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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review *

Chad

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Chad was held at the 13th meeting, on 13 November 2018. The delegation of Chad was headed by the Minister of Justice, in charge of human rights, Djimet Arabi. At its 17th meeting, held on 15 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Chad.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Chad: Burundi, Germany and Kyrgyzstan.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council 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.6/31/TCD/1);
- (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/TCD/2);
- (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/TCD/3) and its corrigendum (A/HRC/WG.6/31/TCD/3/Corr.1).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on national implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Chad through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Djimet Arabi, stated that Chad was facing many challenges with disastrous consequences for the human rights situation, including communal conflicts, poverty, lack of access to basic social services, global warming and terrorism.

6. He emphasized that the national report was the product of a joint, cooperative, participatory effort by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Interministerial Technical Committee, which brought together all ministries involved in the various aspects of human rights. The Committee was composed of a representative of the National Assembly, representatives of civil society and financial and technical partners, including the OHCHR country office in Chad. The Minister of Justice welcomed the strengthening of the presence of OHCHR in Chad, which testified to the excellent cooperation that existed between the Government and the Office.

7. The progress made since the previous appearance of Chad before the Human Rights Council related to the country's legal and institutional framework and its cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms. In the legal sphere, several laws to promote human rights had been adopted and a number of Conventions ratified. In 2015, Chad had ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. On 29 October 2018, the National Assembly had passed legislation ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The process of

ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was ongoing.

8. Chad had also ratified the following instruments: the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which was a legal instrument for the prevention and punishment of trafficking in persons; the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism; the United Nations Convention against Corruption; the Convention on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Counter-terrorism and the tripartite agreement between Chad, Mali and the Niger on judicial cooperation.

9. On the legislative front, Chad was particularly committed to developing its legal system, including through amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure that brought the country's practices into line with its international commitments. The relevant definitions and provisions under international conventions, including in the areas of combating torture and of international humanitarian law, had been incorporated into the new Criminal Code.

10. The National Commission on Human Rights had been reformed pursuant to Act No. 026/PR/2017, revised and adopted by the National Assembly. This reform, which had been made possible thanks to cooperation with various national and international actors, was regarded as a model of good practice in terms of legislation on national human rights institutions. In addition, in the context of the establishment of the institutions of the Fourth Republic, the Government had enshrined the Commission's status in the Constitution, placing it among the major institutions of the Republic and giving it greater authority and visibility. The Commission would also serve as an anti-torture and torture prevention mechanism in accordance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

11. The Minister of Justice stated that support from the country's partners was needed in order to abolish the death penalty given that the maintenance of serious criminals and terrorists required out of the way maximum security detention centres and careful management in order to avoid any negative influence on other inmates. With respect to the death sentence handed down in August 2018, he emphasized that, as Minister of Justice, it was difficult for him to comment on a judicial decision. However, as a judge, he said that the judges had found the evidence sufficiently compelling to conclude that acts of terrorism had taken place. The Act on the Prevention and Punishment of Acts of Terrorism, of 15 July 2015, was being revised with the support of partners from the European Union and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The new law would bring the definition of terrorism into line with international standards and would be implemented with strict respect for the right of all persons to a fair trial.

12. In terms of legislative advances, the Minister of Justice cited the following laws: the Act of 21 July 2015 on the Prohibition of Child Marriage; the Ordinance of 30 March 2018 on Combating Human Trafficking in Chad; the Prison System Act, of 28 July 2017; the Act of 10 February 2014 on Combating Cybercrime; the Personal Data Protection Act, of 14 February 2014; the Act of 10 February 2014 on the Establishment of the National Agency for Cybersecurity and Electronic Certification; the Consumer Rights Protection Act, of 4 February 2015; and the Decree of 19 February 2014 on the implementation of the Act of 10 May 2013 on Civil Status in Chad. This decree helped to give effect to the Act on Civil Status, which provided certain legal guarantees for persons born in Chad, whether they were Chadians, foreign nationals or refugees.

13. With regard to cooperation with the special procedures and the treaty bodies, Chad stood ready to participate and interact with the relevant entities. The Government had issued open invitations to the special procedures mandate holders. Accordingly, in late 2017 and early 2018, the country had welcomed independent experts from the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice and the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of the peoples to self-determination. Chad and its Government were willing to receive other experts who might wish to undertake visits to the country. A report on the implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment had been submitted to the Committee against Torture, while reports under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women that had been adopted would be transmitted shortly.

14. On 21 June 2012, the Government had approved the opening of an OHCHR country office to further strengthen cooperation with the Office. The Government had organized an event to mobilize the funds needed to open the country office. After many years of waiting, the international community had finally resolved to allocate the resources necessary (albeit at a lower than expected level) for the forthcoming opening of the office.

15. In 2015, the country had welcomed the President of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, who was conducting several investigations in Chad in relation to crimes committed in the Central African Republic. The Minister of Justice welcomed the conviction of the former Chadian dictator Hissène Habré and his accomplices by final decisions of the Extraordinary African Chambers in Dakar, on the one hand, and the Criminal Court of N'Djamena, on the other.

16. The Minister of Justice regretted that, in both sets of proceedings, the question of reparation still had to be resolved before the sensitive case could be definitively closed, which had caused many irreversible tragedies in the life of the nation. He promised that, upon his return to the country, he would look into the case with the victims and their counsel in order to find an early solution and ensure that the judgment was enforced. He solemnly appealed to all friends of Chad to contribute to the successful completion of transitional justice, especially in terms of reparation and guarantees of non-repetition.

17. The progress made on human rights since the previous universal periodic review cycle was measured in terms of civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights and the rights of specific groups as well as cross-cutting issues such as equality and non-discrimination for women, environmental challenges and the fight against terrorism.

