74. The implementation of universal health coverage, which is extended to all people living in Côte d'Ivoire,<sup>14</sup> and of a social security scheme for self-employed workers,<sup>15</sup> will guarantee effective social protection for all.

75. With regard to the transition from the informal to the formal economy, Côte d'Ivoire has adopted the Comprehensive National Strategy for the Transition to the Formal Economy 2021–2025.

76. In addition, the Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project, whose implementation is continuing, will help fight poverty and ensure women's empowerment and the demographic dividend.

## **C. Respect for gender equality and elimination of gender-based violence**

### **1. Recommendations fully implemented**

*Equality between men and women (140.126, 140.68, 140.70)*

77. Significant reforms to the Family Code include new developments that help to strengthen equality between men and women. These include Act No. 2019-572 of 26 June 2019 on minors, which replaces the concept of "paternal authority" with that of "paternal authority", and Act No. 2019-570 of 26 June 2019 on marriage, which aims to improve and balance relations between spouses.

*Raising public awareness of harmful traditional practices (140.128, 140.156, 140.161, 140.181)*

78. Campaigns to raise public awareness about human rights in general and harmful traditional practices in particular are regularly organized by the relevant departments of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the National Human Rights Council and civil society organizations. An accelerated action plan to combat child marriage has also been adopted and implemented.

*Accelerated implementation of Act No. 2014-131 of 24 March 2014 on the establishment of universal health coverage (140.135, 140.140, 140.142).*

79. Universal health coverage ensures that all people living in Côte d'Ivoire will be covered by a health insurance scheme. It gives people on the lowest incomes the right to supplementary cover and exemption from advance payment of expenses. To this end, the single social register has been implemented, and the list of vulnerable households eligible for universal health coverage has been sent on for registration and processing.<sup>16</sup>

*Women's participation in the conduct of public affairs and in public service (140.162, 140.67, 140.170, 140.172, 140.173, 140.187, 140.162, 140.168, 140.171, 140.190, 140.192)*

80. Côte d'Ivoire has adopted Act No. 2019-870 of 14 October 2019 on the representation of women in elected assemblies, which establishes a minimum quota of 30 per cent women on the list of political parties and groupings during legislative, senatorial, regional and municipal elections.

81. Ordinance No. 2020-356 of 08 April 2020 amending the Electoral Code brought the Code into line with the provisions of this Act, by making lists that do not comply with its provisions inadmissible.

82. These legislative measures are accompanied by awareness-raising campaigns relayed by the media, and other outreach activities for the involvement of women in public and political affairs. These various initiatives have produced noticeable results.

*Combating all forms of violence against women (140.155, 140.71, 140.158, 140.160, 140.163, 140.174, 140.182, 140.184, 140.189, 140.166, 140.169, 140.191, 140.157, 140.82, 140.109, 140.77)*

83. Act No. 2019-574 of 26 June 2019 on the Criminal Code, as amended by Act No. 2021-893 of 21 December 2021, criminalizes all forms of violence against women. This criminal provision is complemented by Act No. 2021-894 of 21 December 2021 on measures to protect victims of domestic violence, rape and sexual violence other than domestic violence, which aims to strengthen protection for victims of this type of violence.

84. The Criminal Code makes it possible to combat gender-based violence more effectively, in particular physical, sexual and psychological violence.

85. Article 403 of the Criminal Code also contains an explicit definition of rape, including marital rape.

86. In addition, although the production of a medical certificate has never been a *de jure* condition for the admissibility of a complaint, Act No. 2021-894 of 21 December 2021 on measures to protect victims of domestic violence, rape and sexual violence other than domestic violence addresses this issue by making the State responsible for the costs of examining the victim and producing a medical certificate.

87. In addition, in order to facilitate women's access to justice, awareness-raising campaigns on women's access to justice are regularly organized. Awareness-raising and legal assistance sessions are also organized for the general public, particularly community leaders, religious leaders, criminal investigation officers, judges and members of parliament.

