



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/HRC/WG.6/5/CAF/3
19 February 2009

ENGLISH
Original: ENGLISH/FRENCH

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Fifth session
Geneva, 4-15 May 2009

**SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 (C) OF
THE ANNEX TO HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL RESOLUTION 5/1***

Central African Republic

The present report is a summary of six stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues may be due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the four-year periodicity of the first cycle of the review.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

Scope of international obligations

1. Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture - République Centrafricaine (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture - Central African Republic) (ACAT-RCA) and the International Federation of ACAT (IFACAT) stress that the Central African Republic has not yet ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. The death penalty still features in the draft Criminal Code and Code of Military Justice currently being prepared.²
2. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH) and the Ligue centrafricaine des droits de l'homme (Central African Human Rights League) (LCDH) recommend that the authorities of the Central African Republic should ratify and bring domestic law into conformity with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.³
3. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) recommended ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.⁴

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

A. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

4. FIDH and LCDH recommend that the Central African authorities should invite the United Nations special rapporteurs to visit the country.⁵

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

1. Equality and non-discrimination

5. According to ACAT-RCA and IFACAT, no measures have been taken to bring the Family Code into conformity with international instruments prohibiting all forms of discrimination against women. In addition, polygamy is officially recognized by the Code.⁶
6. According to IDMC, displaced children from minority groups such as the Peulh face ethnic discrimination because many host communities have the mistaken perception that all Peulh are road bandits.⁷

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

7. FIDH and LCDH report that, since 1996, the Central African Republic has been racked by political and military conflict, particularly between government forces and a part of the breakaway army, but also between government forces and rebel groups. These never-ending armed power struggles are accompanied by gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that plunge the civilian population into abject physical and economic insecurity. In spite of various peace agreements, particularly the Libreville ceasefire and peace agreement of June 2008 between the Government and the two most active rebel groups, the Armée populaire pour la restauration de la République et la démocratie (People's Army for Restoration of the Republic and Democracy)

(APRD) and the Union des forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement (Union of Democratic Forces for Unity) (UFDR), the confrontations continue, in flagrant violation of international humanitarian and human rights law.⁸ According to FIDH and LCDH, to date, the triple agreements for peace, reconciliation and political dialogue have never led to a durable peace due to the lack of a genuine political will to tackle the conflicts at their root and to respect fundamental liberties, re-establish the rule of law, combat impunity and corruption and strengthen the economic and social fabric of the country.⁹

8. According to FIDH and LCDH, since the second half of 2005, the clashes between the Central African Army and rebel groups based in the north have given rise to summary executions of civilians, sexual violence, acts of torture and systematic pillaging, forcing the displacement of more than 100,000 persons in fear of losing their lives.¹⁰ ACAT-RCA and IFACAT have also reported a proliferation of small arms, which has resulted in numerous human rights violations.¹¹

9. FIDH and LCDH state that between the second half of 2005 and the end of 2007, certain members of the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) achieved notoriety by committing grave violations during offensives against rebel groups. Numerous reports have recounted the practice of the Army - mainly the Presidential Guard - of setting fire to all the dwellings along its path. Some soldiers even carried out summary executions of civilians taken for rebels.¹² Similar information was provided by Human Rights Watch (HRW), which conducted a fact-finding mission to the Central African Republic in February 2007, and documented widespread human rights abuses by governmental forces in the north of the country between 2006 and 2007, particularly by the government's elite Presidential Guard, and by rebel groups. Following the publication of the report of this fact finding mission, the Government invited the researchers of HRW to reassess the human rights climate in the north and discuss possible remedies with government officials. HRW conducted follow-up research in March 2008. HRW mentioned that its 2007 fact finding mission report had documented abuses in both the northeast and the northwest; however, its researchers were unable to follow up on abuses taking place in the northeast due to logistical and time constraints.¹³

10. HRW also stated that Government security forces were responsible for the majority of human rights violations in northwest from 2005 to 2007 but that these abuses, however, have diminished since the Presidential Guard withdrew most of its forces from the region in mid-2007. FACA units took the place of the Presidential Guard in the north, with well-trained commanders installed in a deliberate effort to address indiscipline. HRW further noted that although FACA soldiers were responsible for thefts and harassment of civilians in 2008, particularly at roadblocks and checkpoints in the northwest, violent abuses against civilians did not appear to go beyond the level of isolated incidents.¹⁴