18. The Government had made considerable progress in the area of equality and non-discrimination. In that regard, several pieces of non-discrimination legislation concerning the status of women had been adopted, such as the Ordinance of 22 May 2018 on Gender Parity in Elections and Appointments to Office. Similarly, projects had been launched to enhance the status and situation of women, while institutions for the promotion of women's rights, such as the Women's Centre, had been established.

19. On the subject of environmental protection, Chad had adopted several statutes and regulations to prohibit illegal logging and the destruction of the environment. To mitigate the impact of those measures, the Government had subsidized the price of butane gas.

20. Chad was central to the framework for combating terrorism in the Sahel and the Chad Basin. Substantial human, material and financial resources had been mobilized in this war, which terrorist networks had forced on the country. With backing from brotherly States and friends in the subregion, Chad was attempting to lead the fight against that sometimes invisible force. The country's friends stood alongside it, in support of the Multinational Joint Task Force in the Chad Basin and the forces of the Group of Five for the Sahel, by providing a development-based response in order to foster resilience. Since humanitarian action alone was not a sustainable response, more resources should be mobilized to combat poverty, which was at the root of the indoctrination of young people who often had nothing to do.

21. Within the framework for political dialogue, the 2016 presidential election had been held in a consensual, participatory and inclusive manner. All the country's prominent community leaders had taken part and the victor had been recognized by all. The National Framework for Political Dialogue had brought together the Government and the opposition, with equal representation of both sides, to put in place the necessary arrangements for peaceful elections. In that context, in November 2018, the National Assembly had unanimously voted in favour of a bill for the establishment of the Independent National Electoral Commission, which had been submitted by the Government but which was the outcome of consensus work within the National Framework for Political Dialogue.

22. Moreover, the inclusive national forum that had been convened in March 2018 had provided a broad platform for defining the strategic policy lines that would guide the country in the coming years. Human rights in general, and rights specific to certain categories of persons in particular, occupied a prominent place in the resolutions that had emerged from the forum. The framework for political dialogue had been reviewed and the status of the opposition established in the Constitution. Freedom of movement, freedom of the press, the right to strike and the right to demonstrate were guaranteed by the Constitution and exercised in accordance with the laws that regulated those rights and freedoms.

23. The concerns that had been raised in respect of the recent banning of demonstrations were nothing more than the consequence of the ongoing security tensions in the country, which was at the epicentre of the fight against terrorism. Owing to the global crisis and the repercussions of the fight against terrorism, budgets in the key sectors of education, health, social affairs and infrastructure had unfortunately fallen significantly. In the sphere of education, the Government was maintaining its course in terms of training, retraining, teacher capacity-building and the construction and renovation of classrooms, with the support of traditional partners, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Islamic Development Bank.

24. As far as health was concerned, in addition to the national health policy, a number of strategic measures and plans had been adopted, or were in the process of being adopted, to improve access to and the quality of health care for the population, including universal health coverage, free targeted health care, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, the strategy for newborn health and emergency obstetric and neonatal care.

25. The challenge of providing accessible, high quality health facilities throughout the country, especially for rural and nomadic communities, remained enormous. Similarly, the high rate of illiteracy, particularly among women, posed a problem for the implementation of public social and health policies.

26. Despite the challenges, the Government intended to consolidate democracy and good governance and to enhance the effectiveness of the State in building peace, unity and national harmony. To achieve this, it required the support of the international community to help it improve the country's development indicators. It had also requested the support of the friends of Chad to build the institutional and operational capacities of the National Commission on Human Rights. Chad was still expecting more consistent support from the international community for its army's engagement on several fronts in the struggle against terrorism.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

27. During the interactive dialogue, 83 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

28. Mali noted a positive development in the normative and institutional framework, which included the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. It welcomed the exemplary cooperation in the area of fighting against terrorism.

29. Mauritania commended the measures taken by the Chadian authorities to implement recommendations from the previous cycle. It welcomed the remarkable progress made by Chad in strengthening the protection of the rights of women and children and in the fight against female genital mutilation.

30. Mauritius noted progress on human rights, including legislative and institutional measures, following the recommendations made in the previous universal periodic review. It commended the Government of Chad for its actions in the areas of education and the health of its population.

31. Mexico recognized the progress made since the previous cycle, which had included ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also acknowledged the efforts undertaken by Chad to eradicate child marriage and female genital mutilation.

32. Montenegro welcomed efforts in the areas of enhancing the criminal justice system and prohibiting child marriages and the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts. It encouraged further cooperation with the United Nations country team and

OHCHR and regretted that the death penalty continued to be imposed despite the moratorium.

33. Mozambique commended the ratification of regional and international human rights and related instruments. It welcomed the restructuring of the National Human Rights Commission to comply with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), as well as the submission of reports to some treaty bodies.

34. The Netherlands encouraged the Government to ensure swift implementation and enforcement of the law prohibiting child marriage. It was concerned that women remained unequal under the law, that human rights defenders faced significant threats and that prison conditions were far below international standards.

35. The Niger welcomed the elaboration of the National Development Plan 2017–2021, including strengthening the participation of civil society in the elaboration, implementation and evaluation of public policies and strengthening the health and education systems.

36. Nigeria welcomed the progress achieved in the field of human rights, especially the strengthening of the legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion of human rights. It welcomed the country's efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, as well as its efforts to combat terrorism.

37. Oman welcomed the promotion and protection of human rights through the objectives of the National Development Plan 2017–2021, in particular improving the health system and the education system and improving the living conditions of the population.

38. Paraguay was concerned that adultery continued to be considered a crime punishable by imprisonment and that homicide and assaults resulting in bodily injury were excusable if the victim was the spouse of the perpetrator of such acts.

39. The Philippines welcomed the efforts by Chad to mainstream gender issues in its development policy and the adoption of its National Gender Policy in 2016, the development of the National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence, and the issuance of an ordinance on rules for gender parity in elections and appointments to office.

