

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



The State of Human Rights in Côte d'Ivoire



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS

ACAT-CI	: Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture - Côte d'Ivoire
ACPCI	: Association of Private Hospitals of Côte d'Ivoire (<i>Association des Cliniques Privées de Côte d'Ivoire</i>)
ARASA	: AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa
BBL	: Brown Bag Lunch
ACPHR	: African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
AfCHPR	: African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
ICRC	: International Convention on the Rights of the Child
CDVR	: Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission
ECOWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
CEDAW	: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
IEC	: Independent Electoral Commission
CERAP	: Research and Action for Peace Center (<i>Centre de Recherche et d'Action pour la Paix</i>)
CERD	: Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CFA	: African Financial Community (<i>Communauté Financière Africaine</i>)
CIDDH	: Ivorian Coalition of Human Rights Defenders (<i>Coalition Ivoirienne des Défenseurs des Droits Humains</i>)
CHU	: University Hospital Center (<i>Centre Hospitalier Universitaire</i>)
CMU	: Universal Health Coverage (<i>Couverture Maladie Universelle</i>)
CNDHCI	: National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire (<i>Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme de Côte d'Ivoire</i>)
CNS	: National Security Council (<i>Conseil National de Sécurité</i>)
COM	: Abidjan Centre for the Observation of Minors (<i>Centre d'Observation des Mineurs d'Abidjan</i>)
CONARIV	: National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation for Victims (<i>Commission Nationale pour la Réconciliation et l'Indemnisation des Victimes</i>)
CRPD	: Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRDH	: Regional Human Rights Commission (<i>Commission Régionale des Droits de l'Homme</i>)
DAARA	: Department of Help and Assistance to Refugees and Stateless Persons (<i>Direction d'Aide et Assistance aux Réfugiés et Apatrides</i>)

CPR	: Civil and Political Rights
DDECI	: Dignity and Rights for Children of Côte d'Ivoire (<i>Dignité et Droits pour les Enfants de Côte d'Ivoire</i>)
ESCR	: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
DPJEJ	: Department Legal Protection of Childhood and Youth (<i>Direction de la Protection Judiciaire de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse</i>)
SR	: Solidarity Rights
UDHR	: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
EDHC	: Human Rights and Civic Education
ENSOA	: National Active Non-Commissioned Officers School (<i>Ecole Nationale des Sous-Officiers d'Active</i>)
UPR	: Universal Periodic Review
FACI	: Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (<i>Forces Armées de Côte d'Ivoire</i>)
FDH	: Human Rights Forum (<i>Forum des Droits de l'Homme</i>)
FEMUA	: Festival des Musiques Urbaines d'Anoumaba
FES	: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
FESCI	: Student Federation of Côte d'Ivoire (<i>Fédération Estudiantine et Scolaire de Côte d'Ivoire</i>)
FIACAT	: International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture (<i>Fédération Internationale de l'Action Des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture</i>)
GANHRI	: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
GSPM	: National Fire-Fighters Brigade (<i>Groupement des Sapeurs-Pompiers Militaires</i>)
UNHCR	: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (<i>Haut-Commissariat des Nations unies pour les réfugiés</i>)
NHRI	: National Human Rights Institutions
LMD	: Bachelor's - Master's - Doctorate System (<i>Licence-Master-Doctorat</i>)
MAC	: Correctional Facility (<i>Maison d'Arrêt et de Correction</i>)
MACA	: Abidjan Correctional Facility (<i>Maison d'Arrêt et de Correction d'Abidjan</i>)
MAPS	: Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
MD	: Detention Warrant (<i>Mandat d'arrêt</i>)

MENETFP	: Ministry of National Education, Technical Education and Vocational Training (Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, de l'Enseignement Technique et de la Formation Professionnelle)
MJDH	: Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme)
FGM	: Female Genital Mutilation
NPMs	: National Preventive Mechanisms for the Prevention of Torture
NED	: National Endowment for Democracy
SDGs	: Sustainable Development
WHO	: World Health Organization
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
UN	: United Nations
UN-WOMEN	: United Nations Women
OPCAT	: Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
ORSEC	: Emergency Disaster Plan (Organisation de la Réponse de Sécurité Civile)
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
ICCPR	: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
WPHRE	: World Programme for Human Rights Education
PNCS	: National Social Cohesion Programme (Programme Nationale de Cohésion Sociale)
NHDP	: National Health Development Plan
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
NANHRI	: Network of African National Human Rights Institutions
RTI	: Ivorian Radio-Television Broadcast Station (Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne)
ISHR	: International Service for Human Rights
SICOGI	: Ivorian Construction and Real Estate Management Company (Société Ivoirienne de Construction et de Gestion Immobilière)
SNMPCI	: National Private Doctors' Union of Côte d'Ivoire (Syndicat National des Médecins Privés de Côte d'Ivoire)
UD	: Drug User
UDDH-CNDHCI	: Human Rights University of the CNDHCI
UNESCO	: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

GBV : Gender-Based Violence

HIV/AIDS : Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

POSTAL CARD OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE*

Geographical location : West Africa

Surface area : 322.462 km²

Population : 22 671 331 inhabitants

Growth Rate : 2.6%

Density : 70.3hbts/km²

Political Capital : Yamoussoukro

Economic Capital : Abidjan

National Emblem : Elephant

Flag : Orange-White-Green (vertical stripes)

Currency : Union-Discipline-Labour

National Anthem : The 'Abidjanaise'

Major cities : Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa, Yamoussoukro, Korhogo, San-Pédro, Abengourou, Man

Geographic distribution of the population

- **Urban population :** 11 408 413 of which
4 395 243 reside in the **Autonomous District of Abidjan**
- **Rural Population :** 11 262 918
- **Ivoirians :** 17 175 457 (75.8%)
- **Non-Ivoirians :** 5 490 222 (24.2%)

Ethnic Group : Over 60 ethnic groups classified into 5 major groups

- Akan (Central, East, South, South-East) : 38.1%
- Gurs ou voltaïques (Nord, Nord-Est) : 21.2%
- Mandé of the North or Malinké (North-West) : 19%
- Krou (South-West, Central-West) : 11.3%
- Mandé of the South (West, Central-West) : 9.1%

Religions :

- Islam : 42%
- Christianity : 34%
- Irreligion : 19%
- Animist : 4%
- Autres religions : 1%