11. FIDH and LCDH further indicate that, in 2007, President Bozizé personally appeared in Ngaoundaye and in Bocaranga, where gross violations had been committed by the Central African Armed Forces. After apologizing to the people, he ordered that the soldiers be punished, and insisted that some of them be transferred to Bossambélé and Bangui to stand trial. This dramatic move had a number of positive effects on the ground, one being that, in 2008, The Central African soldiers ended their scorched-earth policy.¹⁵

12. The withdrawal of Presidential Guard forces from the north has left a security vacuum that the regular armed forces have not been able to fill, according to HRW. Rebel factions and criminal gangs are able to commit abuses against civilians in the region with complete impunity and the government apparently lacks the capacity to effectively protect civilians. Civilians in the north face

violence and harassment at the hands of multiple armed groups. In the northwest, rebel fighters from APRD were responsible for unlawful killings, rapes and property thefts. APRD abuses increased in 2008, reaching in areas where none had been reported one year earlier.¹⁶

13. HRW added that since January 2008, the National Army of a neighbouring country has launched cross-border raids on villages in the north-west, killing civilians, burning villages, and stealing cattle.¹⁷ Furthermore, as indicated by HRW, the Lord's Resistance Army has been conducting operations in the far south-eastern part of Central African Republic since early 2008 and made its presence known in a series of raids between the towns of Obo and Bambouti in February and early March 2008, in which 150 civilians were abducted, 55 of them being children.¹⁸

14. HRW further stressed that the past year has seen a sharp spike in the number, scope, and frequency of attacks perpetrated by organized criminal gangs known as "zaraguinas", which have come to constitute the single greatest threat to civilians in the north. HRW added that "zaraguinas" are not parties to the conflict but have goals that are purely economic, engage in tactics that include hostage-taking and have killed hostages when ransom demands were not met.¹⁹

15. HRW recommended to make every possible effort to combat lawlessness and protect civilians in the north from the depredations of the APRD, soldiers of the National Army of a neighbouring country, "zaraguina" bandits, and all other armed groups, including government security forces; and to deploy military personnel, police, and resources to areas affected by "zaraguinas" and criminal nomads, with the objective of protecting civilians from further attacks.²⁰

16. According to IDMC, all main rebel groups, APRD, the Front Démocratique du Peuple Centrafricain (FDPC) and UFDR, have acknowledged recruiting children and using them in hostilities. Only UFDR has signed a joint disarmament, demobilization and reintegration agreement with the government and UNICEF. IDMC recommended that the government encourage rebel groups to release all children under the age of 18 currently serving in their ranks and to end further recruitment and use of children in accordance with international obligations under Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005) and with discussions held with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict in May 2008.²¹ It also recommended that the government work closely with UNICEF to determine if there are children under the age of 18 in the Central African armed forces, and if so, release them in accordance with international obligations;²² and as part of security sector reform, that it revise training materials used by security forces to include comprehensive child protection training as a preventative measure against the recruitment of children into armed forces.²³

17. In September 2008, as highlighted by HRW, the Central African Republic established an Office for International Humanitarian Law within the FACA that is responsible for disseminating the laws of war to members of the army.²⁴ HRW recommended to review and revise the training curriculum of the security forces, the FACA and Presidential Guard in particular, to ensure comprehensive training on human rights and international humanitarian law, including law on the use of force and the protection of the civilian population and civilian objects; and to issue clear public orders to FACA, the Presidential Guard, and other relevant government security agencies, to ensure that they fulfil their obligations under national and international law to protect civilians and civilian property.²⁵ A similar recommendation was made by FIDH and LCDH.²⁶

18. ACAT-RCA and IFACAT note that the Central African Office for the Suppression of Banditry (OCRB) no longer practises summary executions, but that, to date, no legal action has been taken against those responsible for these notorious abuses.²⁷ These organizations recommend that the State should systematically try and duly punish all acts of torture or cruel, inhuman or

degrading treatment, including those committed by members of OCRB, and put an end to extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary killings by prohibiting them and ensuring that they are effectively sanctioned by the courts.²⁸

19. FIDH and LCDH further indicate that there have been several reports of grave violations of human rights committed by Central African security forces against imprisoned members of rebel groups. Torture and ill-treatment are reported to be common practices and are carried out with complete impunity.²⁹