40. The Republic of Korea commended Chad for widening the scope of international human rights obligations since the second review cycle, demonstrated by its ratification of major treaties such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

41. The Russian Federation noted the efforts of Chad to improve the economic situation in the country based on the National Development Plan adopted in 2017, efforts to reform the National Human Rights Commission, steps to improve the criminal justice system, programmes for the reintegration of child soldiers and projects for hosting refugees.

42. Rwanda welcomed the efforts by Chad to bring its National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles, and the adoption of legislation on gender parity in elections and appointments.

43. Senegal welcomed the progress made by Chad since 2014 aimed at bolstering its institutional and legal framework to protect human rights. It stated that the Government of Chad deserved the strengthening of institutional capacities and operations for the benefit of national protection bodies, programmes and plans.

44. Serbia particularly welcomed the adoption of the 2017–2021 National Development Plan, containing two strategic priorities on human rights. It wished the country's authorities every success for the implementation of the plan.

45. Sierra Leone noted that since the previous universal periodic review of Chad, legislation and measures had been adopted to end child, early and forced marriage. It commended Chad for ratifying the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

46. Slovenia welcomed the adoption of the new Criminal Code, the law prohibiting child marriage, and the law prohibiting and prosecuting the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict. It was concerned about reports on discrimination and violence against women and about the low ratio of birth registration.

47. South Africa welcomed continued efforts to promote and protect human rights since the previous review, including the reform of the National Human Rights Commission and the implementation of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy.

48. Spain hailed legislative progress in terms of equality and prohibiting child marriage, but noted that female genital mutilation and domestic violence persisted in the country.

49. The State of Palestine recognized the efforts by Chad to protect fundamental freedoms and human rights, including the adoption of legislative and regulatory texts since the last cycle. It commended the efforts of Chad to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

50. The Sudan welcomed the cooperation by Chad with Human Rights Council mechanisms, especially the country's efforts to promote and protect human rights and implement most recommendations from the previous cycle. It welcomed the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

51. Sweden welcomed positive developments, including the promotion of gender parity in elections and appointments to office, and government support for abolition of the death penalty. It encouraged further efforts to stop gender-based violence and guarantee freedom of expression.

52. Switzerland thanked the delegation of Chad for its presentation. It expressed concerns about reports citing frequent threats, harassment and intimidation against both human rights defenders and journalists.

53. Togo welcomed the particular attention given by the Government to the promotion and empowerment of women as well as to the situation of children and to efforts to combat violence and discrimination in all of its forms.

54. Tunisia welcomed the efforts by Chad to improve the institutional and legislative human rights framework, hailing the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

55. Turkey noted the efforts of Chad to end and to prevent the recruitment of children into armed forces, welcoming the fact that it was no longer listed with the “Children, Not Soldiers” campaign. It hailed efforts to include women and socially vulnerable groups in national development.

56. Ukraine strongly condemned human rights abuses and legal violations committed by Chadian militias and security forces during anti-austerity protests in 2018, urging the authorities to ensure the people’s rights to freedom of expression and peaceful protest.

57. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the efforts that Chad had made in several areas of human rights, in particular socioeconomic and cultural rights. It expressed particular appreciation for the 2017–2021 National Development Plan.

58. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stressed the need for independent and impartial investigations of human rights violations allegedly committed by the armed forces. It noted that reporters continued to face harassment and arrest by the authorities for articles critical of the Government.

59. The United States of America remained concerned by reports of human rights violations and abuses by government agents, including those involved in the use of torture, arbitrary arrests, and incommunicado detentions, and restrictions on the freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly.

60. Uruguay welcomed the legislative progress made, such as the enactment of the new Criminal Code in 2017 and the Act Prohibiting Child Marriage in 2015. It also welcomed the efforts of Chad regarding ratification of signed international treaties.

61. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the ratification of several international treaties, the National Development Plan 2017–2021 regarding public policies in the areas of health, education and improvements to the living environment for the population, and the adoption of policies on the rights of women.

62. Viet Nam welcomed the progress made regarding legal frameworks for human rights and the efforts to ensure equality and protect vulnerable groups, especially in the context of addressing climate change and other environmental issues.

63. Yemen recognized steps taken regarding the strengthening of democracy, the effectiveness of the Government, the reorganization of State institutions, the improvement of the parliamentary system and legal reforms in the areas of women’s rights and youth rights.

64. Zimbabwe noted the reform in the National Human Rights Commission, and the adoption of the National Development Plan with its priorities in the area of human rights, namely to improve the health and education systems and to combat poverty.

65. Afghanistan took note of the progress made in the development of legal and institutional frameworks as well as of the national plans and policies aimed at promoting and protecting human rights values.

66. Algeria hailed national programmes and policies to promote human rights, particularly the National Development Plan and other strategies to reduce poverty. It welcomed measures to end recruitment of children into the armed forces and encouraged further efforts in that area.

67. Angola recognized the precarious security conditions in Chad, and welcomed initiatives to promote peace and security in the Sahel region. Angola also commended efforts to extend access to water.

68. Argentina commended Chad for inviting the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice and the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to the country. It noted the efforts made by Chad to strengthen the rights of women and children.

69. Australia welcomed legislative measures to ensure equality between men and women and to enable reform of the National Human Rights Commission. However, Australia was concerned about the death penalty, security forces’ use of child labour, torture and arbitrary killings.

70. The Minister of Justice thanked all the delegations that had been willing to intervene with a view to improving human rights conditions in Chad. He took note of the recommendations that had been made in a constructive spirit. All practical steps would be taken to ensure that the various recommendations were implemented in the country.

71. Azerbaijan commended steps taken to implement recommendations in the previous universal periodic review cycle, including a national strategy to combat gender-based violence and promote women’s participation in public affairs.