88. Special measures have been taken to support women victims of violence.

89. A total of 782 people have received legal assistance, 57.41 per cent of them women. A fund has been set up in accordance with article 18 of regulation No. 5 of the West African Economic and Monetary Union. It is the subject of awareness campaigns, particularly aimed at women.

90. Awareness-raising campaigns on legal procedures are also organized for women and girls from all sections of society, particularly those most vulnerable. Training sessions are being organized to inform leaders of women's associations about the rights of women and the mechanisms for protecting these rights, with particular emphasis on the Act of 21 December 2021 on measures to protect victims of domestic violence, under which any victim who requests legal assistance is entitled to receive it.<sup>17</sup>

91. The Association of Women Lawyers of Côte d'Ivoire helps to promote the rights of women and girls through legal clinics and centres for counselling, referral and guidance on legal and judicial matters.

#### **Results of legal clinics on legal assistance in the area of gender-based violence**

| <i>Men</i> | <i>Women</i> | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Boys</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 105        | 795          | 606          | 60          | 1 566        |

*Combating female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage (140.191, 140.159)*

92. Practitioners of excision in several regions of the country are regularly prosecuted, tried and convicted.

93. A social and anthropological study on the social and cultural barriers that play a role in the persistence and high prevalence of child marriages and the perpetuation of female genital mutilation in Côte d'Ivoire was carried out in 2021.

94. Recent national surveys on female genital mutilation have shown a decline in the prevalence of the practice, from 36.7 per cent in 2016 to 21 per cent in 2021.

95. Act No. 2019-570 of 26 June 2019 on marriage standardizes the minimum age for marriage, setting it at 18 for both men and women. Furthermore, the Criminal Code criminalizes early and forced marriage.<sup>18</sup>

*Acceleration of the current legislative review to bring national laws into line with the Convention (140.160, 140.179)*

96. All the bills submitted to Parliament for consideration have been passed, in particular:

- Act No. 2019-570 of 26 June 2019 on marriage
- Act No. 2019-573 of 26 June 2019 on inheritance
- Act No. 2022-793 of 13 October 2022 on divorce and legal separation

## 2. Recommendations partially implemented

*Support for victims of gender-based violence and child victims of sexual exploitation (140.200, 140.178)*

97. The Act of 21 December 2021 on measures to protect victims of domestic violence, rape and sexual violence other than domestic violence is an appropriate response to this concern. It is being widely disseminated by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights through training workshops for civil society organizations, the press, criminal investigation officers and doctors. Other initiatives in this area include:

- Adoption of the National Programme to Combat Gender-based Violence
- Development of national standard operating procedures to combat gender-based violence
- Revision of the National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence, which is under way
- Drafting of a bill on reproductive health
- Construction of integrated care centres for child victims of sexual violence and exploitation
- Establishment of reception centres by civil society organizations<sup>19</sup>
- Establishment of 12 women-friendly spaces in Guiglo, Danané, Man, Odienné and Bouna
- Introduction of the 116 and 1308 helplines
- Establishment of 89 platforms to combat gender-based violence throughout the country<sup>20</sup>
- Raising awareness among 117,618 women and 91,966 men nationwide
- Involvement of 825 community leaders in the fight against gender-based violence, including child marriage, female genital mutilation and out-of-court settlements

*Combating sexual violence committed by the members of the Forces républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire and other armed men, and in schools (140.85)*

98. The Government has set up a special investigation and counter-terrorism unit to prosecute people suspected of involvement in these offences. This special unit has prosecuted scores of civilian and military officials for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and were committed during the crisis of 2010–2011.

99. Gender-based violence procedures are swiftly handled thanks to the establishment of focal points on gender-based violence in criminal investigation units and courts. Other initiatives also exist.