20. According to ACAT-RCA and IFACAT, prisons and other places of detention in the Central African Republic do not respect all the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners. At the Ngaragba short-stay detention facility in Bangui, there is chronic overcrowding, and, in some wards, prison cells have no light and prisoners sleep on the floor. Some inmates have scabies, while others have contagious diseases, such as lung infections, and medicines are often stolen by the prison staff. Inmates are badly undernourished owing to the inadequate quality and quantity of the food. The same organizations also report that overcrowding is exacerbated by a failure to respect the prescribed maximum period of police custody, which is 48 hours.³⁰ ACAT-RCA and IFACAT recommend that the State should adopt practices consistent with all the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners; take urgent measures to counter prison overcrowding by giving priority to non-custodial measures, particularly in the case of persons convicted of minor offences or those who have been in pretrial detention for several years; and take the necessary steps to ensure that prisoners have access to basic medical care and receive proper nutrition.³¹

21. FIDH and LCDH also report that, according to the United Nations, sexual violence affects more than 15 per cent of women and girls in the north of the country. A law on the protection of women from violence was adopted on 15 December 2006 but remains virtually unknown to the population and, for the most part, is not implemented. The two organizations add that, under this law, the Attorney-General and the relevant officers of the criminal investigation service may refer cases of violence against women to the courts, but that this prerogative is never exercised.³² They recommend that the authorities of the Central African Republic should exercise their power to bring legal proceedings against perpetrators of violence against women, in accordance with the law on the protection of women from violence, and should organize a national campaign to prevent violence against women.³³

22. ACAT-RCA and IFACAT indicate that genital mutilation is commonly practised in the eastern part of the country.³⁴

23. The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) indicated that corporal punishment of children is lawful in schools and alternative care settings and in the home under the concept of parental power, and that laws against violence and abuse are not interpreted as prohibiting corporal punishment of children. GIEACPC has been unable to ascertain the legality of corporal punishment in the penal system, as a sentence for crime and as a disciplinary measure in penal institutions. It recalled that in 2000, following examination of the state's initial report, the Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern at corporal punishment of children and recommended that the State "end all acts of violence against children, including corporal punishment".³⁵

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

24. According to ACAT-RCA and IFACAT, corruption is blatant within the judiciary, as is the practice of exerting pressure on judges engaged in by the executive branch.³⁶ FIDH and LCDH recommend that the authorities should allocate sufficient budget resources to the judiciary in order to allow for rebuilding and equipping the courts, increasing the number of judicial staff, providing legal aid and ensuring the independence of the judiciary.³⁷

25. ACAT-RCA and IFACAT recommend that the State should align the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Military Justice, which are currently under review, with international legal instruments, particularly with regard to limiting the length of pretrial detention, providing prisoners with access to a lawyer, a doctor and a member of their family, and abolishing the death penalty.³⁸

26. HRW indicated that the Government has taken some steps to counter impunity by prosecuting individual members of the security forces found to be responsible for crimes such as theft and assault, but for the most part, the Government turned a blind eye to abuses committed by its forces. Senior commanders of the Presidential Guard responsible for abuses in 2006-2007 that may have risen to the level of war crimes have never been brought to trial or even disciplined by the Government.³⁹

27. Similar information has been reported by FIDH and LCDH, which note that the Central African Republic still has not aligned its domestic law with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and that it has not included international crimes - as defined by the Rome Statute - in either the Criminal Code or the Code of Military Justice.⁴⁰ FIDH and LCDH recommend that the authorities should adopt a law to incorporate the Rome Statute into the State's domestic legislation, and specifically to include war crimes, the crime of genocide and crimes against humanity in the Criminal Code and the Code of Military Justice.⁴¹

28. ACAT-RCA and IFACAT indicate that, despite the submission of complaints, no legal action has been taken by the prosecution service against members of the defence forces or rebel groups who have repeatedly committed human rights violations. Victims thus have no effective remedy and cannot claim reparation. Against this backdrop and despite the failure to take legal action, the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court was recently requested to relinquish jurisdiction of cases of human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law perpetrated in the north-east and north-west by members of the Central African Armed Forces and some rebel groups, and to turn them over to the national courts. ACAT-RCA and IFACAT believe that this measure will have the effect of strengthening impunity, since no one will in fact be prosecuted.⁴²

29. According to FIDH and LCDH, on 13 October 2008, the President of the Republic announced the adoption of a general amnesty act for all crimes committed since 2005 except international crimes.⁴³ In the view of these organizations, victims are treated with contempt by the authorities, who believe this act should give rise to an inclusive political dialogue.⁴⁴ These organizations further report that the authorities have made numerous public statements since 2007 announcing their willingness to prosecute and punish FACA soldiers responsible for committing grave offences,⁴⁵ but doubts remain concerning the genuine willingness and the capacity of Central African courts to handle such matters.⁴⁶ According to HRW, disagreements between rebels and the Government over the amnesty law threaten to derail the peace process. Rebel leaders contended that the amnesty insulated government officials from responsibility for war crimes.⁴⁷

