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

Chad

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its seventeenth session from 21 October to 1 November 2013. The review of Chad was held at the 13th meeting on 29 October 2013. The delegation of Chad was headed by H.E. Mr Raoul Laouna Gong, Minister of Human Rights and the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms. At its 18th meeting held on 31 October 2013, the Working Group adopted the report on Chad.
2. On 14 January 2013, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Chad: Benin, Ecuador and the United Arab Emirates.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Chad:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/17/TCD/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/17/TCD/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/17/TCD/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Liechtenstein, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Chad through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. La délégation tchadienne a, en premier lieu, exprimé l'intérêt que le Tchad accorde aux questions des droits de l'homme et sa volonté manifeste d'honorer tous les engagements qu'il a librement consentis.
6. La délégation a, ensuite, souligné la création, en 2005, d'un Ministère des droits de l'homme et a énuméré plusieurs conventions et traités signés et ratifiés par le Tchad en 2009. Il s'agit, entre autres, de la Convention contre la criminalité transnationale organisée et son Protocole additionnel; du Protocole additionnel des Nations Unies sur la traite des personnes; des Protocoles facultatifs I et II à la Convention sur les droits de l'enfant; de la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées et son Protocole facultatif; la Convention internationale sur la protection des droits de tous les travailleurs migrants et des membres de leur famille; du Protocole facultatif à la Convention contre la torture et du Protocole facultatif relatif à la Convention sur l'élimination de toute forme de discrimination à l'égard des femmes. De même, le Tchad a ratifié plusieurs instruments juridiques sur le plan régional.
7. La délégation a souligné que des progrès significatifs avaient été faits pour intégrer dans le droit interne les dispositions des instruments internationaux que le Tchad a ratifiés. Ainsi, plusieurs textes nationaux ont été adoptés et d'autres sont en cours d'adoption tels que le Code des personnes et de la famille, le Code pénal, le Code de procédure pénale, le

Code civil, le Code de procédure civile, le Code de protection de l'enfant et le Code de conduite du bon soldat tchadien.

8. La délégation a expliqué que le rapport national était le fruit d'un processus multi-institutionnel et participatif. En effet, il a été rédigé par le Comité interministériel de suivi des instruments internationaux en matière des droits de l'homme (composé de représentants de différents ministères, de la société civile, de la Commission nationale des droits de l'homme (CNDH) et des personnes ressources) ainsi que par les associations des droits de l'homme, puis il a été adopté par le gouvernement.

9. La délégation a relevé qu'une série d'actions et de mesures relatives aux enfants dans les conflits armés avaient été prises par le gouvernement avec la collaboration de l'UNICEF. A cet égard, elle a mentionné notamment la formation prévue avant la fin de cette année de 400 éléments des contingents envoyés au Mali et en République centrafricaine; de missions de vérification de l'âge des soldats menées conjointement par le gouvernement et les Nations Unies dans des zones de sécurité et de défense; un programme de prise en charge pour la réunification familiale et la réinsertion des enfants retirés des forces et groupes armés et la nomination d'un point focal du Ministère de la défense nationale pour la mise en œuvre du plan d'action.

10. En ce qui concerne la traite des enfants, la délégation a assuré qu'elle n'existait pas en tant que telle au Tchad mais que certaines situations assimilées étaient réprimées lorsque les institutions gouvernementales en avaient connaissance (par exemple, l'affaire de l'arche de Zoé). Elle a par ailleurs mentionné qu'un arrêté portant création d'un Comité technique interministériel chargé de la lutte contre la traite des personnes avait été pris le 17 octobre 2013. Ce Comité aura pour tâche, entre autres, de veiller à l'exécution des engagements relatifs à la traite des personnes; proposer la révision de la législation nationale pour la rendre conforme aux instruments internationaux et coordonner toutes les activités des départements concernés.

11. La délégation a également signalé qu'un projet de décret portant réglementation du travail des enfants était en cours d'adoption pour compléter et préciser les dispositions protectrices des enfants contenues dans le Code du travail.

12. La délégation a rappelé que la garde à vue était de 48 heures et pouvait être prolongée à 72 heures par le procureur de la République. Pour préserver les droits du citoyen, le projet de Code de procédure pénale prévoit l'assistance d'un avocat pendant cette période ainsi que des périodes de détention préventives de 6 mois pour les délits et d'un an pour les crimes.

13. En ce qui concerne les délits de presse, la délégation a relevé que la loi du 31 novembre 2010 avait dépenalisé de tels délits. La liberté de la presse est garantie par plusieurs mécanismes juridiques et institutionnels mis en place par le gouvernement. Il est cependant demandé aux journalistes d'exercer leur métier sans inciter à la haine ou à la violence les citoyens.

14. Sur la question des femmes, la délégation a noté que le gouvernement avait développé plusieurs actions pour renforcer la protection de leurs droits. Ainsi, une politique nationale du genre et une stratégie nationale de lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre ont été validées. La délégation a également souligné que le gouvernement avait prévu des sanctions à l'encontre des auteurs de violences contre les femmes dans les articles 325 et suivants du projet de Code pénal. De même, des sanctions à l'égard des auteurs de mutilations génitales féminines (MGF) ont été prévues dans ce projet. Il a cependant été précisé que les MGF ne concernaient, au Tchad, que quelques ethnies, mais c'est pour respecter ses engagements internationaux que le gouvernement a tenu à insérer la répression de ces actes dans sa législation nationale. La délégation a également mentionné plusieurs actions qui ont été engagées en faveur des femmes, notamment une campagne

nationale de lutte contre toutes les formes de violences faites aux femmes; la responsabilisation croissante des femmes dans les instances décisionnelles et la construction d'une maison de la femme à N'Djamena pour renforcer les capacités des femmes dans la jouissance de leurs droits.

15. La délégation a relevé que le Tchad, avec l'appui de l'Union européenne, avait entrepris une réforme profonde de la justice par l'intermédiaire du Programme d'Appui à la justice (PRAJUST). Elle a mentionné, entre autres, la construction de bâtiments abritant les tribunaux; la création d'une maison des avocats pour assister les justiciables démunis; la construction et la réhabilitation de plus de dix centres de détention; le lancement d'une campagne d'information et de sensibilisation de la population sur l'accès au droit et à la justice; la prise de mesures concrètes pour la réinsertion sociale des détenus; la création d'une Ecole nationale de formation judiciaire (dont une filière chargée de la formation des administrateurs, des surveillants et gardiens des maisons d'arrêt) et la relecture de tous les codes existants, notamment du projet de Code pénal.