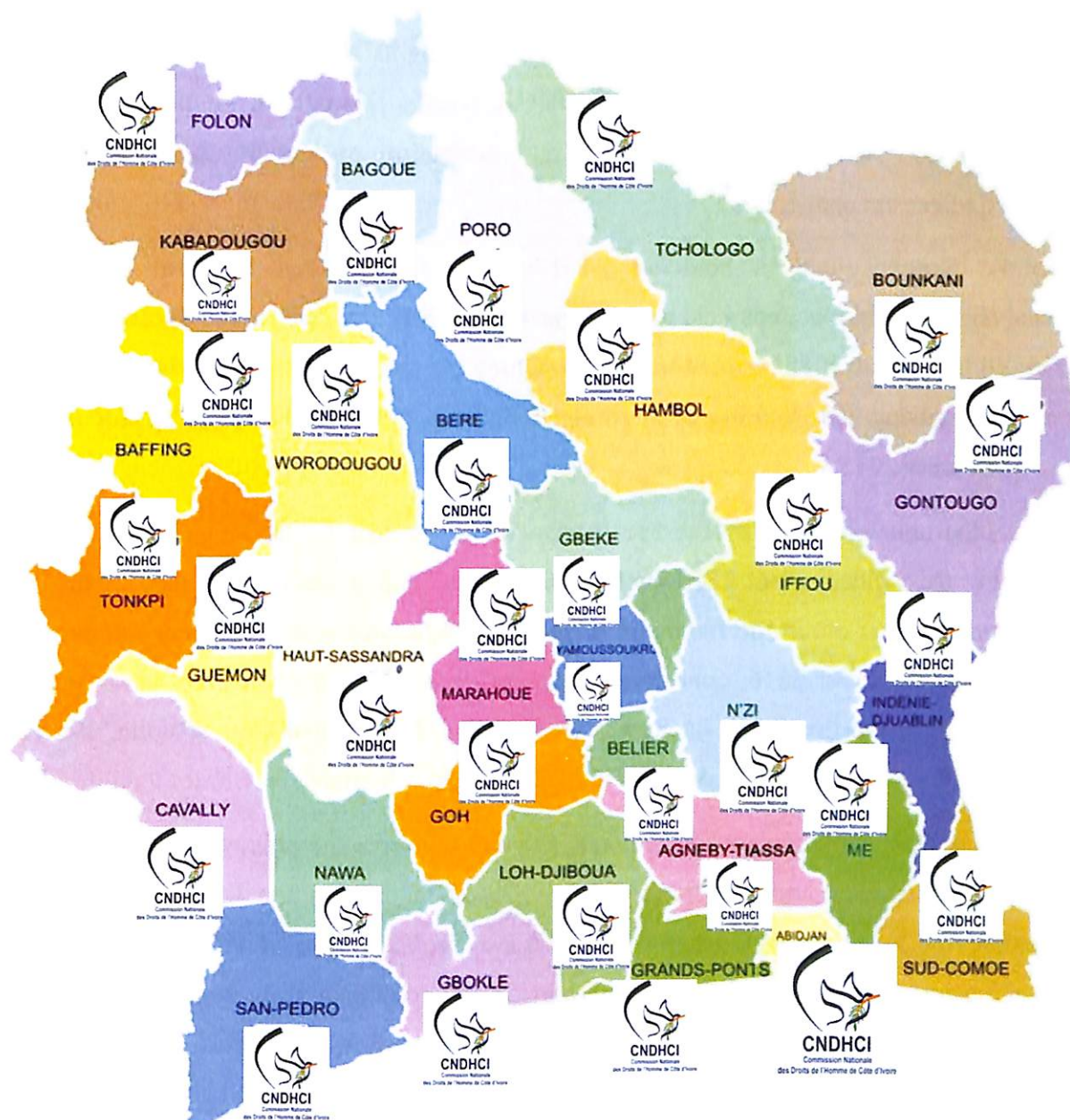
Currency : West African CFA Franc (Fixed parity with the Euro; 1 Euro = 655.597 F CFA)

Type of Government : Republic

President of the Republic : Alassane OUATTARA

**The above data is cited from the RGPH-2014 (General Census of Population and Housing of Côte d'Ivoire). http://www.ins.ci/n/documents/RGPH2014_principaux_indicateurs.pdf (Consulted on 14 December 2018).*

CNDHCI REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES



Administrative organization of regions : 31 regions
 Presence of CNDHCI : 31 regions

Source : CNDHCI

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2018 is the period taken into account by the last report of the CNDHCI, under the aegis of Law No. 2012-1132 of 13 December 2012 establishing powers, responsibilities, organization and functioning of the National Human Rights Commission of Côte d'Ivoire (also known under its French acronym, CNDHCI). During this period, we note continuous improvement in regards to the promotion and protection of human rights despite the prevalence of certain challenges.

While the Senate elections held on 24 March 2018 unfolded in good conditions, the local and regional elections held together on 13 October 2018, as well as the By-elections held on 16 December 2018 resulted in protests which led to violations to the right to life and the right to housing. The holding of these elections brings to term the electoral process that began in October 2015.

However, the announcement by the President of Cote d'Ivoire on 06 August 2018 for the reform of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), in accordance with the recommendations set out in the Judgment made by the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights on 18 November 2016, concerning Application No. 001/2014 in the Case of APDH (NGO Action for the Protection of Human Rights) vs. Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, shines a light of hope for the successful holding of the 2020 general elections.

In addition, actions were undertaken to contribute and reinforce the promotion and protection of human rights, including the creation of a Secretariat, within the Minister of Justice, responsible for human rights, adopted under Law No. 2018-900 of 28 November 2018 establishing powers, responsibilities, organization and functioning of the National Council of Human Rights (CNDH) in place of the National Commission of Human Rights of Côte d'Ivoire (CNDHCI).

Concerning the social situation of the country, unemployment, poverty and the high cost of living are still major concerns for both the population and the Government, despite the improvement in economic indicators and measures taken.

The process of national reconciliation continues, with a view of reducing the social and communal divide. An order granting amnesty to 800 persons and a presidential pardon for the release of 4 200 detainees are part of these ongoing efforts.

Concerning security and peace, a clear improvement can be noted. However, we deplore during the same period the attacks by high-way robbers and the persistence of the

phenomenon of children in conflict with the law which increases the feeling of insecurity among the population.

Studies carried out by the CNDHCI on the right to education and access to health show that, despite the efforts made by the Government, many challenges remain.



CNDHCI

INTRODUCTION

The 2018 annual report on the state of human rights was prepared in accordance with Article 3 of Law No. 2012-1132 of 13 December 2012 establishing of powers, responsibilities, organization and functioning of the National Commission of Human Rights in Cote d'Ivoire (also known under its French acronym, CNDHCI).

The year 2018 is the period taken into account by the last report of the CNDHCI, under the aegis of Law No. 2012-1132 of 13 December 2012.

This report deals with issues related to security, justice and elections.

It also analyzes the rights to housing, education and health.

This 2018 report addresses issues related to a healthy environment, flooding, social cohesion, reparations and the categorical rights.

Finally, this 2018 report outlines the Commission's activities, achievements, difficulties, and perspectives. It also sets out recommendations.

This report is structured around three axes:

- The state of human rights, in the first part;
- The activities carried out by the CNDHCI, in the second part and ;
- The achievements, challenges, perspectives and recommendations, in the third part.



Part One

The State of Human Rights in Côte d'Ivoire

I. CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Civil and political rights are addressed in this report though a focus on the security of persons & property, justice and elections.

1. Security

All persons have the right to security¹, meaning the right to be protected from all forms of violence, aggression against one's physical self or property.