30. HRW recommended to investigate and prosecute those responsible for violations of the laws of war and senior officials implicated, including as a matter of command responsibility, regardless of rank;⁴⁸ ensure that no one responsible for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law since March 2003, including any offence set out in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, benefit from immunity or amnesty from investigation and prosecution, including those who bear direct individual criminal responsibility and those with command responsibility; in particular, investigate and prosecute any present or former member of the Bossangoa-based Presidential Guard unit for individual actions as well as on the basis of command responsibility for crimes documented by HRW, as well as other human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law; and fully cooperate with and facilitate any investigation by the International Criminal Court in the country.⁴⁹

31. ACAT-RCA and IFACAT recommend that the State should implement the necessary measures to counter impunity. In particular, it should provide an effective remedy for violations committed by any person, including in the performance of official duties; guarantee a hearing by a competent authority in the form of an independent and impartial court; and guarantee that the penalties handed down will be enforced.⁵⁰

4. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

32. Association Azur Développement (AAD) and Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI) indicate that, according to article 195 of the Criminal Code, “any unnatural act committed in an open or public place with an individual of the same sex shall be considered indecent behaviour and shall be punishable by imprisonment of from six months to two years and a fine ranging from 100,002 to 800,000 CFA francs”.⁵¹

5. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

33. ACAT-RCA and IFACAT report that, in carrying out their activities, human rights defenders are continually subjected to intimidation.⁵² FIDH and LCDH recommend that the authorities should respect the provisions of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1998.⁵³

34. AAD and SRI emphasize that for several years the Central African Republic has been the scene of frequent conflicts, including the army mutinies of 1996 and 1997, the three attempted coups d'état of 1999, 2001 and 2002, and the coup d'état of March 2003 which brought the current Head of State to power. According to these organizations, the regime change in 2003 was the turning point in a vicious circle which for quite some time had allowed mutinies and conflicts to paralyse economic activity and public finances, making it impossible for the State to pay the salaries of civil servants (including servicemen) or to provide even the most basic public services, leading to growing dissatisfaction and unrest among the people.⁵⁴ AAD and SRI add that presidential and legislative elections took place in favourable conditions in March and April 2005 and that the current Head of State was elected at the end of a second round of elections.⁵⁵

6. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

35. AAD and SRI report that, with a per capita income of approximately \$350, the Central African Republic is one of the poorest countries in the world, and that studies funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2003 indicated that 72 per cent of the rural population and 68 per cent of the urban population were living below the poverty line. Whereas

urban poverty is linked to weak economic recovery and to salary and pension arrears, rural poverty is primarily attributable to the conflicts that have led to population displacements and insecurity, as well as to geographic isolation and the poor quality of rural roads, which are impassable during the rainy season.⁵⁶

36. AAD and SRI also report that in the health-care sector, health facilities are inadequately staffed and have insufficient financial resources, medicines and equipment. The geographic distribution of medical and paramedical staff is tilted in favour of Bangui to the detriment of the other regions.⁵⁷

37. According to AAD and SRI, the Central African Republic is among the countries in Central Africa most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Nearly 11 per cent of the population between the ages of 15 and 49, including 22 per cent of pregnant women, is infected. These organizations indicate that, according to UNDP and UNICEF, 66 per cent of hospital beds are occupied by persons infected with HIV/AIDS and, in 2000, nearly 86 per cent of teachers' deaths were related to HIV/AIDS. AAD and SRI believe that this situation is primarily attributable to poverty and lack of education, lack of access to screening and counselling services and the poor quality of health services.⁵⁸ Similar information has been reported by FIDH and LCDH,⁵⁹ which recommend that the authorities should give priority to HIV/AIDS awareness programmes and to providing care to those infected.⁶⁰

38. AAD and SRI point out that, under the 2006 Reproductive Health Act, everyone has the right to enjoy a safe and satisfying sex life and to space their children as they wish. This implies access to information and the utilization of family planning methods that meet prescribed standards; access to health-care services that enable women to have a healthy pregnancy and delivery; and doing everything possible to ensure that parents have healthy children. In practice, however, women are unable to freely claim these rights, owing to conservative sociocultural forces, ignorance, illiteracy and poverty.⁶¹ Furthermore, women have access to reproductive health care only in certain urban areas of the country, and conservative sociocultural and religious forces remain a major obstacle that must be overcome in order to provide access to such services.⁶²