16. La délégation a souligné que, même si des progrès sensibles avaient été réalisés, beaucoup restait à faire en raison de difficultés de tous ordres, notamment, les pesanteurs socio-culturelles, les moyens financiers limités et le manque de ressources humaines qualifiées. Cependant, en dépit de toutes ces difficultés, le Tchad s'engage à redoubler d'effort et à mettre tous les moyens dont il dispose pour faire de la promotion et protection des droits de l'homme la priorité des priorités du gouvernement.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

17. During the interactive dialogue, 73 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

18. Slovenia commended the standing invitation to all special procedures. It encouraged continued implementation of the action plan on children and armed conflict and expressed concern about underreported sexual and gender-based violence and the persistent culture of impunity. Slovenia made recommendations.

19. South Africa encouraged on-going steps to enhance protection of women's rights and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and welcomed efforts to combat poverty and improve the health and education sectors. It made recommendations.

20. South Sudan noted progress in strengthening human rights and called upon the international community to provide more technical assistance and financial support to help Chad meet its obligations to promote and protect human rights. It made recommendations.

21. Spain applauded the adoption of the Lake Chad Water Charter and offered its cooperation to ensure efficient and concerted water resource management. It expressed concern about the situation of women and girls. Spain made recommendations.

22. Germany expressed concern over numerous human rights violations affecting children. It asked what concrete measures were planned to raise awareness about human rights for children and punish violations. Germany made recommendations.

23. Thailand commended ratification of the OP-CRC-SC and initiatives to strengthen prisoner rights. It remained concerned about discrimination against persons with HIV/AIDS and requested information on their number and appropriate measures adopted. Thailand urged the international community to lend assistance to Chad and encouraged Chad to continue engaging with the treaty bodies. It made recommendations.

24. Togo commended the commitment to settling conflict and ensuring lasting peace. It noted improvements resulting from the ratification of international instruments such as the

Optional Protocol to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the OP-CRC-SC. Togo made recommendations.

25. Tunisia encouraged intensified efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and urged the OHCHR and the international community to respond to Chad's requests for technical assistance, including opening an OHCHR office in N'Djamena. It made recommendations.

26. Turkey commended the Government's commitment to national dialogue on development and the political will to hold free elections. It noted the commitment to providing a safe environment for refugees and displaced persons on the southern and eastern borders. Turkey made recommendations.

27. The United Arab Emirates noted judicial reforms, the enactment of new legislation and amendments to the Act on Civil Status and Criminal Code. It welcomed awareness-raising efforts. It requested information on measures adopted in the areas of rehabilitation and the training of the judiciary. It made a recommendation.

28. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland called for an end to impunity and expressed concern over executive interference in judicial matters and a proposed media law revision. A safer environment for journalists and freedom of expression were paramount. It made recommendations.

29. The United States of America acknowledged security sector reforms, but was concerned about sexual violence against women and girls, lack of resources for policing in refugee hosting areas and on-going poor prison conditions and treatment of prisoners. It made recommendations.

30. Uruguay noted ratification of international human rights instruments, efforts to protect boys, girls and adolescents, as well as legislative developments to strengthen the rule of law. It also noted the pending bill to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission. Uruguay made recommendations.

31. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) noted measures taken since 2010 to improve health care and legislation governing the media, including strengthening freedom of expression, and to increase literacy and school attendance rates for girls. It made a recommendation.

32. Viet Nam noted close cooperation with international organizations, particularly regarding children's rights and its work with UNICEF to combat recruitment of child soldiers. It encouraged increased efforts to ensure human rights and urged international and regional bodies to provide close cooperation. Viet Nam also noted the National Strategy to Combat Gender Violence.

33. Yemen noted ratification of the OP-CRC-AC and other international instruments, the creation of national human rights action plans, including addressing the use of children in armed conflict and violence against women and implementing a health development programme.

34. Zimbabwe noted an improved normative framework to incorporate international instruments into domestic legislation. It commended programmes to strengthen the education system, improve health and reduce poverty. It acknowledged judicial reform and encouraged raising awareness on access to justice. Zimbabwe made recommendations.

35. Algeria commended the implementation of several human rights instruments, the action plan to address the use of children in armed conflict and the National Development Plan. It noted progress in economic, social and cultural rights and appealed for capacity-building and technical assistance from the international community. Algeria made recommendations.

36. Angola commended the judicial reform, the adoption of a national policy on gender and the creation of an Inter-ministerial Follow-up Committee on International Legal Instruments. It made a recommendation.
37. Argentina commended ratifications of the OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-AC and adoption of a national Human Rights Action Plan. It encouraged amending the Criminal Code to include a definition of torture and criminalize all acts of torture. Argentina made recommendations.
38. Armenia commended improved rights to health care, particularly provision of free maternal and child health care. It noted progress in education and adoption of a national policy on gender and a campaign to combat discrimination against women. Armenia made recommendations.
39. Australia expressed concern over rape and violence against women and girls. It commended the directive on illegal recruitment of children and punishment for recruiters and acknowledged the important role played by civil society, journalists and opposition parties in ensuring democracy. Australia made recommendations.
40. Azerbaijan commended ratification of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the OP-CRC-SC. It noted improved women's and children's rights and judicial reforms. It encouraged the establishment of a judicial reform support programme and a national judges' training school. Azerbaijan made recommendations.
41. Bangladesh noted progress made in the health sector and in combating poverty. It welcomed the creation of the National Youth Support Fund to foster entrepreneurship. It urged the United Nations and the international community to provide Chad with technical assistance.
42. Benin noted legislative and institutional reforms, especially adoption of new legal codes, efforts to bring the National Commission for Human Rights in line with the Paris Principles, recognition of the opposition's status and a new dialogue framework. It also noted substantial progress as regards the rights of women and children. Benin made a recommendation.
43. Botswana commended the ratification of human rights instruments, including the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the CRC optional protocols and the Kampala Convention and noted its legislative and institutional reforms to protect human rights. It encouraged Chad to pursue its national development and other action plans and to strengthen journalist protection measures. Botswana made recommendations.
44. Brazil was impressed by Chad's ratification of children's rights-related international instruments and its advances in judicial reform and improving illiteracy, reflecting its willingness to cooperate with human rights promotion and protection. It was concerned that Chad had not yet acceded to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It also requested information on the effectiveness of policies to tackle food insecurity. Brazil made recommendations.
45. Burkina Faso commended the Government on its permanent social inclusive dialogue and on extending a permanent invitation to special procedures. It called upon the international community to support Chad in its human rights promotion and protection efforts. It made recommendations.
46. La délégation a relevé, dans les interventions des Etats qui ont pris la parole, des questions relatives aux femmes et aux enfants; à la réforme de la justice, à la mise en conformité de la Commission nationale des droits de l'homme avec les Principes de Paris, aux journalistes; aux prisonniers ainsi qu'aux personnes séropositives. La délégation a souligné que le Tchad avait fait des efforts importants concernant tous ces problèmes. Elle a