72. Benin welcomed the various measures and initiatives that the country had adopted with regard to the enjoyment of human rights, including the harmonization of its legal system with international standards, since its last review in 2014.

73. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed and appreciated the ratification of four international human rights instruments.

74. Botswana commended the reform of the National Human Rights Commission, and the amendment of laws, policies and regulations to promote human rights including the National Gender Policy of 2016 and the National Development Plan 2017–2021.

75. Brazil commended the Government for enshrining the principle of equity between women and men in the national Constitution, and for establishing a constitutional ban on female genital mutilation. It encouraged Chad to consider abolishing the death penalty.

76. Burkina Faso encouraged the Government to conclude the process of ratifying human rights conventions that were pending and part of the previous universal periodic review cycle. It also commended the adoption of a new criminal procedure code abolishing the death penalty.

77. Burundi welcomed the adoption of the National Development Plan 2017–2021, the establishment of an interministerial committee for follow-up regarding international human rights instruments and the adoption of the national action plan to follow up on universal periodic review recommendations.

78. Cameroon noted the adoption of a new constitution. It commended the enactment of a law on gender parity, and the law prohibiting child marriage, and further noted the provision of free prenatal and postnatal health care.

79. Canada highlighted the efforts made by Chad to improve the situation of girls and children, notably by its adoption of the law prohibiting child marriages and a law banning the conscription and use of children in armed conflicts.

80. The Central African Republic commended the significant legislative and regulatory changes made since the last review.

81. Chile hoped that the law on reform of the National Human Rights Commission ensured its independence, autonomy and financial stability. It was concerned about inequality between men and women, as well as violence against women.

82. China commended the development of the National Development Plan 2017–2021. China also commended the efforts to promote economic and social development, and to reduce poverty. China commended efforts to enhance the protection of the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, and the fight against terrorism.

83. The Comoros commended the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

84. Côte d'Ivoire commended the reform of the National Human Rights Commission, the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court for Human and Peoples' Rights and the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

85. Cuba recognized efforts made with regard to the implementation of the recommendations accepted during the previous review, in particular updating the legal framework and addressing human trafficking.

86. Cyprus commended measures taken to implement human rights obligations and encouraged Chad to further enhance measures to protect human rights defenders and journalists.

87. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted the positive attention given to the education and health sectors, including the national health policy developed and the monthly meeting on public health in Chad chaired by the Head of State.

88. The Democratic Republic of the Congo commended the efforts undertaken to improve the normative and institutional framework in the area of human rights, and the cooperation by Chad with United Nations mechanisms.

89. Denmark noted that during its second universal periodic review, Chad had accepted recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

90. Djibouti commended the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

91. Egypt highly valued efforts to promote human rights, including the consolidation of the legislative arsenal and the adoption of policies and national strategies, the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission, and progress in combating poverty and enhancing the rights to health, education and gender equality.

92. Ethiopia commended the progress made since the second cycle of the universal periodic review in adopting human rights laws and regulations, which had included reforming the National Human Rights Commission, and several texts on human rights.

93. France stated that the human rights situation had seen encouraging signs, with measures for equality between men and women, the adoption of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the reform of the National Human Rights Commission.

94. Gabon welcomed the implementation of national policies on health, justice, education, the improvement of living conditions for the population, the empowerment of women, and combating all forms of discrimination against women. It welcomed the cooperation with regional and international human rights mechanisms.

95. Georgia noted with satisfaction the adoption of the law granting the National Human Rights Commission independence from the executive, and welcomed the steps taken to implement the recommendations from the second review regarding the protection of the rights of women and children.

96. Germany commended the efforts to revise the Criminal Code, which had prohibited child marriages and female genital mutilation and penalized crimes such as human trafficking. Germany remained concerned about effective improvement of the human rights situation of children, as more needed to be done.

97. Ghana welcomed the commitment to improving access to health services and the adoption of the National Health Policy, the National Strategy for Universal Health Coverage and the National Strategy on Community Health. It also welcomed the reform of the National Human Rights Commission to ensure its independence, and the National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence.

98. Honduras commended the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, and the adoption of new legislation strengthening the national human rights institution, reinforcing the legal framework for combating trafficking, and prohibiting early marriages.

99. Iceland noted real progress through the adoption of the law reforming the National Human Rights Commission, the Criminal Code, the law prohibiting child marriage and the law prosecuting the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts. It was concerned about the death penalty still being applied, despite a moratorium.

100. India welcomed the efforts to reform the National Human Rights Commission, and the initiative of the National Development Plan 2017–2021 to improve education and alleviate poverty. It noted the efforts to improve the performance and resilience of the national health system to reduce maternal mortality and the infant mortality rate.

101. Indonesia commended efforts to reform the National Human Rights Commission, and the amendments to the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to bring them into line with the relevant human rights conventions.

102. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated progress in the promotion and protection of women's and children's rights, as well as initiatives taken to eradicate poverty through its National Poverty Reduction Strategy and the adoption of the National Development Agenda.

103. Iraq welcomed the ratification of a number of international treaties and the adoption of a number of laws, policies and national strategies related to human rights.

104. Ireland welcomed the reform of the National Human Rights Commission. It regretted the decision to reinstate the death penalty for people convicted of acts of terrorism. It was deeply concerned by efforts restricting civil society space.

105. Italy welcomed efforts since the second cycle of the universal periodic review, in particular the adoption of a new criminal code and a new code of criminal procedure and the new provisions prohibiting female genital mutilation and child marriage.

106. Lesotho welcomed the progress made in the legislative frameworks, including the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the law prohibiting and prosecuting the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts.

107. Libya applauded efforts in implementing many recommendations from the previous cycle, and the adoption by the Cabinet of the draft law to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2018.