## **D. Protection and promotion of the rights of the child**

### **1. Recommendations fully implemented**

*Adoption of the Marriage Act and prohibition of the exception to the minimum age for marriage (140.70)*

100. The Marriage Act of 26 June 2019 provides that a man and a woman may not enter into marriage before the age of 18. In addition, the dispensation as to age that could, in the past, be granted to young girls for serious reasons has been abolished.

*The role of civil society in improving the situation of children in conflict with the law (140.202)*

101. The Government has created and promotes a permanent platform for exchange between the State and civil society organizations on human rights. It is also building their capacity to improve the situation of children in conflict with the law.

*Corporate responsibility with regard to human rights (140.44, 140.48 and 140.198)*

102. The Criminal Code contains provisions governing corporate criminal liability.<sup>21</sup>

103. A platform has been created for the implementation of general comment No. 16 (2013) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to encourage the private sector to invest in children's rights. The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights have also been disseminated. The same goes for the Environmental Code.

104. The Government has undertaken to draw up a national plan to implement the Guiding Principles.

*Implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Statelessness (140.196, 140.204, 140.212, 140.213)*

105. Côte d'Ivoire has seen to it that the National Plan of Action for the Eradication of Statelessness is disseminated and duly implemented.<sup>22</sup> It has adopted decree No. 2019-1096 of 18 December 2019 establishing a central naturalization office, which has reduced the number of steps required to obtain a certificate of naturalization from 13 to 3 within a period of 6 to 24 months. A digital database of naturalized citizens is available.

*Protection of children with albinism (140.69 and 140.72, 140.205)*

106. The Government, with the support of development partners and non-governmental organizations, regularly organizes workshops to raise public awareness about anti-discrimination provisions of the Constitution, conventions and legislation. Regional human rights days provide an opportunity to raise public awareness of the need to respect the rights of persons with albinism to protect them from discriminatory practices.

### **2. Recommendations partially implemented**

*Adoption and implementation of child protection policies (140.36, 140.199 and 140.201, 140.206, 140.203)*

107. An interministerial committee for child protection<sup>23</sup> has been established. Awareness-raising campaigns on children's rights are organized by the relevant technical ministries, the National Human Rights Council and civil society organizations. The State budget is drawn up using a child rights-based approach.

108. In addition, a national child protection strategy is being drawn up, with the revision of the National Child Protection Policy. There are 36 accredited alternative care institutions.

109. The specific legislative measures concern, in particular, Act No. 2019-571 of 26 June 2019 on filiation, which removes all obstacles to the recognition of children born of adultery, Act No. 2019-572 of 26 June 2019 on minority and Act No. 2019-573 of 26 June 2019 on inheritance, which strengthen the protection of children's rights.

110. When minors are involved in criminal proceedings, they are assisted by the judicial protection services for children and young people attached to every court.

111. The Code of Criminal Procedure contains provisions applicable to minors charged with an offence.<sup>24</sup> Offences committed by minors are therefore subject to judicial investigation by a special judge, the juvenile court judge. Such offences also fall within the jurisdiction of specialized courts: the juvenile court judge, the juvenile court and the juvenile criminal court. The Criminal Code places particular emphasis on educational and social rehabilitation measures, for which specialized services such as the judicial protection services for children and young people, the juvenile observation centres and the judicial protection services for minors in prisons have been created.

*Compliance with detention standards (140.93)*

112. Juvenile observation centres have been set up, including the one in Bingerville, in addition to those in Bouaké and Man. Inspections of prisons are regularly organized by the Inspectorate General of Judicial and Prison Services.