toutefois ajouté qu'elle n'était pas là aujourd'hui pour dire que tout avait été accompli et que des difficultés de mise en œuvre n'existaient pas. En effet, au Tchad, comme dans tout pays qui sort d'une période de troubles, tout est une priorité. Il est difficile de promouvoir et protéger les droits de l'homme si la question de l'administration et de sa réforme n'est pas résolue, si la question de la réforme de la justice n'est pas réalisée et si la prise en main des services de sécurité et de l'armée n'est pas assurée. Malgré la pression de toutes les priorités, le gouvernement tchadien a toujours fait des droits de l'homme une préoccupation fondamentale. De plus, la délégation a souligné que les pesanteurs socio-culturelles ne pouvaient pas changer du jour au lendemain ni disparaître suite à un décret ou à une loi. En effet, tout changement des traditions demande du temps.

47. S'agissant de la réforme de la justice, la délégation a expliqué qu'en créant l'Ecole nationale de la magistrature, le gouvernement tchadien avait voulu valoriser les droits nationaux et faire en sorte que les magistrats soient à la fois ouverts aux droits nationaux et au droit international auquel le Tchad adhère.

48. La délégation a noté que le Tchad s'était engagé dans une véritable campagne d'enregistrement des naissances et qu'un programme national visant à régler la question de l'état civil sur l'ensemble du territoire était en cours. Ainsi, en 2013, 200.000 naissances ont été enregistrées.

49. Concernant la question d'une possible discrimination à l'égard des personnes séropositives, la délégation a répondu qu'il existait une loi visant à protéger les personnes vivant avec le VIH.

50. Par rapport à la presse, la délégation a rappelé que l'ordonnance de 2008, qui avait fait l'objet de discussions, débats et controverses, a été modifiée en 2010. Cette loi n'est pas parfaite et si des aménagements s'avèrent nécessaires, ils seront pris dans l'intérêt de la démocratie et de la protection des droits de l'homme. En outre, des discussions sont en cours avec les associations professionnelles concernées pour voir si des adaptations sont à apporter.

51. A plusieurs intervenants qui demandaient au Tchad de poursuivre la réforme de la CNDH pour qu'elle soit conforme aux Principes de Paris, la délégation a répondu qu'il n'y avait pas d'inquiétude à avoir. En effet, le projet de loi se trouve à la direction du Conseil des ministres et d'ici à la fin 2013, il sera adopté. Ce projet avait été retardé, car le gouvernement voulait obtenir un consensus dans tous les secteurs.

52. S'agissant de la politique alimentaire, la délégation a mentionné qu'en septembre 2013, le gouvernement avait lancé un cadre d'accélération des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement en vue d'éliminer l'insécurité alimentaire et de réduire le taux de malnutrition. Il reste toutefois beaucoup à faire pour que la population du Tchad puisse se nourrir de manière suffisante.

53. Concernant le dialogue politique, la délégation a noté qu'il était inclusif et que l'opposition dans son ensemble était représentée dans le Cadre national de dialogue politique, qui fait suite au Comité des accords de 2013. La société civile, syndicats, associations de femmes et associations de défense des droits de l'homme, est également représentée dans ce cadre national. Celui-ci est en train de préparer la CENI, la Commission électorale nationale indépendante qui est composée de 17 membres de la majorité, 17 membres de l'opposition et 6 membres de la société civile. La délégation a souligné que le processus démocratique avançait, que le débat politique était réel et que tous les courants étaient représentés tant dans la majorité que dans l'opposition.

54. De plus, la délégation a relevé qu'un dialogue social permanent existait entre le gouvernement et les syndicats afin d'éviter les crises et organiser des rencontres pour trouver des solutions aux préoccupations qui surgissent.

55. Toujours à propos de la presse, la délégation a noté qu'il était évident que lorsqu'une démocratie démarre, la presse ne maîtrise pas tout à fait son rôle dans le processus démocratique et que même le gouvernement cherchait sa voie dans ce domaine. Il peut donc y avoir des conflits, mais les tribunaux sont là pour corriger les orientations, si cela s'avère nécessaire, ou répondre aux plaintes, souvent portées par des particuliers, et en cela, le système judiciaire a montré son indépendance. La délégation a souligné que le gouvernement comprend qu'une presse libre sert les intérêts de la démocratie et de la population. Cependant, les journalistes doivent être formés et le gouvernement travaille dans ce sens, par l'intermédiaire du HCC (Haut Conseil de la Communication), qui est composé de représentants de la presse, de l'Etat et de l'Assemblée nationale. Il existe également un organe professionnel qui rappelle à l'ordre ses membres si des erreurs sont commises dans la presse.

56. Concernant les violences faites aux femmes, la délégation a relevé la création d'une coordination nationale de prévention et de protection par un arrêté pris en 2010. Ces violences sont aujourd'hui réprimées mais il faut également qu'un travail de sensibilisation sur le terrain se fasse, car réprimer sans former est inutile. Ainsi, le gouvernement a entrepris une campagne nationale de sensibilisation avec des documents tels que « Unis pour mettre fin aux violences faites à l'égard des femmes » et le « Code de conduite du bon soldat tchadien ».

57. Burundi welcomed achievements in health, especially involving women, children and HIV-AIDS sufferers. It noted measures to combat discrimination against women and gender-based violence, including female genital mutilations. Burundi made a recommendation.

58. Canada asked Chad to detail its measures to combat the recruitment and use of children by armed groups and to facilitate their reintegration. It was concerned about the impunity of perpetrators of violence against women. It recognized the importance of Chad's commitment to the MINUSMA. Canada made recommendations.

59. Cape Verde noted Chad's accession to international human rights instruments, including the OP-CRC-AC and the OP-CRC-SC, the positive impact of its human rights legislation and its national plans to combat child recruitment and violence against women and ensure gender equality. It made recommendations.

60. The Central African Republic commended cooperation with UNICEF in combating child recruitment, its national strategy incorporating women's concerns over gender-based violence and the building or refurbishment of hospitals offering free emergency care to all, without discrimination, and health-care facilities. It made a recommendation.