108. Madagascar welcomed steps taken to promote human rights, including the adoption of the road map to prohibit child marriage and female genital mutilation, and the adoption of the National Gender Policy and the National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence.

109. Malaysia commended the reform of the National Human Rights Commission, including its entrenchment in the Constitution making it a major institution of the country. It welcomed the steps taken to improve prison conditions.

110. Maldives welcomed the efforts to promote child rights, by prohibiting child marriage and through the Interim Strategy on Juvenile Justice and the action plan for the removal of children from armed forces and groups.

111. Portugal thanked the delegation for the presentation of its national report and welcomed the efforts of Chad since its first review, in particular the ratification of several instruments in the field of human rights.

112. The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Chad in Geneva stated that Chad was aware of its human rights responsibilities and commitments. The Government would work to honour its commitments, which it had undertaken freely, and it believed that, with the friendly support of the international community, the country would rise to those challenges.

113. The Minister of Justice concluded by stating that he took note of all recommendations concerning three main points: the death penalty, gender equality and the freedoms of thought, of expression and of the press. The new Constitution of Chad provided for the exercise of those freedoms. No journalists or human rights defenders were currently in prison.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

114. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Chad and enjoy the support of Chad:

114.1 Continue the process of ratification of international human rights conventions that it has not yet ratified (Philippines);

114.2 Continue acceding to more international conventions in the field of human rights (State of Palestine);

114.3 Ratify or accede to the main international conventions on human rights and fundamental freedoms to which Chad is not yet a party, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which Chad signed in 2012 (Italy);

- 114.4 Conclude the already begun process of the ratification of international human rights conventions (Niger);
- 114.5 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Togo);
- 114.6 Adhere to and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);
- 114.7 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);
- 114.8 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Spain);
- 114.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women without further delay (Denmark);
- 114.10 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Sweden);
- 114.11 Finalize ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Tunisia);
- 114.12 Finalize the process of ratification to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and also the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Afghanistan);
- 114.13 Expedite procedures to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Comoros);
- 114.14 Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment without further delay (Denmark);
- 114.15 Optimize the time frame for internal procedures necessary for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);
- 114.16 Continue its actions and initiatives which aim to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Benin);
- 114.17 Expedite measures for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);
- 114.18 Continue the procedure for accession to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Oman);
- 114.19 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Rwanda);
- 114.20 Ratify the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education (Ukraine);
- 114.21 Ensure that national candidates to United Nations human rights treaty body elections are selected through an open and merit-based process (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 114.22 Comply with the recommendations of the second universal periodic review and accelerate the ratification process for recommended conventions (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 114.23 Ensure the effective implementation of all accepted recommendations from the second universal periodic review cycle in 2014 (Madagascar);
- 114.24 Continue its constructive collaboration and engagement with human rights bodies, mechanisms and relevant mandate holders (Malaysia);
- 114.25 Continue its efforts in engaging international and regional partners in institutional and human resource capacity-building activities on human rights (Philippines);
- 114.26 Continue engaging the international community to collaborate on and support capacity-building and technical assistance programmes for the full realization of all human rights (South Africa);
- 114.27 Continue to mobilize resources and galvanize international support to enhance its capacity to promote and protect human rights (Nigeria);
- 114.28 Consider further amendments in its legal frameworks, in compliance with the international human rights

standards (Afghanistan);

114.29 Strictly apply the existing texts aimed at addressing human rights violations (Cameroon);

114.30 Pursue appropriate policies for making Chad an emerging country by 2030, as set out in paragraph 12 of the report (United Arab Emirates);

114.31 Boost its efforts for effective application of human rights law throughout the national territory (Uruguay);

114.32 Continue its efforts to adopt a policy to enhance democracy and stability in order to protect and promote human rights (Yemen);

114.33 Strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of the most vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and persons with disabilities (Zimbabwe);

114.34 Strengthen implementation of policies and measures for the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law to ensure effective enjoyment of human rights in these areas, in line with articles 19 and 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Angola);

114.35 Continue efforts to respect, protect and promote human rights (Cameroon);

114.36 Continue to promote and protect the rights of women and youth (Libya);

114.37 Continue efforts to develop national legislation in the area of human rights and improve the work of the governmental organs in these areas (Russian Federation);

114.38 Further enhance the legal frameworks to protect and promote human rights (Viet Nam);

114.39 Reform its National Human Rights Commission with a view to strengthening its independence and efficacy, based on recently adopted legislation, in line with the Paris Principles (Australia);

114.40 Grant the National Commission of Human Rights, whose status is now in conformity with the Paris Principles, the resources it needs to fully exercise its powers (Comoros);

114.41 Continue efforts to ensure the smooth operation and full independence of the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);

114.42 Strengthen the institutional and human capacities of the national human rights institutions (Ethiopia);

114.43 Intensify efforts towards establishing a new National Human Rights Commission (Georgia);

114.44 Strengthen the capacity of senior supervisory staffs through training (Ethiopia);

114.45 Incorporate into their domestic legislation a definition of discrimination that is in line with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Honduras);

114.46 Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat and abolish the caste system (Honduras);

114.47 Pursue efforts to implement the National Development Plan for 2017–2021 (Sudan);

114.48 Make efforts to implement the two strategic areas related to human rights within the 2017–2021 National Development Plan (United Arab Emirates);

114.49 Significantly invest in human capital, by increasing as a priority, funds allocated to education and health, so as to guarantee sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development, in the framework of the 2030 Agenda (Angola);

114.50 Continue to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to further promote economic and social development according to the national development plan, and reduce poverty (China);

114.51 Continue working to effectively implement the National Development Plan until 2021 and the National Health Policy, for a better living standard for its population (Cuba);

114.52 Continue to implement the National Development Plan to realize full and effective enjoyment of human rights in the country (Lesotho);