During a Seminar on the revitalization of the National Police, held from 24 to 26 May 2018 in Yamoussoukro, the Director General of the Police announced that the Ivorian General Security Index (IGIS)² improved in Côte d'Ivoire, moving from 3 to 1 in 2018. He recalled, in particular, advances in the handling of issues related to children in conflict with the law, the fight against crime in all of its forms and the dismantling of drug houses.

In spite of these efforts, the CNDHCI notes that the right to security has suffered, notably due to the persistence of urban delinquency: "highway robbers", children in conflict with the law, the persistence of drug houses and the kidnappings of children.

The CNDHCI has documented attacks against persons and private property. These attacks include the attack of persons, also robbed of large sum of money, on 27 November 2018 on the Kéibly-Blolequin axis, the attack on an intercity bus on 14 August 2018 in Issia which ended in two deaths, the attack of persons on the Niakara-Arikokaha axis on 23 May 2018, the attack and the assassination on 20 March 2018 of a priest by highway-robbers on the Agnibilekro-Koun-Fao stretch.

As regards cases of child disappearances and deaths, we note the cases of the children Aboubakar Sidick better known as "Bouba" and Konan Excel Corneille. Indeed, after the case of Aboubakar Sidick who was kidnapped then killed, the child Konan Excel died in conditions yet to be determined in a house near that of his parents.

¹Article 9 of the ICCPR states that "Everyone have the right to liberty and security of person" (...).

²The IGIS is a measurement indicator of the level of security by the Ministry of Defense that takes into account six (6) variables which are the evolution of the following situations : highway robbers, car thefts, home attacks, attacks on businesses and commerce, murders, traffic accidents.

2. Justice

The right to justice, guaranteed by Articles 6 and 7 of the Constitution of 08 November 2016, refers to a set of rights aiming to grant individuals equal access to legal services and to a fair trial.

The CNDHCI reviewed the state of human rights in places of deprivation of liberty and analyzed the ordinance granting amnesty.

a. Places of Deprivation of Liberty

In accordance with its mandate³, the CNDHCI regularly visits correctional facilities and places of custody throughout the national territory.

During the year 2018, the CNDHCI visited 117 places of custody and all 34 correctional facilities (MAC). During the visits, the CNDHCI noted violations to human rights.

- Places of Custody

With regard to places of custody, the CNDHCI notes that most police and gendarmerie cells and holding cells lack maintenance. Some do not have access to potable water and adequate ventilation.

The CNDHCI also noted the absence of medical and psychosocial services within the structures visited. In addition, the CNDHCI noted the lack of legal assistance available for detainees.

The CNDHCI notes that the nourishment of detainees is generally ensured by their family members, or failing that, by the humanity displayed by on-duty police or gendarmerie officers.

In contrast, the segregation by sex and age of detainee populations is increasingly respected.

- Correctional Facilities (MACs)

The CNDHCI notes the will of the Government to reduce the prison population⁴ and to improve the conditions of detention facilities through a project to construct 10 new correctional facilities (in the cities of Adzopé, Abengourou, Aboisso, Daloa, Grand-Bassam, Korhogo,

³ Article 2, 9th of Law No. 2012-1132 of 13 December 2012 establishing of powers, responsibilities, organization and functioning of the CNDHCI.

⁴ At 31 May 2018, the CNDHCI recorded 15 025 detainees on a theoretical capacity of 7 970 seats.

Soubre, Sassandra, Issia and San Pedro), with the Circular of 15 June 2017 from the Keeper of the Seal concerning the control of detention and the adoption of a new Penal Procedure Code providing for alternative measures to imprisonment (see Article 154 of the Penal Procedure Code of Law No. 2018-975 of 27 December 2018 bearing Penal Procedure Code).

However, visits to Correctional Facilities have shown the persistence of prison overcrowding, precarious living conditions, difficult access to potable water, to health care, to leisure activities, to information and to a diet that is regular, healthy and balanced.

For the CNDHCI, prison overcrowding can be linked to the use of the Detention Warrants (MD), the slowness of the processing of on-going cases and the non-use of alternatives to jail sentences for minor offenses.

b. Ordonnance of 06 August 2018 granting amnesty

In 2018, the President of the Republic signed Ordinance No. 2018-669 issued 06 August 2018 granting amnesty to 800 persons prosecuted or sentenced for offenses related to the 2010 post-election crisis, or offenses against the States' security committed after 21 May 2011 with the exception of military personnel and members of armed groups having committed blood crimes. This ordinance was ratified by the National Assembly on 19 December 2018.

The CNDHCI notes that the amnesty ordinance, all the while contributing to reducing tensions in the political realm, raises other issues. These issues include questions on its scope, the right to justice and the right to reparation for victims.

3. Elections

The CNDHCI observed the senate elections and the coupled local and regional elections.

a. Senate elections

The CNDHCI observed the entire process of the senate election which took place on 24 March 2018. It observed at poll stations throughout the national territory with 268 observers.

The CNDHCI notes that the ballot was conducted with no major incident and that the results were not disputed.

b. Coupled Local and Regional Elections

For the coupled elections (local and regional) of 13 October 2018, the CNDHCI deployed 291 observers throughout the national territory.

The CNDHCI noted the non-participation of some political opposition parties, who questioned the credibility of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).

All in all, the election process took place in a relatively calm atmosphere marked in some places by acts of violence, intimidation and violation to the right to life.

The proclamation of the results gave rise to acts of protest and violence in the Autonomous District of Abidjan (in the communes of Port Bouët and Grand Bassam) and in the localities of Lakota, Divo and Issia. The CNDHCI registered five (5) violations to the right to life, numerous attacks on physical persons and violations to the right to property.

At the end of the voting process, the Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court received 102 motions for annulment, irregularity and other suspicions of fraud. The Supreme Court annulled the results and a re-vote was ordered for the regions of Guémon, Lôh-Djiboua and in the communes of Grand-Bassam, Bingerville, Port-Bouet, Lakota, Booko and Rubino.

The By-elections for these regions and municipalities were held on Sunday 16 December 2018 after a campaign period running from 08 to 14 December 2018.

c. By-Elections

Following the annulment of the election results in 8 localities by the Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court on Sunday 16 December 2018, including 6 communes and 2 regions⁵, the IEC resumed elections in these constituencies, in accordance with Articles 128, 129, 130 and 131 of the Electoral Code.

The CNDHCI deployed 27 observers, with 3 of these assigned per locality in the rural parts of the country, including the city of Bassam and two mobile teams in Port-Bouët and Bingerville, each also being made up of 3 members.

Overall, the Commission noted that these elections were held in a calm and peaceful atmosphere in some localities. However, in the communes of Grand Bassam and

⁵These are the communes of Bingerville, Rubino, Boko, Grand-Bassam, Port-Bouët, Divo and the regions of: Lôh-Djiboua (South-West) and Guémon (West).

Port-Bouët, the CNDHCI noted acts of violence and intimidation perpetrated by unidentified individuals on Election Day.

The CNDHCI notes the repeated failures of the IEC, notably the late deployment of election materials, the lack of polling booths and the lack of control of the electoral process by some of its representatives in polling stations.

II. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The analysis of the state of economic, social and cultural rights focuses on issues related to housing, education and health.