61. China acknowledged Chad's plans to enhance economic, social and agricultural and environmental development, and to promote equality and reduce poverty. It recognized the signing of ICRMW and CRPD. China made recommendations.

62. Comoros commended Chad on strengthening political dialogue as a means of extending civil peace and constitutional order, promoting the right to education and access to justice, as well as working towards achievement of the MDGs. It made recommendations.

63. The Congo noted that Chad had acceded to more international human rights instruments, implemented a programme supporting judicial reform and had adopted a national human rights action plan and a policy to combat the use of children in armed conflicts. It made a recommendation.

64. Costa Rica welcomed the establishment of a follow-up committee on international legal instruments, a training school for judges and the National Human Rights Commission,

despite limited human and financial resources. It urged a moratorium on the death penalty. Costa Rica made recommendations.

65. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed and encouraged reforms to improve human rights, mainly involving security, health, education and the judicial and prison system. It also welcomed the promotion of social dialogue and steps to reduce poverty and increase press freedom. It made recommendations.

66. Cuba noted the priority given to combating poverty, inequality and social exclusion and to environmental protection, rural development and building economic infrastructure. It welcomed the alignment of education policy to the MDGs. Cuba made recommendations.

67. The Czech Republic welcomed Chad's signing of the OP-CAT. It was concerned about violence, corruption, prison overcrowding and conditions, the continuing harassment of human rights defenders and journalists and repression of the freedom of expression, the weak enforcement of the ban on FGM as well as sexual violence by peacekeeping forces. It made recommendations.

68. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended Chad on its major reforms in response to the UPR first-cycle recommendations, including of its legal and institutional frameworks. It noted that protection of vulnerable groups, especially women and children, had been strengthened. It made recommendations.

69. Djibouti noted measures adopted in favour of vulnerable groups. It encouraged Chad to continue fighting all forms of discrimination, especially against women and children. It asked what measures had been adopted to monitor implementation of the National Gender Policy. Djibouti made a recommendation.

70. Egypt welcomed measures to promote and protect civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including those of women and children. It made recommendations.

71. Ethiopia noted Chad's implementation of a number of UPR first-cycle recommendations and its commitment to the UPR. It welcomed measures to uphold and strengthen civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including those of women and children. Ethiopia made recommendations.

72. France welcomed Chad's efforts since the UPR first cycle, including its signing of the CRPD and its commitment to prohibiting child soldier recruitment. It made recommendations.

73. Gabon commended the amendment of legislation on the creation of the National Human Rights Commission to bring it into line with the Paris Principles. It encouraged further reforms to strengthen economic, social, cultural, women's and children's rights. It called upon the international community to support Chad in implementing the UPR recommendations.

74. Switzerland commended Chad's cooperation with the extraordinary African Chambers under Senegalese jurisdiction. However, it was concerned about the independence of the judiciary. It commended Chad on not applying the death penalty since 2003. It was also concerned about restrictions on freedom of expression and opinion, especially those imposed on journalists and the media. Switzerland made recommendations.

75. Hungary encouraged Chad to strengthen the National Human Rights Institution with adequate human and financial resources to ensure investigation of torture allegations. It was concerned at continued violence against children at home, in schools, and in penal and alternative care institutions. Hungary asked about how the draft legislation on Family and Child Protection and proposed amendments to the Criminal Code would address the issue. It made recommendations.

76. India commended recent ratification of the OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-AC and other human rights instruments. It encouraged continued engagement with international bodies and mechanisms and the international community to overcome remaining challenges to human rights promotion and protection. India made a recommendation.
77. Indonesia expressed appreciation for the adoption of a national human rights action plan in 2010, a national development plan in April 2013 and a national policy on gender in 2011. It made recommendations.
78. Ireland commended ratification of the OP-CRC-AC, but noted continued recruitment of child soldier and children's poor participation in education. It encouraged cooperation with special procedures mandate holders and urged submission of overdue reports to the treaty bodies. Ireland made recommendations.
79. Italy welcomed ratification of the OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-AC. It welcomed the de facto moratorium on executions, but asked whether there were plans to amend the Criminal Code with a view to abolishing the death penalty. Italy made recommendations.
80. Libya noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Chad to combat poverty and illiteracy and to reform the judiciary. It made a recommendation.
81. Madagascar commended the ratification of international instruments and initiatives launched in the areas of health, justice, education, employment and women's and children's rights. It urged Chad to continue fighting poverty. Madagascar made recommendations.
82. Malaysia welcomed progress achieved in health, combating poverty and protecting women's and children's rights. It appreciated the establishment of the National Development Plan and national campaigns to combat violence against women. It made recommendations.
83. The Maldives noted the positive strides made by Chad in ratifying international human rights instruments, in particular the OP-CRC-SC and the OP-CRC-AC. It made recommendations.
84. Mali encouraged Chad to build on its achievements thus far by continuing to promote civil liberties and individual freedoms. It recognized Chad's contribution to the fight against terrorism and organized crime. It invited the international community to support Chad in its efforts to protect human rights.
85. Mauritania welcomed Chad's cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and policies developed to combat child labour and domestic violence. It underlined Chad's endeavours to fulfill its international obligations concerning freedom of expression and to counter intimidation of journalists.
86. Mexico welcomed the National Plan of Action for Human Rights and the progress made in resettling and ensuring the security of refugees in Chad. It noted the discussions under way to develop a children's code and encouraged its prompt adoption. Mexico made recommendations.
87. Montenegro Commended Chad for the adoption of a national policy against the use of children in armed conflicts. It expressed concern about persistent entrenched, harmful cultural norms and practices and asked what concrete steps had been taken or were planned to raise women's minimum age for marriage. It strongly encouraged action to reduce child and maternal mortality. Montenegro made recommendations.
88. Morocco welcomed progress made by Chad to improve its human rights situation through institutional and legislative reform and welcomed the entry into force of the National Human Rights Action Plan. It recommended assisting Chad to strengthen, inter

alia, the National Human Rights Commission and the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Follow-up of International Agreements.

89. The Netherlands congratulated Chad on its national strategy to combat gender violence, but noted that violence against women remained widespread. It noted that the right to freedom of the press was now enshrined in the Constitution. It made recommendations.

90. Niger commended the adoption of policies focusing on economic, social and cultural rights and ratifying regional and international human rights instruments and noted Chad's intention to incorporate those into domestic legislation. It encouraged it to ensure access to education and health care. Niger made recommendations.

91. Nigeria noted the ratification of several human rights instruments and the implementation of a number of programmes and policies aimed at strengthening and promoting human rights. It made recommendations.