114.53 Continue efforts in the fight against terrorism (Senegal);

114.54 Continue to work with international stakeholders to fight terrorism and promote good governance (Sierra Leone);

114.55 Continue to combat terrorism so as to create a peaceful and stable environment for the enjoyment of human rights by the people (China);

114.56 Not to relent in its efforts to combat terrorism (Nigeria);

114.57 Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, including those linked to terrorism (Switzerland);

- 114.58 Consider abolishing the death penalty as part of the Criminal Code revision (Ukraine);
- 114.59 Abolish the death penalty for all crimes (Cyprus);
- 114.60 Consider expediting the review process that will lead to the complete abolishment of the death penalty (Mozambique);
- 114.61 Totally abolish the death penalty (France);
- 114.62 Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, including those related to terrorism, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Germany);
- 114.63 Abolish the death penalty as part of the revision of the Criminal Code (Iceland);
- 114.64 Take formal steps to abolish the death penalty, including by declaring an official moratorium on its use and by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland);
- 114.65 Abolish the death penalty for all crimes and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);
- 114.66 Take concrete measures to introduce de jure a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view towards its total abolition (Rwanda);
- 114.67 Proceed with a moratorium as a first step towards the complete abolition of the death penalty and with the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);
- 114.68 Reinstate a formal moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards complete abolition (Australia);
- 114.69 Adopt a moratorium on the implementation of the death penalty (Chile);
- 114.70 Step up efforts in fighting and preventing torture and ill-treatment, while taking steps to guarantee the full observance of human rights in detention facilities and refugee camps (Brazil);
- 114.71 Amend the definition of torture in the Criminal Code in line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);
- 114.72 Amend the new Penal Code so that acts of torture become imprescriptible, ensure that the prohibition of torture is strictly applied and conclude the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal);
- 114.73 Take measures to improve the living conditions of detainees, especially women (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 114.74 Continue efforts aimed at improving living conditions of detainees in prisons (Georgia);
- 114.75 Strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in persons through public awareness-raising and training programmes for duty bearers (Philippines);
- 114.76 Step up efforts to ensure that all perpetrators of human trafficking are brought to justice, and take the necessary steps to ensure that victims are adequately compensated (Serbia);
- 114.77 Ensure that all perpetrators of human trafficking are brought to justice (Ukraine);
- 114.78 Fully enforce Presidential Ordinance 006/18, including through the investigation and prosecution of suspected human trafficking offenders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 114.79 Fight against human trafficking (France);
- 114.80 Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Iraq);
- 114.81 Continue to strengthen mechanisms to combat trafficking of persons, and ensure perpetrators of human trafficking are brought to justice (Maldives);
- 114.82 Ensure that all allegations of enforced disappearances are subject to an independent investigation and that the perpetrators of these acts are prosecuted and convicted, and conclude the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Portugal);
- 114.83 Establish oversight mechanisms for the use of arrest and detention procedures to ensure that those detained have access to counsel of their choosing (United States of America);
- 114.84 Instruct all Chadian security services to put an end to the unlawful arrests and detention in secrecy and to cease detentions without charge beyond 48 hours, such as provided by the Penal Code (Canada);
- 114.85 Develop and adopt a law to recognize human rights defenders, to protect them from arbitrary arrests and intimidation, and to support their work in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders

(Netherlands);

114.86 Amend the Press Law in order to guarantee full enjoyment of the relevant freedoms (Spain);

114.87 Respect freedom of the press and the right to freedom of opinion and expression in accordance with domestic law, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other international standards, to ensure that journalists, media workers and human rights defenders are able to freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression, without fear of reprisals, arrest, detention, intimidation, threat or harassment (Sweden);

114.88 Respect the right to freedom of opinion, expression, association and peaceful assembly (Switzerland);

114.89 Ensure full enjoyment of the rights of freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and freedom of the press, in line with relevant international standards (Brazil);

114.90 Amend Ordinance No. 45/62 on public gatherings and Decree No. 193/62 on public events in order to bring them into line with international law and standards concerning freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Canada);

114.91 Defend freedom of association and freedom of the media (France);

114.92 Ensure freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly for all citizens by changing the official regulations in order to meet international human rights law and standards and by effectively addressing threats, attacks, harassment and intimidation against human rights defenders and journalists (Germany);

114.93 Strengthen freedom of opinion and expression (Iraq);

114.94 Guarantee full exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, also improving the environment for journalists, human rights defenders and non-governmental organizations to freely carry out their activities (Italy);

114.95 Enforce the Constitution's freedom of assembly and peaceful demonstration laws, and ensure that they are consistent with Chad's international human rights commitments (United States of America);

114.96 Implement the right to protest (France);

114.97 Respect fundamental guarantees for persons detained, in accordance with due process, including the right to be informed of the grounds for their detention, to have access to legal counsel, to contact members of their family, to receive medical care, and to be tried before an independent court in accordance with international fair trial standards (Switzerland);

114.98 Conduct a justice reform to ensure that all citizens have access to the justice system (Ukraine);

114.99 Consider including measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency and accountability of the public service into its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);

114.100 Take effective measures to put an end to impunity with regard to violations of the rights of women (Spain);

114.101 With a view to putting an end to impunity, implement the decisions of the N'Djamena Appeals Court of 25 March 2015 on the trial of the collaborators of Hissène Habré, in particular by ensuring that the perpetrators serve their time as decided by the court (Switzerland);

114.102 Investigate and prosecute security forces involved in human rights violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

114.103 Investigate and prosecute alleged human rights abuses by the security forces, including torture and arbitrary killings, with a view to ensuring full accountability (Australia);

114.104 Take all appropriate measures to ensure full respect for human rights by security forces and their accountability (Italy);