1. Right to Housing

The right to housing aims to guarantee all citizens the right to a roof over their head. This right guaranteed by article 38 of the Constitution⁶ of 08 November 2016 and the international conventions⁷ recognizes the right of all to access suitable, safe and resilient housing.

a. Access to Housing

The housing policies implemented in Côte d'Ivoire have not made it possible to solve the problem of access to housing for all in a sustainable manner. Indeed, housing needs according to the Government are estimated at 400,000 units per year and this rate is increasing by roughly 10% each year. This situation explains the high cost of rent and the overpricing for rental security deposits.

The presidential program for the construction of socio-economic housing aiming to make available social housing to the most deprived populations, according to the Government, did not achieve its set objectives.

Law No. 2018-575 of 13 June 2018 relative to leasing for residential use, which sets limits for the costs of rents and security deposits, raises legitimate expectations among the populations, but has yet to be fully effective in landlord-tenant relationships. Indeed, this law allows the less affluent among the population to access leased housing. As in the past, the landlords set the security deposits at overly expensive prices limiting the amount persons being able to access decent housing.

b. Evictions

During the referenced period, the right to housing was jeopardized by several evictions.

The illegal occupation of protected areas (natural parks and protected forests) led the Government to undertake eviction operations. This situation has displaced persons to other localities and forced hundreds of children to

⁶"The state encourages citizens' access to housing (...)."

⁷Article 25 of the UDHR, Article 11 of ICESCR and SDG No. 11.

drop-out of school early on. Such is the case in the protected forest of Mopri (Tiassalé) where more than 1 000 students from nine (09) schools were evicted in March 2018.

On 08 May 2018, residents of the Danga Bel-Air neighborhood in Cocody (Abidjan) were evicted as part of an operation led by the Ivorian Company of Construction and Real Estate Management (SICOGI), in execution of a decision of the Supreme Court.

The CNDHCI notes that these operations took place in the middle of the school year and during the rainy season without the State having made alternative arrangements prior to the fact. This situation had a negative impact on children's right to education.

In addition, the CNDHCI noted that populations were forced to leave impacted and at-risk areas, following the damage caused by torrential rains in Abidjan and in some localities of the country. Thus, many families found themselves on the street.

The CNDHCI notes that the eviction operations were not sufficiently prepared, supervised and coordinated so as to limit their impact on human rights. In addition, the CNDHCI notes that the State has not taken steps to avoid these anarchic occupations.

2. Right to Education

The right to education is a fundamental right enshrined in all international and regional human rights instruments as well as in the Constitution of 08 November 2016, which set out in Article 10 that *"school is compulsory for children of both genders ... "*.

The right to a quality education is also the focus of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) # 4 with its assorted indicators.

The CNDHCI analyzed the issue of the right to education in secondary and higher education.

a. In Secondary Education

The CNDHCI evaluated, through a study and its associated indicators, the implementation of the right to education:

- Class sizes

The study was carried out using a sample of 88 selected public secondary schools in the District of Abidjan and in 24 regions of the country.

It revealed a general overpopulation of classes throughout the system. For illustrative purposes, we recorded an average number of up to 83 students for 6th grade classroom and up to 53 students for the final year(12th grade) classrooms, whereas the ratio according to UNESCO⁸ is 45 students per classroom.

Modern Secondary School 2 of Man, in the Tonkpi region shared with us their numbers in the form of the below table:

Grade	Number of classes	Total number of students	Largest class room size	Smallest class room size
6th grade	8	742	97	76
7th grade	13	1221	106	101
8th grade	10	868	93	89
9th grade	12	1132	101	89
10th grade	4	304	86	57
11th grade	5	320	89	16
12th grade	6	389	85	8

The below table shows the situation of classroom sizes in 18 educational institutions in the District of Abidjan.

Grade	Number of Schools Surveyed	Number of classes	Largest class room size	Smallest classroom size
6th grade	18	151	122	50
7th grade		140	131	55
8th grade		131	115	34
9th grade		148	122	32
10th grade		115	100	34
11th grade		113	90	9
12th grade		123	130	10
Total		921	130	9

This overcrowding of classes in almost all of the surveyed institutions can be explained by, among other causes, insufficient school infrastructures and creates an obstacle to the right to a quality education. The introduction of a double-shift system as a palliative measure, did not demonstrate the expected effectiveness.

⁸According to UNESCO, to guarantee quality of education, a class size of 40 children is recommended <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/fs39-the-world-needs-almost-69-million-new-teachers-to-reach-the-2030-education-goals-2016-fr.pdf>, viewed on 17 December 2018

- Teaching materials

The term teaching materials covers all learning support materials (e.g. manuals, devices, objects, documents, maps, tutorials, audio visual equipment and laboratory equipment, etc.) with the purpose of facilitating teaching and learning. This includes the basic equipment necessary for teaching of the different programs of the secondary education curriculum

The study found that the presence of basic teaching materials, such as the instruments for geometry, equipment for sports activities, laboratories for experiments in physics and bio sciences and other learning support materials for the study of sciences is insufficient, unavailable or unsuitable. Which constitutes an obstacle for the successful implementation of the right to a quality education.

- Library and Literary Works

The study showed that out of the 71 institutions surveyed, 53 (i.e. 74%) have a library. The documentation available is insufficient and the literary works present are worn-out and unsuitable.

- Ancillary Costs

The CNDHCI notes that the 2017-2018 school year, as in previous school years, was marked by disturbances motivated by the phenomenon of ancillary costs (complementary and supplementary).

The issue of ancillary costs poses a veritable challenge for families, given its impact on affordability of school and undermines equal access to education.

Indeed, in addition of the registration fees set by the state of 3 000 and 6 000 CFA F⁹, public and private institutions impose “so-called” ancillary fees ranging on average between 10 000 and 100 000 CFA F. In addition, students assigned to the private school system are subject to the associated registration fees and additional tuition fees.

Given the persistence of this phenomenon and its consequences, the CNDHCI questions the responsibility of the Government and their will to search for a definitive solution.

⁹Respectively for the private and public systems

b. In Higher Education

The creation of new university centers in the localities of Korhogo, Man, Daloa and plans to create the Universities of San Pedro and Bondoukou participate in the decongesting of the Universities of Abidjan and Bouake and the realization of the right to education. However, in June 2018, a study¹⁰ conducted by the CNDHCI at FHB University (Felix Houphouet-Boigny University of Abidjan) highlighted several areas of concern that could affect the right to education:

- On an academic level, we note the difficult implementation of the Bachelor-Master-Doctorate (LMD system) and high and inconsistent costs of registration fees in the major institutions and public universities;
- Concerning study materials, we note inadequate lighting in working-rooms, laboratories and lecture halls, the absence or inadequacy of tables and benches in several work rooms, the failure of the air conditioning and sound systems in lecture halls, the lack of or non-functioning of technical equipment in laboratories necessary for practical work, water-proofing issues, the near total absence of sanitary facilities ;
- As concerns the social aspects, the non-functioning of the scholarship system (insufficient for all students (about 5 000 beneficiaries out of 30 000 students, and consistent non-payment of scholarships), insufficient housing (5 927 beds available for a student population of 30 000), insufficient means of transportation for students and restoration services (university restaurants offer only 6 000 meals per day for a population of 30 000 students).