92. Oman noted the accession to a number of international human rights instruments. It welcomed measures adopted to improve education and health and highlighted efforts to combat poverty and protect women's and children's rights.

93. Pakistan welcomed the ratification of international instruments, including the Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes, the Palermo Protocol and the OP-CRC-SC. It noted that the National Human Rights Action Plan and judicial reforms would contribute further to promoting and protecting human rights. Pakistan made recommendations.

94. The Philippines called on the international community to continue assisting Chad in strengthening its human rights institutions. It welcomed ratification of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes, the Palermo Protocol and the OP-CRC-SC and OP-CRC-AC and the priority given to eradicating harmful traditional practices. It made recommendations.

95. Romania encouraged Chad to expedite its judicial reform. It remained concerned that child labour persisted and that measures to promote and protect women's rights remained at the drafting stage. Romania made recommendations.

96. Rwanda commended amendments to Chad's legislative and institutional framework and ratification of international human rights instruments. It noted the creation of an Ombudsman office, the establishment of a national gender policy and the campaign to combat all forms of violence against women. Rwanda made recommendations.

97. Senegal congratulated Chad on measures adopted to bolster children's rights, ensure access to justice for the most vulnerable, combat violence against women and ensure its people's enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. Senegal made recommendations.

98. Sierra Leone recognized Chad's hospitality in hosting refugees from neighbouring countries, its efforts in addressing the problem of child soldiers and the signing and ratification of international human rights instruments. It called for those legislative achievements to be translated into action. It made recommendations.

99. Singapore noted Chad's cooperation with the UNDP to implement a programme to strengthen judicial services, human rights and gender equality. It highlighted the efforts to further improve its gender policy and improve child protection and education. Singapore made recommendations.

100. The Sudan commended Chad on acceding to international and regional human rights instruments. It noted steps taken to combat poverty and develop microcredit programmes

and highlighted the range of measures adopted to improve the situation of children. Sudan made recommendations.

101. Uganda noted the adoption of legislative and administrative measures to promote and protect human rights and Chad's cooperation with international mechanisms and civil society. It called on the international community to address the challenges faced by Chad. Uganda made recommendations.

102. Concernant la question portant sur les enfants soldats, la délégation a rappelé que le gouvernement avait travaillé avec une équipe spéciale des Nations Unies et mené une vérification dans au moins 8 zones de sécurité et de défense au Tchad. A ce jour, il n'y a plus d'enfants soldats et il sera fait en sorte qu'à l'avenir, il n'y en ait plus jamais. Cependant, cette question reste un défi pour le Tchad, car il ne suffit pas de retirer les enfants soldats, encore faut-il pouvoir les réinsérer et les autorités, en collaboration avec l'UNICEF, font en sorte que cette réinsertion soit réussie.

103. Revenant sur les mentions faites dans les interventions à loi sur la presse, la délégation a mentionné à nouveau qu'il n'y avait pas de loi définitive et que si la loi de 2010 s'avérait inadaptée sur certains aspects et, dans le cadre d'une concertation avec les acteurs concernés, des modifications pouvaient être envisagées.

104. Par rapport à la peine de mort, la délégation a noté qu'il ne suffisait pas de promulguer une loi, mais qu'il convenait également de préparer les esprits et que le moment venu, le Tchad décidera de ce qu'il est nécessaire de faire sur ce plan.

105. La délégation a également souligné les problèmes de résistances coutumières et traditionnelles eu égard aux droits des femmes et des enfants. Si une législation dans ce domaine a été retardée, c'est parce qu'il convient de travailler sur les mentalités avant de promulguer des lois. Les mesures législatives doivent être la traduction d'une volonté populaire.

106. S'agissant des événements de février 2008, la délégation a noté que le problème était judiciaire et que les autorités tchadiennes avaient fourni les moyens pour que la justice puisse faire, en toute indépendance, des investigations. Des efforts ont également été entrepris pour indemniser les victimes de violence sexuelle.

107. La délégation a relevé que les autorités avaient validé la politique nationale du genre qui sera bientôt adoptée solennellement. En ce qui concerne les violences faites aux femmes, des campagnes de sensibilisation ont été menées, avec l'aide du FNUAP, dans toutes les régions du pays.

108. Concernant l'éducation, la délégation a souligné que la loi de 1996 a proclamé la gratuité de l'enseignement public et promu l'éducation des filles. En outre, le gouvernement a entrepris une réforme du système éducatif et mis en place une structure de mutualisation des moyens, une agence pour la promotion des initiatives communautaires pour l'éducation à laquelle l'Etat, les partenaires et les associations des parents d'élèves donnent des moyens pour le fonctionnement des écoles selon leurs besoins. L'alphabétisation au Tchad connaît également des progrès et les autorités vont prendre des dispositions en vue de créer un fonds d'appui pour l'alphabétisation.

109. Par rapport à la santé, la délégation a noté que 13 pour cent du budget national y était consacré et a remercié Cuba pour avoir mis à la disposition du Tchad 47 médecins et accepté de former 157 médecins tchadiens.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

110. The following recommendations will be examined by Chad which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 25th session of the Human Rights Council in March 2014:

- 110.1. **Ratify the international human rights instruments that had been signed but not yet ratified (Costa Rica);**
- 110.2. **Continue the ratification of international legal instruments on human rights which it is not yet a party to, in order to bring its legislation in line with universally acceptable standards (Benin);**
- 110.3. **Ratify the treaties that Chad has signed in the field of human rights (Togo);**
- 110.4. **Take further steps for the implementation of the ratified international treaties (Azerbaijan);**
- 110.5. **Accede to the human rights protocols and conventions that it has not acceded to (Libya);**
- 110.6. **Continue the process of ratification of international instruments on human rights (Niger);**
- 110.7. **Continue with the ratification of international treaties as they deem appropriate (Uganda);**
- 110.8. **Consider pursuing ratification of more international human rights conventions (Philippines);**
- 110.9. **Ratify a number of international legal instruments and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and align its national laws with international standards regarding the abolition of the death penalty (Hungary);**
- 110.10. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);**
- 110.11. **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);**
- 110.12. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Djibouti);**
- 110.13. **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on the Civilian and Political Rights (France);**
- 110.14. **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);**
- 110.15. **Become a party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (Montenegro);**
- 110.16. **Sign the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);**