*Rights of persons with disabilities and social and occupational integration of persons with disabilities (140.146, 140.152, 140.211, 140.208 and 140.210)*

113. The measures taken to act on these recommendations include:

- Decree No. 2023-88 of 15 February 2023 on the establishment, powers, organization and functioning of the Fund for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities into the Labour Market
- The project for the integration of vulnerable persons is part of the Government's Social Programme,<sup>25</sup> which, in 2022, enabled more than 3,600 vulnerable people to engage in income-generating activities
- Gradual increase in the number of persons with disabilities integrated into the civil service through recruitment by exceptional arrangement<sup>26</sup>
- Interministerial Order No. 0089 MENETFP/MEPS/MFFE of 25 June 2019 on the establishment, powers, organization and functioning of the platform for implementing inclusive education in Côte d'Ivoire
- The decree of 22 September 2021 on the establishment, powers, organization and functioning of the Technical Commission for Vocational Guidance and Rehabilitation for persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors<sup>27</sup>
- Recruitment of 200 persons with disabilities to the civil service by exceptional arrangement in 2021
- Recruitment of support staff to care for persons with disabilities

*Right to health and education for children with disabilities (140.146, 140.152, and 140.211)*

114. Côte d'Ivoire has adopted Act No. 2019-576 of 26 June 2019 establishing the Construction and Housing Code, chapter 3 of which is devoted to accessibility for persons with disabilities or reduced mobility.

115. Work is being undertaken to improve access to all health services for persons with disabilities.

116. In addition, the inclusive school policy is being promoted nationwide.<sup>28</sup>



## E. Transitional justice and democratic transition

### Recommendations fully implemented

*Publication of the report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission (141.2 and 141.13)*

117. The publication of the report was launched on 25 October 2015 at the Prime Minister's Office. The report is available online on the Government website.

*Democratic transition, peace and stability in the country (140.79)*

118. The Government maintains ongoing relations with the opposition as part of the political dialogue, which involves both political parties and civil society organizations. The recommendations arising from this dialogue, which is now in its fifth phase, are being implemented on an ongoing basis.

119. This dialogue led to the release of several members of political parties convicted of ordinary offences and the return of exiles, which made a significant contribution to calming the sociopolitical situation.

*Combating impunity (141.9, 140.120)*

120. The Special Inquiry, Investigation and Counter-Terrorism Unit<sup>29</sup> is responsible for making inquiries and conducting pretrial investigations into crimes and offences committed during the crisis following the 2010 presidential election, and all related offences connected with these crimes and offences. It also has jurisdiction over all matters relating to acts of terrorism.

121. The Unit, which has adequate financial, human and technical resources, has already carried out several investigations that have resulted in trials and convictions, including civil damages.

122. In addition, community-based reparation measures for victims have been taken and a campaign to raise awareness among women and girl victims of conflict-related violence about access to justice, health care and psychosocial services has been organized.

*Application of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (140.22, 140.28 and 140.207)*

123. The Government has built 1,500 homes in Notadouo<sup>30</sup> and 1,080 homes in Niornigué,<sup>31</sup> to accommodate refugees from Burkina Faso.

124. A relevant legal and institutional framework is in place, along with a policy aimed at guaranteeing peaceful coexistence and preventing exclusion and political, social and cultural marginalization that could cause the displacement of populations or individuals by virtue of their identity, religion or political opinion.

125. Reference should also be made to the adoption, in June 2022, of a preliminary bill on asylum and legal and administrative assistance for asylum-seekers.<sup>32</sup>

126. Between 2019 and 2024, these various initiatives have produced significant results.

*Adoption of a law on the protection of victims and witnesses in legal proceedings relating to the conflict (140.54)*

127. Côte d'Ivoire adopted Act No. 2018-570 of 13 June 2018 on the protection of witnesses, victims, whistle-blowers, experts and others and a decree on the establishment of the National Office for the protection of witnesses, victims, whistle-blowers, experts and others.<sup>33</sup>

## F. Implementation of international human rights obligations

*Ratification of international legal instruments (140.8, 140.9, 140.11, 140.16, 140.24 and 140.25, 140.1, 140.3, 140.4, 140.7, 140.10, 140.14, 140.23, 140.27, 140.28 and 140.29, 140.2, 140.12, 140.15, 140.21, 140.32, 140.5, 140.6)*

128. Côte d'Ivoire has ratified the following:

- Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty<sup>34</sup>
- Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment<sup>35</sup>
- International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance<sup>36</sup>
- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families<sup>37</sup>

*Presentation of the initial report to the Committee against Torture (140.13)*

129. Consideration of the initial report of Côte d'Ivoire to the Committee against Torture was scheduled for 16 and 17 July 2024.