39. AAD and SRI indicate that abortion is prohibited under article 190 of the Criminal Code⁶³ and that, according to the multiple indicator cluster survey of 2000, 7.9 per cent of women living in cohabitation report having had an abortion. Of these, 62.9 per cent report one abortion; 24.4 per cent, two; and 12.7 per cent, three or more. The abortion rate is lower in Bangui than in rural areas.⁶⁴

7. Right to education

40. AAD and SRI stress that the education sector has been adversely affected by the displacement of teachers and the population in general, resulting in a drop in school attendance rates; by the destruction of equipment and teaching materials as a result of the ongoing conflicts; and by strikes by teachers over the non-payment of their salaries. The primary school attendance rate, which was 48 per cent in 1988, dropped to 41 per cent in 2003. In Bangui, this rate is significantly higher, at approximately 79.5 per cent.⁶⁵

8. Internally displaced persons and refugees

41. The Central African Republic has ratified the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in Africa's Great Lakes Region, which entered into force in June 2008, as indicated by IDMC. Article 6 of the Pact's Protocol on Protection and Assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs)

commits States not only to enact national legislation to implement the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement into domestic law, but also to create a practical implementation framework. Under Article 72 of the Central African Constitution (2004), the provisions of any international instrument ratified by the State become binding and have precedence over national laws. IDMC stated that one gap remains, however, which is the lack of a specific legal framework to protect internally displaced persons in general and displaced children in particular. The current laws do not provide a sufficiently detailed basis for addressing and responding to the needs of internally displaced persons.⁶⁶

42. IDMC recommended that the Government implement the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as a framework for providing protection and assistance to IDPs, including through the enactment of national legislation, in accordance with State obligations under the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in Africa's Great Lakes Region;⁶⁷ re-establish and strengthen the presence of the State in the north by (1) restoring social services in health care, water and sanitation, and primary education, and (2) providing security through training, outfitting and deploying security forces to protect displaced communities from further attacks by "coupeurs de route", and by appealing for cooperation and funds from the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission's programmes to rebuild communities affected by conflict, and promote good governance, rule of law, and security sector reform.⁶⁸

43. FIDH notes that the responsibility to protect the rights of displaced persons lies first and foremost with the Central African State. In response to the lack of protection provided to displaced persons by the government authorities and the rebel groups who effectively control part of the Central African territory, United Nations agencies and various humanitarian organizations are setting up programmes to assist displaced persons. FIDH and LCDH indicate that humanitarian access depends to a large extent on the nature of relations between the Government and rebel groups, and that assistance had to be suspended on at least two occasions in April 2008 owing to clashes between government forces and APRD factions.⁶⁹

44. According to HRW, in July 2008, the United Nations estimated that 197,200 people in the north of the Central African Republic had been displaced due to insecurity, in many cases by "zaraguina" attacks and activities which have had a deleterious impact on humanitarian operations, with private transporters contracted to deliver aid supplies frequently fired upon.⁷⁰ Similar information was reported by IDMC.⁷¹ According to FIDH and LCDH, some 85,000 of the total number of displaced persons return regularly to their homes, primarily to cultivate their lands and to gather the harvest.⁷²

45. IDMC conducted a fact-finding mission to the Central African Republic in July and August 2008 on the protection needs of displaced children.⁷³ It found that displaced children face severe protection problems from ongoing violence and insecurity. Their nutrition, water and sanitation, health, and shelter needs remain largely unmet. IDMC noted that although generalised poverty and underdevelopment in the country affect all children, displaced children are more vulnerable. Their protection needs have not been adequately addressed by the Government or the international community.⁷⁴

46. For IDMC, unlike other children, displaced children have suffered trauma after witnessing unimaginable levels of violence such as the killing of family members when their villages were attacked by "zaraguinas" or "coupeurs de route". During such attacks, some displaced children have been abducted to work as porters of stolen property; while others have been recruited into armed forces or groups. According to IDMC, displaced children are in urgent need of adequate shelter, having been forced to sleep outdoors during the rainy season, despite the risk of contracting malaria

or upper respiratory infections. Displaced children face additional economic exploitation as they are forced to work in fields belonging to host communities in exchange for food or meagre pay.⁷⁵

47. FIDH and LCDH noted that, according to statistics of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for August 2008, 104,000 Central African refugees are registered in adjacent countries.⁷⁶

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

N/A.

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

N/A.

V. CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

N/A.