- 110.17. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and align its national laws with international standards regarding the prohibition of torture (Hungary);**
- 110.18. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);**
- 110.19. **Speed up the ratification process for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the integration of the provisions of the Rome Statute into its national legislation (Tunisia);**
- 110.20. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment without delay (Czech Republic);**
- 110.21. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);**
- 110.22. **Sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and, thus, ensuring effective protection of women against the different types of violence exercised towards them (Spain);**
- 110.23. **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure to further enhance child protection (Thailand);**
- 110.24. **Further strengthen the legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, including by completing the ratification process of the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and the Members of Their Families and the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Indonesia);**
- 110.25. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Central African Republic);**
- 110.26. **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Rwanda);**
- 110.27. **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Togo);**
- 110.28. **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**
- 110.29. **Ratify the Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**
- 110.30. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**
- 110.31. **Speed up the adoption of the Family and Personal Code enshrining the rights of women (Tunisia);**
- 110.32. **Adopt the Code on the Protection of Children (Burkina Faso);**

- 110.33. **Ensure the completion of the legislative process on the Code on the Protection of Children (France);**
- 110.34. **Accelerate the process of harmonizing its national legislation with the provisions of the international instruments, to which it is a party (Zimbabwe);**
- 110.35. **Draw up a national plan of action for human rights as recommended by the National Forum on Human Rights held in March 2010 (Nigeria);**
- 110.36. **Continue with measures the Government is taking to meet the challenges the country faces in the field of human rights in order to consolidate the progress that has been achieved (Nigeria);**
- 110.37. **Take measures to readjust its domestic laws to align them with the international human rights conventions it has acceded to (Sierra Leone);**
- 110.38. **Continue its efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights (Madagascar);**
- 110.39. **Complete the process of adoption of the revised Law on the National Human Rights Commission so that its structure and mandate are consistent with the Paris Principles (Niger);**
- 110.40. **Step up the necessary measures to strengthen the powers of the National Human Rights Commission, in conformity with the Paris Principles, providing it with human and financial resources, independence and pluralism in its composition (Uruguay);**
- 110.41. **Adopt the law on the compliance of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles (Burkina Faso);**
- 110.42. **Continue efforts towards strengthening the National Human Rights Commission to ensure its effective functioning, including the development of a national plan of action for human rights (Botswana);**
- 110.43. **Ensure compliance of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles (France);**
- 110.44. **Take appropriate measures to institute a National Human Rights Commission with a clear and independent mandate that is in line with the Paris Principles (India);**
- 110.45. **Strengthen the independence, pluralism and resources of the National Human Rights Commission (Mexico);**
- 110.46. **Intensify efforts to improve funding and capacity building for the National Human Rights Commission (Nigeria);**
- 110.47. **Continue to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission (Pakistan);**
- 110.48. **Step up efforts in strengthening its National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (Philippines);**
- 110.49. **Ensure the provision of technical and financial resources to the National Human Rights Commission to enable it to operate effectively and compliant with the Paris Principles and distinguish its roles and responsibilities from that of the Ministry of Human Rights (Sierra Leone);**

- 110.50. Strengthen its national human rights mechanism, including by ensuring its adherence to the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 110.51. Take further steps to bring the National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles (South Africa);
- 110.52. Review the status and functioning of its National Human Rights Institution to make sure that it is consistent with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 110.53. Continue, diversify and strengthen its policy for the promotion of women and the protection of children (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 110.54. Continue its efforts to protect the rights of women and children (Congo);
- 110.55. Proceed with a revision of national legislation to make the equality between men and women a reality (Romania);
- 110.56. Continue to apply programmes and measures to tackle the challenges that Chad has been facing since 2009, particularly when it comes to child labour, violence against women and entrenched poverty (Cuba);
- 110.57. Intensify the implementation of its laws, policies and programmes aimed at combating violence against women (Philippines);
- 110.58. With the support of relevant international organisations, continue to implement policies to enhance gender equality and the domestic framework to protect the rights of women and children (Singapore);
- 110.59. Ensure the full implementation of the National Gender Policy by allocating appropriate resources in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Angola);
- 110.60. Adopt the new Criminal Code, including the article 273 and the following ones that envisage and repress female genital mutilations (FGM) (Burkina Faso);
- 110.61. Take measures to eliminate traditional practices that are in contradiction with human rights obligations (Costa Rica);
- 110.62. Speed up the adoption of the national gender policy approved since 2011 (Burundi);
- 110.63. Continue strengthening measures aimed at addressing impunity for sexual and gender-based violence, including expediting the adoption of the national gender policy and the national strategy to combat gender-based violence (Botswana);
- 110.64. Develop new strategies to overcome the difficulties posed by traditional and customary practices which lie in the way of promoting human rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 110.65. Create independent focal points on the human rights of children to monitor and ensure the implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols (Germany);
- 110.66. Speed up the procedure to adopt a Code on the Protection of Children (Togo);
- 110.67. Enact the Child Protection Code (United States of America);

- 110.68. Continue efforts to implement the Second National Comprehensive Action Plan to fight the worst forms of child labour, exploitation and trafficking of children for the period 2012-2015 (Algeria);
- 110.69. Continue implementing its child protection package, including the adoption of the Code on the Protection of Children and the implementation of the roadmap of the plan of action against the involvement of children in armed conflict (Cape Verde);
- 110.70. Continue the rapid and comprehensive implementation of the roadmap on the end of recruiting children by armed forces, adopted in May 2013 (France);
- 110.71. Implement the action plan signed with the United Nations in June 2011 to end current and prevent future recruitment and use of children in the armed forces, and adopt the draft child protection code criminalizing this under domestic law (Ireland);
- 110.72. Ensure that the Plan of Action signed in 2011 by the Government and the United Nations and the roadmap to put an end to the phenomenon of child soldiers are fully implemented (Togo);
- 110.73. Seek funds for the implementation of the plan of action and roadmap for children associated with armed groups and forces, particularly in providing reintegration assistance and education and training geared towards longer-term durable solution for them (Sierra Leone);
- 110.74. In line with its previous UPR commitment enact legislation to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings (Hungary);
- 110.75. Continue efforts to promote and protect the rights of the child and consider establishing a specialised national body for the protection of the rights of the child (Sudan);
- 110.76. Appoint a prison ombudsperson to deploy to local prisons to respond to prisoners' complaints (United States of America);
- 110.77. Incorporate in criminal law the principle of absolute prohibition of torture and ensure that the ban is strictly enforced in conformity with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Uruguay);
- 110.78. Incorporate into the national legislation the definition of torture under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and ensure that any statement made as a result of torture will not be used as evidence in any judicial proceeding in accordance with Article 15 of the said Convention (Mexico);
- 110.79. Re-examine the proposal to revise law 017/PR/2010 relating to the press regime in Chad in order to amend or withdraw the provisions which could infringe on freedom of expression and freedom of the press (Canada);
- 110.80. Continue working sufficiently to publicize the recommendations of the UPR Working Group and the plan of action (Ethiopia);
- 110.81. Consider adopting a comprehensive law against human trafficking and implement its National Action Plan against Trafficking (Egypt);