*Cooperation with United Nations and African human rights mechanisms (140.5, 141.9)*

130. Côte d'Ivoire regularly cooperates with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the International Criminal Court and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

*Operationalization of the Interministerial Committee on human rights (140.17, 140.18, 140.47, 140.50, 140.65)*

131. The Interministerial Committee to Monitor the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments is fully operational. The National Human Rights Council and civil society organizations are almost always involved in its work. The Committee also works with the Regional Office for West Africa of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.<sup>38</sup>

### Recommendations being implemented

*Ratification of international legal instruments (140.29)*

132. Draft decrees for accession to the following instruments are currently pending before the Council of Ministers:

- International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries
- Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure

133. The bill authorizing the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has been submitted to Parliament for adoption.

134. A memorandum drawn up with a view to ratifying the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), has been submitted to the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection for comment.

## **G. Strengthening of human rights institutions and institutions of good governance**

*Compliance of the National Human Rights Council with the requirements of the Paris Principles (140.35, 140.41, 140.42, 140.43, 140.48, 140.52, 140.55, 140.56, 140.59, 140.62)*

135. The Council was upgraded from B status to A status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in December 2020. This accreditation was made possible by bringing the Council's institutional and legislative framework into line with the requirements of the Paris Principles.

*Reform of the Independent Electoral Commission (140.37, 140.111, 140.113)*

136. In accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 2020-306 of 4 March 2020 amending the law on the reorganization of the Independent Electoral Commission, elections have been resumed for the local electoral commissions, whose top officials now come mainly from the opposition. The central Independent Electoral Commission has also been reshuffled to ensure that members from opposition parties, who had been reluctant to take part in the past, were included. The new composition of the Commission, which follows a recommendation by the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, is the result of discussions and exchanges with political parties and civil society. The reconstituted Commission now comprises 16 members instead of 15. The new commission is made up of three people proposed by the ruling majority and four people proposed by opposition parties and political groupings.

137. In addition, the number of members of the local commissions has been increased from seven to eight, including one person proposed by the regional prefect, three persons proposed by the ruling majority and four persons proposed by the opposition parties and political groupings. This new provision contributes to greater electoral inclusiveness.

*Strengthening the High Authority for Good Governance and the legal framework for the fight against corruption (140.40 and 140.124)*

138. Côte d'Ivoire has a National Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy, which it is implementing in particular through massive campaigns to raise awareness about corruption.

139. In August 2020, a Practical Guide to Preventing and Resolving Conflicts of Interest was drawn up by the High Authority for Good Governance, with contributions from several other public services, civil society and the private sector. Its aim is to facilitate the application of legislation relating to the prevention and management of conflicts of interest in public and parastatal services and to encourage good practice.

140. In order to step up the fight against corruption, a specialized court was created by Act No. 2022-193 of 11 March 2022 on the creation, competence, organization and functioning of the Economic and Financial Crime Division.

141. The recovery and management of illicit assets was the subject of Decree No. 2022-349 of 1 June 2022 determining the powers, organization and functioning of the Agency for the Management and Recovery of Criminal Assets, as amended by Decree No. 2022-982 of December 2022 and by another decree of 26 June 2024.<sup>39</sup>

142. The anti-corruption machinery is backed up by the introduction of the system for the protection and detection of acts of corruption or related offences and a helpline number, 1345, on 11 July 2022 and by the creation of the Signalis platform, an anonymous and secure platform of the High Authority for Good Governance, with a helpline number, 800 800 11, on 25 May 2023.

143. In terms of international cooperation, a protocol of understanding between the High Authority for Good Governance and the National Office to Combat Fraud and Corruption of Senegal was signed on 17 February 2022.