114.105 Conduct investigations into reports of torture and other abuses by security forces (United States of America);

114.106 Step up efforts to bring to justice all those responsible for trafficking (Côte d'Ivoire);

114.107 Consolidate peace, unity and national reconciliation (Sudan);

114.108 Continue its efforts to set up dialogue processes with different groups of political and social actors (Turkey);

114.109 Organize free, transparent and credible elections (France);

114.110 Accelerate the approval of the individual and family project and ensure that it is in full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Paraguay);

114.111 Accelerate the adoption of the Code on Persons and the Family (Togo);

114.112 Finalize the process of adoption of the draft code on persons and the family, which has been under consideration for twenty years (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

114.113 Adopt the family code, which would promote better protection of the rights of women and children (France);

114.114 Continue efforts on the elaboration and adoption of the code on persons and the family, as well as the code on the child (Gabon);

114.115 Strengthen the status of children and women by adopting the “code de la famille” and by the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto (Germany);

114.116 Continue to build upon its social programmes to increase the living standard of its people, in particular the most needy, with the international assistance and cooperation that the country requires (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

114.117 Strengthen the development of the rural sector, as well as food and nutrition security (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

114.118 Develop the rural sector and ensure food security (Libya);

114.119 Step up efforts to tackle socioeconomic problems in the country, improve the living conditions of the population, and eradicate poverty and social inequalities (Russian Federation);

114.120 Continue the fight against poverty, inequalities and social exclusion (Senegal);

114.121 Step up efforts to reduce multidimensional poverty and social inequalities (Viet Nam);

114.122 Scale up the fight against poverty and social inequalities and exclusion (Zimbabwe);

114.123 Continue efforts to achieve concrete progress in reducing poverty (Cuba);

114.124 Strengthen access to drinking water and cooperate with bilateral and international partners towards this end (Indonesia);

114.125 Continue to boost its national health policy, in particular for women, children and the elderly (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

114.126 Performance-based and result-oriented management in the health-care system in order to attain the goal of eradication of poliomyelitis and to increase immunization coverage (India);

114.127 Take further steps in enhancing access to and improving the quality of health-care services for its entire people, including emergency health-care services (Indonesia);

114.128 Further reinforce efforts to promote maternal health as well as education for young girls (Malaysia);

114.129 Adopt legislative measures in order to increase equitable access to sexual and reproductive health in development and egalitarian environments (Honduras);

114.130 Continue improving the situation of education, especially of girls (Oman);

114.131 Continue measures to ensure universal primary education and eradicate illiteracy, especially in rural areas (Russian Federation);

114.132 Pursue efforts to strengthen education through the formulation and implementation of a strategy facilitating access to education, especially for women and children (State of Palestine);

114.133 Pursue efforts to improve the quality of education and combat dropout rates (Tunisia);

114.134 Strengthen its efforts to improve access to education for children in rural areas, as well as access to adequate health for the vulnerable segments of its population, in particular women, children, the elderly and people in a situation of handicap (Mauritius);

114.135 Continue broadening literacy in rural communities (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

114.136 Continue to expand access to quality education, including in rural areas, and the extension of literacy programmes (Cuba);

114.137 Make further efforts to reduce the dropout rate of girls at schools by taking appropriate measures, depending on the national capacity, to remove the impediments to school enrolment of girls (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);

114.138 Redouble efforts in ensuring access to education for children, including by increasing budget allocation for education (Indonesia);

114.139 Continue its efforts in promotion and protection of the right to education, particularly for young children (Islamic Republic of Iran);

114.140 Continue to improve the education system to provide quality education (Maldives);

114.141 Continue implementation of the social intervention policies (Ghana);

114.142 Promote and protect the rights of women and young people (Sudan);

114.143 Continue its efforts aimed at empowerment of women through various initiatives, including awareness-raising programmes (Azerbaijan);

114.144 Continue efforts for the empowerment of women (Egypt);

114.145 Strengthen the delivery of family planning services with a special emphasis on guaranteeing access for adolescent women, without discrimination on the basis of their marital status or authorization requirements by a third person (Mexico);

114.146 Continue efforts to promote gender equality and step up efforts to combat harmful traditional practices against women and girls (Canada);

114.147 Further intensify efforts to implement policies and programmes on combating violence against women (Philippines);

114.148 Enact comprehensive legislation preventing and criminalizing violence against women (Republic of Korea);

114.149 Develop comprehensive policies to combat sexual and gender-based violence (Sierra Leone);

114.150 Ensure that the National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence is effectively implemented so that female victims of gender-based violence receive multidimensional care (South Africa);

114.151 Implement further measures to prevent violence against women, including female genital mutilation and other harmful practices, and combat impunity in this regard specifically by ensuring compliance with existing legislation (Sweden);

114.152 Pursue efforts to combat violence against women (Tunisia);

114.153 Accelerate efforts to find appropriate solutions for overcoming violence against women, early marriages and female genital mutilation (Turkey);

114.154 Enact legislation aimed at preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Ukraine);

114.155 Raise the awareness of the population about the adverse effects of violence against women and about the exercise of their fundamental rights (Algeria);

114.156 Implement policies to combat gender-based violence, particularly among refugees and asylum seekers (Mexico);

114.157 Take adequate measures to ensure that judicial proceedings are undertaken against perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence and ensure that perpetrators are punished in accordance with the law (Canada);

114.158 Establish legislation on preventing and combating violence against women, which will include the establishment of special courts and measures to protect the victims (Chile);

114.159 Strengthen the promotion and protection of women's rights by implementing additional measures to combat violence against women (Djibouti);

114.160 Redouble efforts to combat gender-based violence and discrimination (Gabon);

114.161 Organize awareness-raising campaigns for men and women on the adverse effects of violence against women (Iceland);

114.162 Continue its commitment against all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual violence, female genital mutilations and forced marriage (Iceland);

114.163 Take steps to enact a law preventing and combating violence against women and children (India);

114.164 Strengthen legislation concerning violence against women (Iraq);

114.165 Take other measures to combat all forms of discrimination and violence, including against women, children and other vulnerable groups (Italy);