- 110.82. Adopt appropriate plans or programmes to speed up the development of the country on the basis of the five priorities that it has established (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 110.83. Complete the judiciary reform program PRAJUST, in particular the reform of the criminal code as well as the Code of Criminal Procedure, and ensure that inquiry procedures are reviewed and improved and investigation practices accelerated (Germany);
- 110.84. Consider incorporating the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, or known as the Bangkok Rules into its national legislation and Government policies as appropriate (Thailand);
- 110.85. Continue measures to ensure the smooth running of the newly established institutions and implementation of legislative acts in the field of human rights (Azerbaijan);
- 110.86. Ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the Fact-Finding Commission on the events which occurred in Chad from January 28th to February 8th 2008 and their consequences (Switzerland);
- 110.87. Follow up the implementation of the programme drawn up by the Government with the assistance of UNDP to strengthen judicial departments, human rights and gender equity (United Arab Emirates);
- 110.88. Continue the fruitful cooperation with United Nations mechanisms on human rights as well as the process of ratification of international instruments that Chad has not yet acceded to (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 110.89. Extend a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures (Montenegro);
- 110.90. Strengthen measures to combat more effectively all forms of discrimination and violence against women, taking into account that in this matter, customs and traditions are often the main obstacle to overcome, in order to achieve the objectives (Comoros);
- 110.91. Reinforce protection measures against violence and discrimination of vulnerable people, including women, children, refugees and displaced persons (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 110.92. Take the appropriate measures to abolish the death penalty from its criminal justice system (Spain);
- 110.93. Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, promote an official moratorium on executions, and commute the death sentences for imprisonment (Uruguay);
- 110.94. Establish a de jure moratorium on executions and take necessary measures with a view to abolishing death penalty (Switzerland);
- 110.95. Implement a process for the independent investigation of allegations of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officers and improve the ability to prosecute those found responsible (United States of America);
- 110.96. Continue its efforts in fighting and preventing torture, with emphasis on criminal legislation to guarantee the absolute nature of the prohibition of torture (Brazil);

- 110.97. Provide protection for elected officials, for members of the opposition and all persons that criticize of state institutions against arbitrary detention and ensure that any cases of aggression against them are investigated (Canada);
- 110.98. Improve the living conditions of detainees and establish a system of independent monitoring in all detention facilities (Czech Republic);
- 110.99. Put an end to arbitrary detention, improve detention conditions and amend the Penal Code (France);
- 110.100. Better prevent episodes of abuses and violence committed by security forces on detainees and duly punish the perpetrators (Italy);
- 110.101. Continue the eradication of the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM) and enforce the present legislation to combat rape and other forms of violence against women, including against female refugees and internally displaced persons (Netherlands);
- 110.102. Take steps to fully implement and enforce laws on violence against women and to ensure that victims are able to benefit from the existing legislative framework (South Africa);
- 110.103. Ensure that women and girls who are victims of rape and other forms of violence benefit from the medical assistance and the psychological support that they need (Togo);
- 110.104. Continue to increase its efforts to prevent violence against women and girls and conduct thorough, prompt investigations into all reports of such violence, and end impunity for these crimes (Australia);
- 110.105. Take appropriate measures to combat all forms of violence against women (Benin);
- 110.106. Adopt the Penal Code and apply its provisions relating to violence against women, including female genital mutilations and other sexual violence, early and enforced marriage (Cape Verde);
- 110.107. Ensure that women and girls in displaced persons camps and in the general population are truly protected against all forms of violence, including early or enforced marriage and ensure that the perpetrators of crimes against women are brought to justice (Canada);
- 110.108. Continue commitment against all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual violence, female genital mutilations and forced marriage (France);
- 110.109. Enforce proper amendments to the Criminal Code in order to put it into line with the provisions enshrined, inter alia, in the Constitution of Chad and to continue reinforcing the legal framework to protect women's rights, with the aim of effectively addressing any act of violence against women, including female genital mutilations and early and forced marriages, a practice which is sadly still too much widespread in the country (Italy);
- 110.110. Establish and strengthen mechanisms that provide support for victims of violence against women and girls, and ensure that they are effectively protected from all forms of violence (Maldives);
- 110.111. Ensure persecution of perpetrators of violence against women (Maldives);

- 110.112. **Prioritize the implementation of the reproductive health law and provide for sanctions against the perpetrators of the crimes of female genital mutilation, early marriage and domestic and sexual violence, ensuring the investigation of the cases as well as the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators (Uruguay);**
- 110.113. **Further continue in fighting harmful traditional practices (Ethiopia);**
- 110.114. **Effectively implement its Female Genital Mutilation ban while giving young girls proper information about this prohibition (Czech Republic);**
- 110.115. **Carry out awareness-raising campaigns on sexual and gender-based violence, as recommended by the UNHCR, and ensure that all the reported cases receive an adequate response (Slovenia);**
- 110.116. **Launch awareness raising campaigns to address harmful traditional practices that adversely affect the implementation of its human rights commitments (Sierra Leone);**
- 110.117. **Continue collaboration with its partners to reduce the prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM) (South Sudan);**
- 110.118. **Take measures to prevent the criminal behaviour of its military and police units assigned in peacekeeping missions, responsible for acts of sexual violence, and enforce the respect for international and human rights law among its peacekeeping units (Czech Republic);**
- 110.119. **Make more vigorous efforts to combat violence against children and child trafficking and strengthen cooperation with the United Nations in protecting the rights of the child (China);**
- 110.120. **Take all the necessary measures to prevent recruitment and use of children, including the criminalisation of such acts (Slovenia);**
- 110.121. **Step up all sorts of measures to end the recruitment and use of children under 18, free those children currently recruited and fully cooperate with the agencies in the field in the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers (Uruguay);**
- 110.122. **Continue working to eradicate the recruitment of children (Argentina);**
- 110.123. **Continue its effort in implementing the programme of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) of child soldiers (South Sudan);**
- 110.124. **Continue efforts to end child recruitment by the national armed forces and all non-state armed groups (Australia);**
- 110.125. **Make further efforts to combat the recruitment of child soldiers to the national army and to armed groups, with the aim of criminalizing the practice in the near future (Maldives);**
- 110.126. **Redouble efforts to put in place an independent, impartial and effective administration of justice (Switzerland);**
- 110.127. **Continue to invest sufficient resources in the judicial system so that it could combat impunity (Egypt);**