144. Act No. 2022-190 of 11 March 2022 authorized the ratification of the Economic Community of West African States Protocol on the Fight against Corruption.

145. Thanks to all these efforts, Côte d'Ivoire has risen from 36 to 37 points out of 100 on the Corruption Perceptions Index since its previous universal periodic review. The country thus moved up from 105th to 99th place out of 180 countries.

*Training actors in promoting and protecting human rights (140.46, 140.58, 140.63, 140.96)*

146. Human rights training is mainly provided by the relevant departments of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and by the National Human Rights Council. The Council has carried out 28 human rights training activities over the period from 2019 to 2022. Since 2018, it has set up a human rights training framework called the "Human Rights University", which brings together a large number of students from all social and professional backgrounds, and national and international civil society organizations.<sup>40</sup>

*Dissemination of the Constitution in national institutions and among the general public (140.66)*

147. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights engages in outreach efforts with regard to the Constitution during regional human rights days.

## **V. Difficulties, constraints and best practices linked to the implementation of accepted recommendations and development of the human rights situation**

### **A. Difficulties**

148. The difficulties encountered include:

- Restrictions imposed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which severely hampered many of the activities needed to implement the recommendations
- Institutional instability linked to the excessive mobility of the members of the Interministerial Committee to Monitor the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments, which has led to a dispersal of skills that undermined the proper functioning of the Committee
- Insufficient human and budget resources allocated to monitoring the implementation of recommendations
- Insufficient financial resources allocated to the implementation of activities identified in the National Human Rights Plan
- Unavailability of up-to-date, disaggregated statistics

### **B. Constraints**

149. The West African subregion has been the scene of unconstitutional changes of power that have aggravated a security situation already plagued by the threat of terrorism. These factors have combined to create new challenges, in particular the management of migration flows following political crises in neighbouring countries.

150. Other challenges facing Côte d'Ivoire include:

- Holding on to the gains made in promoting and protecting human rights
- Strengthening human rights protection mechanisms
- Managing the prison population
- Effective implementation of alternatives to detention
- Ecological transition

### **C. Good practices**

151. Good practices include:

- Organization of workshops to discuss recommendations made during the universal periodic review
- Adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan
- Inclusive preparation of the universal periodic review midterm report
- Renewal of the membership of the Interministerial Committee to Monitor the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments
- Involvement of all stakeholders in the universal periodic review process
- Preparation of the second voluntary national report on the Sustainable Development Goals

## **VI. Key national priorities, initiatives and commitments to overcome these difficulties and constraints and improve the human rights situation**

### **A. Priorities**

152. The priorities of Côte d'Ivoire in the area of human rights are:

- Strengthening the promotion of human rights
- Improving the protection of human rights
- Strengthening the institutional framework for human rights
- Strengthening good governance and the fight against corruption
- Improving access to basic social services for all, especially vulnerable people
- Improving prison conditions and reinforcing measures taken to reintegrate prisoners
- Strengthening the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities

### **B. Initiatives**

153. Various initiatives have been taken to improve the human rights situation. They include the following:

- Project to draw up a national action plan for business and human rights
- Improving the regulation of judicial institutions
- Strengthening of the operational capacities of the judicial system
- Improving the management of prisons
- Strengthening prison infrastructure and improving the well-being of prisoners
- Reinforcing prisoner reintegration programmes
- Measures under way to ensure the effectiveness of alternatives to detention

## C. Commitments by Côte d'Ivoire

154. In order to respond effectively to the challenges of promoting and protecting human rights, Côte d'Ivoire undertakes to:

- Update the National Human Rights Plan by withdrawing recommendations that have been implemented and incorporating new recommendations
- Implement accepted recommendations
- Strengthen cooperation with international human rights bodies
- Increase the involvement of parliamentarians, judicial actors and civil society organizations in the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan
- Continue to implement the Sustainable Development Goals
- Submit regular reports to the treaty bodies
- Implement relevant recommendations made by treaty bodies
- Finalize the process of ratification of international human rights instruments
- Set up and rapidly make operational the national preventive mechanism
- Become more involved, as an abolitionist country, in efforts to abolish the death penalty
- Continue to strengthen the legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly those of women and children

## VII. Capacity-building and technical assistance needs

155. The needs of Côte d'Ivoire in this area concern:

- Capacity-building for the various parties involved in implementing the universal periodic review recommendations
- Assisting the Interministerial Committee in the preparation of reports to treaty bodies
- Assisting the ministerial departments responsible for carrying out the activities required to implement the recommendations
- Strengthening interaction between the States that have made recommendations and Côte d'Ivoire to implement these recommendations

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Il s'agit du Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme, des organisations de la société civile impliquées dans la promotion et la protection des droits de l'Homme, de certains partenaires techniques et financiers tels que le PNUD, l'ONUSIDA, l'OIF et l'UNFPA.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Annexe 1.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. décret n°2012-884 du 12 septembre 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Il s'agit de journées promotionnelles de sensibilisation au respect des droits de l'Homme dans différentes régions du pays.

<sup>5</sup> La Direction des Droits de l'Homme du Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme a procédé à soixante (60) visites de lieux de détention depuis le dernier passage de la Côte d'Ivoire à l'EPU.

<sup>6</sup> 909 agents pénitentiaires ont été formés en matière de détention préventive à fin septembre 2023.

<sup>7</sup> Arrêt N° ECW/CCJ/JUD du 26 avril 2021, rendu dans l'affaire KODJO ALAIN VICTOR CLAUDE C/ République de Côte d'Ivoire.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. l'arrêté interministériel n°972/MJDH/MEMD/MIS du 10 novembre 2021 portant création du mécanisme de protection des défenseurs des droits de l'Homme.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. l'arrêté n° 020/MEMJ/DSJRH/MEF du 24 juin 2011.

<sup>10</sup> Des missions en vue d'apprécier l'accès aux soins de santé sont effectuées conjointement par le MJDH avec des ONG telles que ENDA Santé et Alliance Côte d'Ivoire dans le cadre du Groupe de Travail Technique (GTT) VIH SIDA et tuberculose.