114.166 Find appropriate and pragmatic solutions for the inclusion of women and socially vulnerable groups in the development of the country (Turkey);

114.167 Continue to strengthen the empowerment of women in public and private life by combating early marriage through educational campaigns and law changes such as adoption of the family law, and by implementing programmes to encourage and support female entrepreneurship (Netherlands);

- 114.168 Continue the efforts to overcome obstacles to the low school enrolment of girls, with special attention to combating early and forced marriages (Republic of Korea);
- 114.169 Expand measures to ensure gender equality, and eliminate negative practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (Russian Federation);
- 114.170 Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation (Rwanda);
- 114.171 Strengthen measures to combat and eliminate harmful practices against women and girls, especially child, early and forced marriages, early pregnancies and female genital mutilation (Slovenia);
- 114.172 Pursue efforts to protect the rights of children and protect them against sexual exploitation (Tunisia);
- 114.173 Take measures to guarantee access to justice for victims of female genital mutilation, child marriage, gender-based violence and violence against girls, boys and adolescents, and ensure that the investigation of the allegations and the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators is carried out (Uruguay);
- 114.174 Step up implementation of specific measures to combat early marriage for girls and facilitate their access to education, especially in rural areas (Angola);
- 114.175 Intensify measures to investigate and punish female genital mutilation, child marriage and forced marriage (Argentina);
- 114.176 Increase its efforts to enforce its legislative prohibitions against child marriage and female genital mutilation (Australia);
- 114.177 Implement laws that prevent child marriages, and punish perpetrators (Botswana);
- 114.178 Endeavour to end the harmful effect of female genital mutilation through legal effectiveness and raising awareness (Botswana);
- 114.179 Adopt all necessary measures to fully implement the Law Prohibiting Child Marriage and the Law Prohibiting Female Genital Mutilation (Chile);
- 114.180 Step up efforts to end harmful practices of female genital mutilation by setting up targeted awareness-raising and information programmes (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 114.181 Enhance efforts to raise public awareness of harmful practices including female genital mutilation (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 114.182 Continue efforts to combat female genital mutilation (Gabon);
- 114.183 Ensure effective implementation of the law against female genital mutilation in every region and investigate forms of non-compliance (Germany);
- 114.184 Adopt legislation that prohibits genital mutilation (Honduras);
- 114.185 Intensify efforts to end child marriages (Lesotho);
- 114.186 Implement practical measures to immediately halt the use of child labour (Australia);
- 114.187 Continue measures to prohibit corporal punishment, under all circumstances, against children (Algeria);
- 114.188 Continue efforts to strengthen the rights of persons with disabilities (Egypt);
- 114.189 Consider scaling up initiatives related to the economic empowerment of women and young people (Philippines);
- 114.190 Take measures to provide better access to public services for refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons (Serbia);
- 114.191 Take the necessary steps to protect human rights defenders facing threats and intimidation (Spain);
- 114.192 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the protection of human rights defenders as well as journalists, and investigate and punish all acts of intimidation and violence against them (Argentina);
- 114.193 Take the necessary measures to guarantee the protection of journalists and human rights defenders against threats and intimidation and give them the necessary leeway to exercise their activities (Central African Republic);
- 114.194 Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders (France);
- 114.195 Ensure civil society actors, human rights defenders and journalists are protected from threats and intimidation, in line with international law and standards (Ireland).
115. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Chad and

have been noted by Chad:

115.1 Consider ratifying international and regional human rights treaties, including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Cyprus);

115.2 Ratify or accede to the human rights instruments to which it is not a party, in particular the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Honduras);

115.3 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mexico);

115.4 Finalize ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);

115.5 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);

115.6 Repeal all laws that criminalize persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);

115.7 Include explicitly in the draft of the personal and family code the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (Chile);

115.8 Promote awareness campaigns to eliminate stereotypes that undermine the dignity of women and repeal discriminatory provisions against women, including article 385 of the Penal Code, so that adultery is not considered a crime with penalties of prison, and remove the provision according to which homicide and assault resulting in bodily injury were excusable if the victim was the spouse of the perpetrator of such acts (article 69) (Paraguay);

115.9 Undertake practical measures to put an end to corporal punishment of children in all settings (Montenegro).

116. 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

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Chad was headed by the Minister of Justice, in charge of Human Rights, H.E. Mr. Djimet Arabi and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Djalal Ardjoun Khalil, Minister of Women, Protection of Early Childhood, and National Solidarity;
- H.E. Ahmad Makaila, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Chad to Switzerland;
- Mr. Abakar Hassan, Member of the Parliament, President of the Communication Commission, new Information and Communication Technologies and Human Rights of the National Assembly;
- Mr. Ndimadjingar Assane Maurice, Member of Parliament, Rapporteur of the Communication Commission, New Information and Communication Technologies and Human Rights of the National Assembly;
- Me Philippe Houssine, Legal Advisor at the Presidency of the Republic;
- Ms. Mbaigoto Neloum, General Director of SGG, Member of the inter-ministerial committee;
- M. Ismael Adoum Hamit, General Director of SGG, Member of the inter-ministerial committee;
- Mr. Abdel-Nasser Mahamat Ali Garboa, Director General of Human Rights and Legislation, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Member of the inter-ministerial committee;
- Mr. Ali Sossal Brahim, Director of Legal Affairs and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Integration, international cooperation and the Diaspora;
- Ms. Deyo Julienne, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice;
- Dr. Grace Dangothe Kondido, Director of reproductive and public health;
- Ms. Ngambatanian Sololta Marie, First Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Chad to Geneva, Focal Point;

- Ms. Denise Amine Ndigal, Officer of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights;
- Mr. Ndjimaramadji François, Officer of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.