- 110.128. Establish an independent judiciary free from control of the Executive with impartial prosecutions in all cases (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 110.129. Continue its on-going efforts in judicial reform (Azerbaijan);
- 110.130. Continue to address the important issues related to the judicial reform and in particular the question of the living conditions of detainees, also by continuing to implement the PRAJUST Programme, launched with the support of the European Union (Italy);
- 110.131. Continue its efforts to combat impunity for the serious violations of human rights that had been committed (Argentina);
- 110.132. Ensure birth registration without discrimination of any kind, including unregistered adults and intensify the deployment of mobile birth registration units (Mexico);
- 110.133. Renew and strengthen efforts towards universalizing access to civil registry (Brazil);
- 110.134. Ensure birth registrations while strengthening the implementation of mobile registration units of civil status (Turkey);
- 110.135. Ensure the freedoms of expression and opinion are respected, including in its consideration of the draft media laws currently before Parliament (Australia);
- 110.136. Guarantee, respect and promote freedom of opinion and expression for all (France);
- 110.137. Ensure that the legislative framework guarantees the right to freedom of expression and opinion and to put an end to the intimidations which journalists are victims of (Switzerland);
- 110.138. Protect journalists and human rights defenders and ensure that they can operate freely and without fear of reprisal (Czech Republic);
- 110.139. Ensure the consistent implementation of Law n° 17 of 2010 and protect journalists from arbitrary arrests on the grounds of defamation offenses (Germany);
- 110.140. Reject the proposed amendment to the media law to ensure a safe operating environment for journalists (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 110.141. Facilitate the development, in law and practice, of a safe and enabling environment in which both civil society and human rights defenders can operate free from fear, hindrance and insecurity (Ireland);
- 110.142. Continue efforts to guarantee the safety of human rights defenders from arbitrary arrests and intimidation (Netherlands);
- 110.143. Take the appropriate legislative measures for the proper defence and protection of human rights defenders and investigate all threats and attacks suffered by this group to bring to justice those responsible for such acts (Spain);
- 110.144. Allow the inclusion of all political opposition actors in the process of National Dialogue on Development (Turkey);

- 110.145. **Ensure the participation of socially vulnerable groups, including women, in the process of democratization and development (Turkey);**
- 110.146. **Implement the 2011 recommendations by European Union election observers concerning the equal political participation such as to increase number of women candidates to the National Assembly (Czech Republic);**
- 110.147. **Continue its positive engagement to increase women's representation in political and public life (Rwanda);**
- 110.148. **Develop and implement action plans for employment that would reduce unemployment in the informal sector (Egypt);**
- 110.149. **Remain committed to poverty reduction improving the living standards of people and realizing Millennium Development Goals (China);**
- 110.150. **Further strengthen human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, in order to increase the quality of life of its people, with the cooperation and technical assistance needed by the country (Venezuela(Bolivarian Republic of));**
- 110.151. **Intensify its poverty reduction measures including through extending its entrepreneurial scheme to cover all vulnerable groups nationally (Zimbabwe);**
- 110.152. **Continue efforts to further implement the National Development Plan for the period 2013-2015 (Algeria);**
- 110.153. **Seek the support of the international community to accompany the implementation of its commitments vis-à-vis all components of society (Madagascar);**
- 110.154. **Prioritize the social sectors such as health and education in government spending and seek international cooperation to improve the livelihood of its people (Sierra Leone);**
- 110.155. **Continue efforts to combat poverty and provide basic services to vulnerable groups (Sudan);**
- 110.156. **Strengthen its efforts to combat poverty and social inequalities (Senegal);**
- 110.157. **Continue and step up efforts already under way to make sure that there is better access and better quality for health and education services for all citizens (Cuba);**
- 110.158. **Ensure equal access to the health care, and enhance the quality of health care services, particularly through increasing of the qualification of professionals (Armenia);**
- 110.159. **Double efforts to ensure that in 2015, Chad reaches the Millennium Development Goals, namely the attainment of quality education for all at the primary level (Comoros);**
- 110.160. **Eliminate disparities between girls and boys in the educational system (Burkina Faso);**
- 110.161. **Provide training services and professional development to all teachers (South Sudan);**
- 110.162. **Strengthen the adult literacy education programme (South Sudan);**

- 110.163. Continue the efforts towards improving the quality of education to ensure that every child has access to primary education, as well as to promote gender equality in education (Armenia);
- 110.164. Continue current efforts to improve the literacy rate, particularly among women, and provide girls and boys with equal access to education (Egypt);
- 110.165. Allocate the necessary resources to ensure universal primary education for girls and boys alike by 2015 and accept the request from the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education to visit the country (Hungary);
- 110.166. Intensify its efforts in promoting literacy among the population, especially among rural women (Malaysia);
- 110.167. Continue its efforts to build more classrooms under the Intermediate Strategy for Education and Literacy (SIPEA) programme (Malaysia);
- 110.168. Continue to strengthen access to education through various programmes and initiatives (Pakistan);
- 110.169. In cooperation with UNESCO continue to implement measures to promote access to education for all (Singapore);
- 110.170. Continue its efforts in favour of the education of children, especially in the rural parts of the country (Senegal);
- 110.171. Ensure primary education to all children and improve its quality (Romania);
- 110.172. Ensure the protection of persons with disabilities (Uganda);
- 110.173. Further improve the conditions of refugees and internally displaced persons by allowing them equal access to health and social services in a sustainable manner, and in coordination with the international community (Turkey).
111. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Chad was headed by H.E. Mr Raoul Laouna Gong, Minister of Human Rights and the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms and composed of the following members:

- Ms Amina Kodjiyana, former Minister of Human Rights, Special Adviser to the Prime Ministry;
 - Mr Abderamane Djassnambaille, Former Minister of Human Rights, Special Adviser to the Prime Minister;
 - Mr Bamanga Abbas Malloum, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the Organization of United Nations;
 - Mr Ahmat Bartchiret, General Secretary of the Minister of Human Rights and the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms;
 - Mr Mathias Daoudongar, Member of the Inter-ministerial Follow-up Committee, Representative of the Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr Angui Awada, Senior Adviser at the Permanent Mission of Chad in Geneva.
 - Ms Clémentine Neldengar, Member of the Inter-ministerial Follow-up Committee, Representative of the Ministry of Justice;
 - Mr Isamel Adoum Hamid, Member of the Inter-ministerial Follow-up Committee, Representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs, National Solidarity and Family.
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