The CNDHCI notes that the school and university system is constantly interrupted, in addition to the problems identified, due to strikes initiated by teacher staff unions, as well as by student associations. This situation seriously undermines the right to education.

3. Right to Health

Article 12 of the ICESCR recognizes "the right of all persons to benefit from the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health." This right is also guaranteed by Article 9 of

¹⁰The implementation of the right to education in universities, "the difficulties of the University System in Cote d'Ivoire," CNDHCI, June 2018

the Constitution of 08 November 2016 which states that "... All persons also have the right to access to health services."

The CNDHCI noted that despite policies¹¹ and the means implemented by the State, the sanitary system faces difficulties related to the availability of material, financial and human resources.

- In terms of material resources, the CNDHCI notes obsolete, inadequate or improperly maintained equipment. Health infrastructure of first, second and third level are unevenly distributed and lacking formal mechanisms for medical waste management. In the same respect, the regular supply of medicines for in-house pharmacies and care for persons with special needs (people with disabilities) are real challenges.
- In terms of human resources, medical staff remains insufficient and unevenly distributed. Indeed, our studies¹² revealed that 149 health facilities (i.e. 67% out of 222) have a need for additional health staff. This is felt even more so in the new Angré University Health Center (CHU Angré), inaugurated on 15 December 2017, which is not yet fully functional due to a lack of necessary staff.
- In terms of financial resources

Through its commitment to the Abuja Declaration¹³ (Bamako) in 2001, Cote d'Ivoire committed to devote 15% of its budget the health care sector. Compared to this commitment, Côte d'Ivoire only allocated 6%.

Moreover, the budget allocated to health facilities is not always made available in full. Indeed, it can be noted from a study carried-out by the CNDHCI in January 2018 that out of 222 health centers surveyed, 106 (i.e. 48%) said they did not receive their full budget allocations. Seventy-two (72) centers (i.e. 68%) confirmed that they did not execute the total notified budget, due to a 70% cap ordained in recent years.

¹¹ National Health Development Plan (PNDS) 2016-2020, raising of doctors salaries, over 10 000 healthcare professionals hired, construction of over a hundred initial-contact health care facilities, opening of the new Angré University Hospital (in Abidjan), implementation of targeted free services.

¹² Study Report : The right to health, CNDHCI, 2018

¹³ In April 2001, the member states of the African Union met and pledged to set a target of allocating at least 15% of their annual budget to the improvement of the health sector and urged donor countries to increase their support.

- Access to Health Care

The Government has undertaken since 2012 to implement a Universal Health Coverage (CMU) system which has been slow to take effect. This situation affects the right of the majority to health care. According to WHO, "a universal health coverage consists of ensuring that the population has access to preventive, curative, palliative, rehabilitation and health promotion services they need and that those services be of sufficient quality in order to be effective without their cost causing financial difficulties for users. "

Moreover, the CNDHCI documents, from 01 July to 06 August 2018, a unilateral increase in fees and medical procedures by the Association of Private Hospitals of Côte d'Ivoire (ACPCI) and the National Private Doctors' Union of Côte d'Ivoire (SNMPCI).

This situation has severely disrupted access to health care.

III. SOLIDARITY RIGHTS

The analysis of solidarity rights concerns the right to a healthy environment, social cohesion, as well as the rights of victims and categorical groups.

1. Right to a Healthy Environment

A healthy environment is considered as an environment which favorably ensures the health and well-being of its inhabitants. It is one of the preconditions¹⁴ to the realization of other human rights.

In this report, the CNDHCI examines issues related to a healthy environment with a focus on noise pollution, insalubrity and the destruction of protected areas.

a. Noise pollution

The CNDHCI notes, particularly in some areas of large communes and cities of Cote d'Ivoire (Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, Bouaké, Abengourou, Man...), that populations are faced with music or messages broadcasted via sound amplification devices whose excessive volume causes noise pollution. This noise pollution mostly comes from bars, pubs, religious buildings and shops located on the access roads of residential areas.

This situation persists because of the non-application of legal texts¹⁵ regulating activities in residential areas. Another cause is the fact that referrals and complaints to the competent authorities often remained untreated.

b. Insalubrity

Insalubrity is becoming a cause of national concern.

In the face of this situation, the Government initiated an operation called "Clean Sweep " (or "Grand Ménage" in French). This is a public cleaning operation which aims to raise awareness. This operation takes place on the first Saturday of every month in all of the major cities.

¹⁴ Article 25.1 of the UDHR and Article 12 of the ICESCR, Article 24 of the CRC, Article 12 of CEDAW, Article 28 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families

¹⁵ Decree No. 2016-791 of 12 October 2016 on the regulation of neighborhood noise emissions. This decree provides, inter alia, that in residential areas, noise levels and the rise in decibels is limited to 50 decibels from 6am to 6pm and limited to 35 decibels from 8pm to 06am Monday to Friday. On Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays they are reduced to 10 decibels between 6am and 8pm.

Offenses relating to the issue of neighborhood noise are identified and prosecuted in accordance with Articles 107 and 109 of the Environmental Code (Act No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 of the Environmental Code and the Ivorian Penal Code.

However, the CNDHCI notes that roads continue to be strewn with garbage and filth.

The CNDHCI notes a weak level of involvement from the community in this operation and a pre-collection and garbage collection system that needs to improve.

c. Destruction of Protected Areas

The recognition and protection of protected areas consisting of national parks, nature reserves and protected / sacred forests contribute to the well-being of populations.

The destruction of these areas negatively impacts the enjoyment of human rights.

In order to assess the impact of the destruction of these areas on the environment, the CNDHCI initiated a study on the situation of protected areas in Côte d'Ivoire. This study included eleven regions (San-Pedro, Gbôklè, Kabadougou, Grand-Ponts, N'zi, Agneby-Tiassa, Hambol, Gbêkè, Worodougou, Bagoué, Cavally).

Following this study, the CNDHCI noted that the management of this area "clearly defined geographically, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other means, to promote the long-term conservation of nature and the ecosystem services and the related cultural values" remains a challenge.

Indeed, the strong pressure of human activities threatens the existence of these areas despite the legal instruments¹⁶ existing in Cote d'Ivoire.

In order to restore these areas, the Government has undertaken agroforestry and eviction operations that caused violations to human rights, notably attacks on physical integrity and destruction of property (houses and farm lands, as well as social, education and health infrastructures).

2. Floods

The year 2018 was characterized by floods following torrential rains in Abidjan and in certain localities. The CNDHCI notes, in recent years, the recurrence of this phenomenon which peaked in June with overrunning of some rivers¹⁷.

¹⁶ Law No. 65-255 of 04 August 1965 on the protection of wildlife and the hunting, Law No. 96-766 of 03 October 1996 of the Environmental Code, Law No. 2014-427 14 July 2014 of the Forest Code.