- <sup>11</sup> Cf. graphique indiquant l'évolution des statistiques scolaires de 2019 et 2023 (Annexe 2).
- <sup>12</sup> Cf. graphique indiquant l'évolution du budget en CFA du Ministère en charge de la santé de 2019 à 2024) (Annexe 2).
- <sup>13</sup> Ces chiffres datent de fin février 2024.
- <sup>14</sup> 13.000.000 de personnes ont été enrôlées.
- <sup>15</sup> Il a été procédé à l'enrôlement de plus de 450.000 personnes en fin 2023.
- <sup>16</sup> Le réseau national de soin est passé de 1 334 établissements de santé en 2022 à 1 699 établissements de santé en 2023, répartis dans 495 Sous-Préfectures sur 510 et couvrant toutes les 31 régions du pays.
- <sup>17</sup> Cf. article 13 de la loi n° 2021-984 du 21 décembre 2021 relative aux mesures de protection des victimes des violences domestiques, du viol et des violences sexuelles autres que domestiques.
- <sup>18</sup> Cf. article 439 nouveau du Code pénal.
- <sup>19</sup> Centre d'Excellence des Femmes de Man, Centre Communautaire d'Accueil et de Réhabilitation pour les Femmes et les Jeunes Filles de Logoualé, Centre d'Accueil et de Transit BLOOM, le centre d'accueil et d'écoute de l'ONG femmes en Actions d'Agboville, le centre d'accueil et d'hébergement de l'ONG AKWABA Mouso d'Abidjan, le centre d'hébergement de l'ONG CAVOEQUIVA et le centre d'hébergement de l'ONG dignité et droits pour les enfants en Côte d'Ivoire (DDCI).
- <sup>20</sup> Le district Autonome d'Abidjan comptait à lui seul 12 plates formes à la date du 1er avril 2019.
- <sup>21</sup> Cf. article 96 du Code pénal.
- <sup>22</sup> Cf. arrêté interministériel n° 836/MAE/MJDH du 02 septembre 2020 portant création, organisation et fonctionnement de la Commission nationale d'éligibilité au statut d'apatride et arrêté interministériel n° 837/MAE/MJDH du 02 septembre 2020 portant création, organisation et fonctionnement de la Commission nationale de recours au statut d'apatride.
- <sup>23</sup> Cf. décret n° 2019-779 du 25 septembre 2019 portant création, attributions, organisation et fonctionnement du comité interministériel de protection de l'enfant.
- <sup>24</sup> Cf. articles 787 à 848 du Code de procédure pénale.
- <sup>25</sup> Cf. PS-GOUV 2.
- <sup>26</sup> Depuis 1997, cet effectif est porté à 2.300.
- <sup>27</sup> Ce décret vise à garantir le droit à l'emploi des personnes en situation de handicap ainsi que le droit au reclassement professionnel des travailleurs handicapés de façon à favoriser l'inclusion sociale. La mise en place de ces différents mécanismes dirigés par les professionnels des différents secteurs incluant les organisations des personnes en situation de handicap, participe de la politique de l'inclusion sociale du Gouvernement, découlant du Programme Présidentiel « Une Côte d'Ivoire meilleure, Une Côte d'Ivoire Solidaire ».
- <sup>28</sup> Cf. l'arrêté interministériel n° 0089 MENETFP/MEPS/MFFE du 25 juin 2019 portant création, attribution, organisation et fonctionnement de la plateforme de mise en œuvre de l'éducation inclusive en Côte d'Ivoire.
- <sup>29</sup> Cette Cellule a été créée par le décret n°2016-543 du 20 juillet 2016 en remplacement de la Cellule spéciale d'enquête et d'Instruction créée par le décret n°2013-93 du 30 décembre 2013.
- <sup>30</sup> Dans la région du Boukani, dans le Nord - Est de la Côte d'Ivoire.
- <sup>31</sup> Près de Ouangolodougou, dans le Nord de la Côte d'Ivoire.
- <sup>32</sup> La première forme d'assistance se traduit par le suivi et le règlement des cas de protection auxquels ils peuvent être confrontés et l'assurance du respect de leurs droits. L'assistance administrative consiste en la délivrance de documents d'identité et administratifs tels que le casier judiciaire.
- <sup>33</sup> Décret N° 2020-953 du 09 décembre 2020 déterminant les attributions, la composition, l'organisation et le fonctionnement du Bureau de national de protection des témoins victimes, dénonciateurs, experts et autres personnes concernées.
- <sup>34</sup> Le 03 mai 2024.
- <sup>35</sup> Le 1er mars 2023.
- <sup>36</sup> Le 06 juin 2024.
- <sup>37</sup> Le 26 septembre 2023.
- <sup>38</sup> Il s'agit, à titre d'exemples, de l'accompagnement pour l'élaboration du rapport dû au Comité contre la torture, l'organisation conjointe (d'atelier de renforcement des capacités des membres du Comité interministériel, atelier de sensibilisation sur les principes directeurs des nations unies relatifs aux droits de l'Homme).
- <sup>39</sup> Cette Agence est chargée de l'exécution des décisions de gel et de confiscation des avoirs illicites prononcées dans le cadre des procédures pénales ou administratives. Ses organes ont été installés et elle est pleinement opérationnelle.
- <sup>40</sup> Pour le premier semestre de l'année 2022, l'UDDH a organisé deux sessions de formation ordinaire portant sur le droit international des droits de l'Homme et les droits de l'enfant. Ces deux sessions ont mobilisé trois cent dix (310) auditeurs et auditrices.