Notes

¹ The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org. (One asterisk denotes a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council).

Civil society

AAD/SRI	Association AZUR Développement, Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo; Sexual Rights Initiative.
ACAT-RCA/IFACAT	Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la Torture-République Centrafricaine, Bangui, République Centrafricaine; Fédération internationale de l'Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la Torture*, Paris, France.
FIDH/LCDH	Fédération internationale des ligues des droits de l'Homme*, Paris, France; Ligue centrafricaine des droits de l'Homme, Bangui, République Centrafricaine.
GIEACPC	The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children*, London, United Kingdom.
HRW	Human Rights Watch*, Geneva, Switzerland.
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, Geneva, Switzerland.

² ACAT-RCA/IFACAT p. 2.

³ FIDH/LCDH, p. 5.

⁴ IDMC, p. 6, para. 20.

⁵ FIDH/LCDH, p. 6.

⁶ ACAT-RCA/IFACAT p. 2.

⁷ IDMC, p. 1, para. 4.

⁸ FIDH/LCDH, p. 1.

⁹ Ibid., pp. 1-2.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 1.

¹¹ ACAT-RCA/IFACAT, p. 1.

¹² FIDH/LCDH, p. 2.

¹³ HRW, p. 1.

- ¹⁴ Ibid., p. 2.
- ¹⁵ FIDH/LCDH, p. 2.
- ¹⁶ HRW, p. 3.
- ¹⁷ Ibid., p. 3.
- ¹⁸ Ibid., p. 2.
- ¹⁹ Ibid., pp. 1-3.
- ²⁰ Ibid., p. 4.
- ²¹ IDMC, p. 6, para. 21.
- ²² Ibid., p. 6, para. 22.
- ²³ Ibid., p. 6, para. 24.
- ²⁴ HRW, p. 2.
- ²⁵ Ibid., p. 4.
- ²⁶ FIDH/LCDH, p. 5.
- ²⁷ ACAT-RCA/IFACAT p. 2.
- ²⁸ Ibid., p. 4.
- ²⁹ FIDH/LCDH, p. 2.
- ³⁰ ACAT-RCA/IFACAT, p. 3.
- ³¹ Ibid., p. 4.
- ³² FIDH/LCDH, p. 3.
- ³³ Ibid., p. 5.
- ³⁴ ACAT-RCA/IFACAT p. 2.
- ³⁵ GIEACPC, p. 2.
- ³⁶ ACAT-RCA/IFACAT, p. 3.
- ³⁷ FIDH/LCDH, p. 5.
- ³⁸ ACAT-RCA/IFACAT, p. 4.
- ³⁹ HRW, pp. 2-3.
- ⁴⁰ FIDH/LCDH, p. 4.
- ⁴¹ Ibid., p. 5.
- ⁴² ACAT-RCA/IFACAT, p. 2.
- ⁴³ FIDH/LCDH, p. 3.
- ⁴⁴ Ibid., pp. 1-2.
- ⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 3.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 4.
- ⁴⁷ HRW, p. 2.
- ⁴⁸ FIDH/LCDH, p. 5.
- ⁴⁹ HRW, p. 4.
- ⁵⁰ ACAT-RCA/IFACAT, p. 4.
- ⁵¹ AAD/SRI, p. 4, para. 14.

- ⁵² ACAT-RCA/IFACAT, p. 3.
- ⁵³ FIDH/LCDH, p. 5.
- ⁵⁴ AAD/SRI, p. 1, para. 2.
- ⁵⁵ Ibid., pp. 1-2, para. 2.
- ⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 2, para. 3.
- ⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 2, para. 5.
- ⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 4, para. 12.
- ⁵⁹ FIDH/LCDH, p. 3.
- ⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 6.
- ⁶¹ AAD/SRI, p. 3, para. 8.
- ⁶² Ibid., p. 3, para. 9.
- ⁶³ Ibid., p. 3, para. 10.
- ⁶⁴ Ibid., pp. 3-4, para. 11.
- ⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 2, para. 5.
- ⁶⁶ IDMC, p. 1, para. 5.
- ⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 6, para. 19.
- ⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 6, para. 23.
- ⁶⁹ FIDH/LCDH, p. 4.
- ⁷⁰ HRW, p. 3.
- ⁷¹ IDMC, p. 1, para. 1.
- ⁷² FIDH/LCDH, p. 4.
- ⁷³ IDMC, p. 1, para. 2.
- ⁷⁴ Ibid., p. 1, para. 3.
- ⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 1, para. 4.
- ⁷⁶ FIDH/LCDH, p. 4.