¹⁷ Bandama (Bouaflé and Zuenoula), Bia (Aboisso) Comoé (Yaou-Bassam Aboisso road)

In Abidjan, the situation was caused and exacerbated by uncontrolled constructions carried-out on storm drainage or river basins in non-compliance with city urbanization plans.

Despite the measures taken by the Government¹⁸. These floods caused a heavy human and material toll. The outcomes included casualties¹⁹, collapse of boundary walls and bridges, houses floods, vehicles being swept away, destruction of economic and social infrastructure (roads, agricultural production, water systems, electricity, sanitation, telecommunications, etc.)

The CNDHCI notes the complacency of the State which favors the lack of civism shown by certain populations who build without permits and on top of wastewater and rainwater drainage.

The CNDHCI notes that this situation has consequences on human rights such as the rights to health, to education, to a healthy environment ...

3. Social Cohesion

The CNDHCI notes the persistence of social tensions manifested by inter-communal and social conflicts, strained relationship between the State, its agents and populations. The known causes of these conflicts include rural land issues, opposition between pastoralists and farmers, as well as the non-respect of authorities have not found adequate and sustainable solutions.

The CNDHCI documented the following cases:

- 23 January 2018 at Kanakono (Tengréla) conflict occurred resulting in death of 5 persons ;
- 19 to 20 April 2018 at Diegonefla, Communal conflict between young Baoulé and Malinké resulting in a dozen wounded persons ;
- 15 May 2018 at Biankouma, land dispute conflict between Toura and Burkinabe communities, with a total of 400 homes burned and more than 700 displaced persons of which 600 homeless;
- 24 June 2018 at Bangolo, intercommunal conflict triggered between Aboriginal Guérés and non-indigenous Burkinabe following the death of young man of the city;

¹⁸Establishment of emergency centers, ONPC (National Office of Civil Protection), the Civil Defense Response Organization Plan (ORSEC), the Firefighters' Brigade (GSPM).

¹⁹The CNDHCI, according to its investigations, recorded the deaths of 20 persons.

- 24 June 2018 in the sub-prefectures of Kolia and Sanhala, communal conflict;
- 10 July 2018 at Facobly, communal clashes after the death of a native in the village of Kiriao, following an altercation with a non-indigenous persons;
- 7 August 2018 at Touba, risk of conflict over land issue between the people of the sub-prefecture of Dioman, (department of Touba) and those of the sub-prefecture of Butch (department Biankouman);
- 21 August 2018 in Abidjan, land dispute between the people of Abobo-Baoulé and those of Djorogobité;
- 02 October 2018 in Abidjan, confrontation between the people of the Ébrié village and the Anono village;
- 24 October 2018 at Marabadiassa, land dispute between Malinké and Baoulé communities;
- 19 November 2018, communal conflict between populations of Zouan Hounien and Teapleu in the Tonkpi region;
- 26 November 2018 in the Guémon region, communal conflict.

These conflicts negatively impact **national cohesion**, the rights to peace and development. However, the conflicts amplified throughout the year.

4. Victims' rights' to reparations

The successive crises that Cote d'Ivoire went through from 1990 to 2011 caused violations and abuses of human rights.

In order to provide fair compensation to the victims of these attacks, the following mechanisms were put in place by the Government: CDVR²⁰, CONARIV²¹ and PNCS²².

However, the CNDHCI notes that all of these mechanisms have not yet been able to satisfy all victims.

²⁰ Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission : Commission established by Ordinance No. 2011-85 of 13 May 2011, replaced by Order No. 2011-167 of 13 July 2011, then by Ordinance No. 2014-32 of 3 February 2014.

²¹ National Commission for Reconciliation and Compensation for Victims.

²² National Social Cohesion Programme was set up by the Council of Ministers on 15 February 2012.

The CNDHCI continues to believe, as stated in previous reports, that a law is absolutely necessary to frame the entire compensation process for victims, from the determination of their status all the way to the modalities of the compensation.

5. Categorical Rights

This part of the report addresses issues related to migrants, persons with disabilities, children and women.

a. Migrants

Immigration, particularly illegal immigration, is a concern as it is taking new proportions in Cote d'Ivoire.

A Statement released by the Council²³ of Ministers on 30 November 2016 stated that 4 970 Ivorians arrived in Italy between January to June of 2016.

According to data from the Profiling Report on Returning Ivorian Migrants (2017)²⁴ the International Organization for Migration (IOM Côte d'Ivoire), "more than 1 400 of the Ivorian who returned voluntarily to Cote d'Ivoire in 2017 were welcomed and assisted by IOM as part of the IOM-EU joint trust fund initiative for the protection and reintegration of migrants".

Several causes can explain this illegal immigration. Among other causes, we note precarious living conditions, lack of employment, growing unemployment and poverty.

This situation, which endangers the lives of children, young persons and adults, calls for concrete and sustainable action by the State to stem this migration phenomenon. They face abuse, lack of food, lack of health care, lack of protection and are exposed to dangers of all kinds.

While it is true that several hundred Ivorian migrating illegally and in difficulty, notably in Libya, have been repatriated, the issue of their social and psychological care arises.

²³<http://www.gouv.ci/doc/1480674635CCM%20du%2030%2011%2016-V3vf.pdf>

²⁴<https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/country/docs/cote-divoire/Cote-d%27Ivoire-Rapport-Profilage-2017.pdf>

b. Persons with disabilities

The issue of persons with disabilities is a concern with regard to the specific associated issues.

On 10 January 2014, Côte d'Ivoire ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This protection framework has been strengthened by the provisions set out in Articles 32 and 33 of the Constitution of 8 November 2016.

The CRPD provides in Article 33 for its implementation and monitoring on the national level, the establishment of a "(...) system, including one or more independent mechanisms, (...) to promote, protect and monitor the implementation of the (...) Convention". However, the above-mentioned Article has yet to be put in place. Also, taking the decrees implementing Law No. 98-594 of 10 November 1998 setting guideline in favor of for persons with disabilities has been awaited for the last twenty (20) years, just as initial report to the Committee for Persons with Disabilities, since 2016.

c. Children

The CNDHCI, as concerns children, noted two main challenges: child protection services and children deprived of liberty.

- Child Protection Services

The issue concerning child protection services concerns mechanisms to take charge of children with no parental protection. This concerns children victims of violence, abandoned, exploited...

The CNDHCI notes that the mechanisms²⁵ are inadequate or inappropriate, for children in general and non-existent for those who are victims of violence. The latter who should be removed from their home setting, are not in practice for lack of hosting facilities, adequate means to take into account and of appropriate legislation.

- Minors with Detention Warrants (MD) issued

The CNDHCI noted that during the year 2018, from August to September, 371 children were the object of a Detention Warrant (MD) throughout the national territory, including 221 children at Abidjan Correctional Facility (MACA).

²⁵These mechanisms must ensure "All care in a family setting ordered or authorized by a competent judicial or administrative authority and any placement in an institution, including private, whether or not following administrative or judicial measures. Resolution 64/142 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on "Guidelines for alternative care for children". (<https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/100426-UNGuidelines-French.pdf>)

This situation is partly a consequence of the implementation of Circular No. 010/MJDH/CAB of 26 September 2017 relating to the punishment of crimes committed by minors commonly known as "minors in conflict with the law."

The CNDHCI notes that children under Detention Warrants have no special quarters. They are therefore in contact with adult prisoners, in a context of overcrowding in violation of national and international standards²⁶.

d. Women

The Constitution of 08 November 2016, in Articles 35, 36 and 37, reaffirms the commitment of the State to promote and protect women's rights in Côte d'Ivoire.

The CNDHCI looks at the implementation of women's rights with a focus on the participation of women in public and political life and violence against girls and women.

- *The participation of women in public and political life*

Article 36 of the Ivorian Constitution states that "The State works to promote women's political rights by increasing their chances of access to representation in elected bodies."

In terms of participation in decision-making, Cote d'Ivoire counts 6 women among the 36 ministers of the Government²⁷, 27 women among the 255 deputies of the National Assembly²⁸, 8 women among the 66 elected senators²⁹, 10 women among the 197 mayors, 1 woman out of the 31 Regional Council President³⁰ and 1 female General Prosecutor to the Supreme Court.

The CNDHCI notes that the participation of women in decision making bodies remains low. Even the decision made by the Head of State on the issue for quota is not yet effective.

²⁶ On the national level, Decree No. 69-189 of 14 May 1969 regulating prisons and establishing rules for the implementation of custodial sentences. Internationally, we have the CRC in its Article 37 and in Article 10 para. 2 l. b of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

²⁷ Last cabinet reshuffle, July 2018.

²⁸ Parliamentary elections in December 2016.

²⁹ Senate elections in March 2018. 1/3 must be appointed by the President of the Republic.

³⁰ Municipal and regional elections of October 2018.

- *Violence against girls and women*

The CNDHCI notes through filed referrals, the persistence of the phenomenon of violence against girls and women. During the year 2018, the CNDHCI received 124 cases of sexual and domestic violence, including several cases of rape of minors.

As part of the fight against the phenomenon, the Minister of Justice issued several circulars aiming to facilitate the suppression of cases of violence against women.

Furthermore, if the registration of complaints of rape is no longer subject to the production of a medical certificate, the reduction of the cost of this act or this medical certificate being issued free of charge remains a challenge.

In addition, difficulties remain concerning the access of victims to legal assistance and rehabilitation services through holistic free-of-charge care system.



Part Two

ACTIVITES OF THE CNDHCI

I. ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The CNDHCI organized and participated in activities to promote human rights at the national, regional and international level.

Activities focused on the celebration of theme days, capacity building programs, the Human Rights University, the Human Rights Forum and the briefing of the diplomatic corps.

1. Celebration of Theme Days

During the year 2018, the CNDHCI commemorated four (4) international days, namely:

- 08 March 2018, International Women's Day;
- 25 November 2018, Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (GBV);
- 03 December 2018, International Day of Disabled Persons;
- 10 December 2018, the 70th anniversary of the UDHR.

2. Capacity-Building Programs

The capacity building programs are addressed firstly, through workshops / seminars and secondly, through sessions of the Human Rights University of the CNDHCI.

a. Workshops / Seminars

In 2018, the CNDHCI organized capacity building activities for the benefit of its members and for the public as follows:

For the members of the CNDHCI:

- Capacity-building for 248 human rights regional commissioners "techniques for the survey and documentation of violations of human rights and query processing", with the support of the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (held in Bouake from 14 to 17 March 2018, in Agboville from 26 to 29

March 2018, in Daoukro from 07 to 10 June 2018, in Ferkessédougou from 11 to 14 June 2018 and in Man of 12 to 14 August 2018);

- Capacity-building for members of Regional Commissions on "violations of human rights and management of regional human rights forums" from 25 to 26 May 2018 and from 04 to 15 June 2018 in chief regional towns

For the partners:

- 08 May 2018 in Abidjan, conference-debate on "fake or counterfeit medicines in Côte d'Ivoire: stakes and prospectives";
- 21 May 2018 in Abidjan, training workshop on "Human Rights and Information", in favor of the National Intelligence Community;
- 25 to 26 May 2018 and 04 to 15 June 2018, capacity building workshop for fifty (50) local NGOs on "Human Rights" in the 31 administrative regions;
- 28 May to 15 June 2018 in the 31 administrative regions, establishment of regional forums with the support of UNDP and the CNS;
- 04 to 06 June 2018 in Grand Bassam, capacity-building workshop for 20 women's CSOs on submitting an alternative report to the CEDAW Committee, with the financial support of UN-Women;
- 29 July to 01 August 2018 in Abidjan, writing workshop report from the Government and Civil Society Organizations under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), with financial support from the Regional Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the State Secretariat for human Rights;
- 16 to 17 August 2018 in Abidjan, report writing workshop for stakeholders, with technical and financial support of UPR Info;
- 10 to 11 September 2018 in Grand Bassam, advocacy workshop on "the Paris Principles and the Belgrade Principles " with deputy members of the Commissions of the National Assembly;
- 30 November 2018, capacity building workshop with Agents of the National Gendarmerie, on "Human Rights" at the CNDHCI;

- 12 December 2018, capacity building workshop with agents of the National Police, on "Human Rights" at the CNDHCI.

b. Human Rights University

The CNDHCI set up a capacity building program called ' Human Rights University of the CNDHCI' (also known by its French acronym: UDDH-CNDHCI). "

This program, which began on 01 February 2018, aims to build the capacity of civil society, civil servants, state employees and that of students as well.

The CNDHCI organized, a total of three (3) semesters, each semester being made up of four (4) months, benefiting 180 listeners.

Each session of the UDDH is crowned by an end-of-session evaluation, after which certificates of achievement are issued to participants.

3. Activities of the Regional Human Rights' Commissions

The Regional Commissions on Human Rights have initiated activities. We note among others:

- 06 March, awareness-raising campaign on civism at Goffry Kouassi Raymond Secondary School in Sassandra;
- 06 March, participation in the execution of 02 Radio programs on financial inclusion for the empowerment of women and girl and on the phenomenon of child abductions in the Gontougo;
- 09 May, implementation of the platform of NGOs of the Tiassalé department under the aegis of the CRDH of Agneby-tiassa;
- 09 June, meeting with community leaders and Human Rights relay persons on the situation of Human Rights in the department (Bélier region);
- 09 June, radio show on local Radio station KETTIN Akoupé. This program focused on the CNDHCI missions and the activities it has carried out (Mé region);

- 08, 22 and 29 July, Local Awareness Campaign on Human Rights and the mandate of the CNDHCI in the localities of Kotobi, Assoumoukro, Asouakro et Abongoua(région du Moronou);
- 11 July, organization of a capacity building workshop on the general principles of human rights for students of Daloa University;
- 18 July, raising awareness in Sanogobraméfélé on birth registration and schooling for children in Kabadougou;
- 04 October, training for interns at the ENSOA military base on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, in the Gbêke;
- 29 October, awareness campaign with the theme, HIV / AIDS, STDs, pregnancy and sex education in schools, in collaboration with the Regional Youth Directorate for Bagoué;
- 06 December, at Amakébou of the Agboville district, the women of the Baoulé community were sensitized on violence against women in view of its elimination;
- 25 November, meeting with 29 community leaders on civism and basic notions of human rights, in the village of Fouala in the Baffing.

4. Participation of the CNDHCI in Workshops and Seminars

The CNDHCI took part in workshops and seminars on the national and international level.

On the national level:

- 31 January to 1 February 2018 in Abidjan, multi-stakeholder workshop on "Monitoring of land governance based Human Rights" at the Friedrich Herbert Foundation;
- 05 to 06 April 2018 in Grand Bassam, workshop on "Local and national actors for the systematization of information sharing between the monitoring, warning and conflict prevention mechanisms", with the solidarity and Social Cohesion Observatory (OSCS) in partnership with UN-Women;
- 09 to 13 April 2018, SDG prioritization workshop in Cote d'Ivoire, with the MAPS method of the United Nations, Ministry of Planning and Development;

- 17 to 18 May 2018 in Abidjan, international symposium on "Terrorism, economic, socio-cultural, human and security stakes: security and economic development in West Africa" in partnership with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation;
- 07 to 08 June 2018 in Abidjan, seminar on the theme : " constitutional challenge by way of a plea", organized by the Constitutional Council;
- 12 to 14 June 2018 in Yamoussoukro, workshop for the consolidation, prioritization and budgeting of community needs based on the 2017 consultations, the Ministry of Women, Family and Children;
- 27 to 28 June 2018 in Yamoussoukro, follow-up seminar on the partial assessment of the project for the fight against unjustified preventative detention in the 05 prisons of Côte d'Ivoire, organized by ACAT-CI and FIACAT;
- 02 November 2018 in Abidjan, information workshop on the development of the People Code, organized by the Ministry of Women, Family and Children;
- 19 to 20 November 2018 in Abidjan, regional inter-ministerial symposium on the theme : "Fighting against modern terrorism: brainstorming, action and coordination" co-organized by the Ivorian and French Governments;
- 22 November 2018, Advocacy workshop for heads of press for "better media coverage on key public issues and MSM / TG in the context of achieving the 90.90.90 objectives" organized by Alternative Côte d'Ivoire in partnership with the REPMASCI;
- 27 to 29 November 2018 in Grand-Bassam, workshop for the validation of the national strategy for early warning and rapid response involving women, organized by the Observatory for Solidarity and Social Cohesion (SCSO);
- 28 to 29 November 2018 in Abidjan, workshop for the review of the recommendations of the Human Rights Council, the UPR, the Committee on Children's Rights, Ministry of Women, Family and Children and the NGO Forum;
- 04 to 05 December 2018 in Grand Bassam, round table for actors in the fight against HIV / AIDS and related infections among UD (Drug Users) for a

better integrations the stakes to human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, NGO "health and Development" (better known by their registered French name: "Santé et Développement");

- 17 to 19 December 2018 in Grand Bassam, regional round table on penal and civil mediation practices for children, organized by the Mediator of Côte d'Ivoire;
- 19 to 21 December 2018, review actions for solidarity, social cohesion and the fight against poverty in 2018, Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and the Fight against Poverty;
- 26 December 2018 in Abidjan, workshop for awareness-raising of the recommendations of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Ministry of Justice and of Human Rights.

In addition, the CNDHCI took part in public lectures, competitions and panels.

On the international level:

- 21 to 23 February 2018 in Geneva (Switzerland), participation in the General Assembly of the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) and the workshop on "the responsibility of NHRIs in the promotion and protection the rights of older persons";
- 10 April 2018 in Abidjan, Consultation to assess the implementation process of the decision based on the case relating to the case granting of nationality to persons at risk of statelessness, Network of African Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI) and the NGO Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI);
- 22 to 28 April 2018 in Nouakchott (Mauritania), workshop for NHRIs on the implementation of the decisions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and the African Union Action Plan on human rights ;
- 16 to 20 May 2018 in Paris (France), workshop for presentation of results and lessons learned from an assessment of land governance as concerns human rights in Côte d'Ivoire and in Kenya, "organized by the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the German Cooperation (BMZ);

- 20 to 26 May 2018 in Kampala (Uganda), participation in the "third Meeting of Global Action Against Mass Atrocity Crimes (GAAMAC III)";
- 19 to 20 June 2018 in Dakar (Senegal), regional workshop on "Migration in West Africa: gender, youth, migration and human rights", organized by UNDP;
- 18 to 23 June 2018, in Naivasha (Kenya), workshop for NHRIs on monitoring and reporting to regional treaties on human rights, organized by the NANHRI;
- 29 to July 22 2018 in Strasbourg (France), participating in the 49th summer session in International Law of Human Rights;
- 24 to 27 2018 in Dakar (Senegal), workshop for NHRIs on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
- 28 to 31 August 2018 in Abidjan, Assessment Workshop on protection mechanisms for defenders of Human Rights, Ivorian Coalition of Human Rights Defenders (CIDDH) ISHR and the CNDHCI;
- 02 to 08 September 2018 in Johannesburg (South Africa) workshop "Capacity building for NHRIs", organized by ARASA;
- 19 and 20 September 2018, in Johannesburg (South Africa), project start-up workshop and presentation sharing the Ivorian experience;
- 03 to 04 October 2018 in Accra (Ghana) "Regional Conference on the de-penalization of minor offenses in Africa";
- 09 to 12 October 2018 in Marrakech (Morocco) workshop organized by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI);
- 23 to 24 November 2018, in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Second Policy Forum on the role of NHRIs
- 27 to 29 November 2018, regional meeting on sustainable solutions for Ivorian refugees in the sub-region; organized by UNHCR Côte d'Ivoire;
- 03 to 07 December 2018 in Geneva (Switzerland), training of national focal points on the Universal Periodic Review, organized by UPR Info.
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5. Communications

As part of its mission to promote human rights, communications were made. These include among others:

- "Rural Land Issues and Human Rights" 19 April 2018;
- "The security sector reform as seen by the CNDHCI" at the Brown Bag Lunch (BBL), on security sector reform, 25 June 2018 in Abidjan;
- "Reducing poverty: building towards a community with humanity, without poverty and for a common development" at Beijing Forum (China) on Human Rights, 18 and 19 September 2018;
- "CNDHCI, what control over Human Rights" at Brown Bag Lunch, on the security sector reform, 25 September 2018;
- "Presentation of Ivorian Law on human rights defenders: historical reference in Africa and status of implementation" at 13th International NHRIs Conference in Marrakech (Morocco), 10 to 12 October 2018.

6. Human Rights Forum

The Human Rights Forum (HRF) is a space for exchange and meetings between state and non-State actors of the Human Rights sector, established in 2014. For the year 2018, five (05) sessions were held the launch of regional sessions were organized:

- 15 February 2018, Attécoubé Youth Center (Abidjan) 18th session on the theme: "Evictions and Human Rights";
- 29 March 2018 at CERAP (Abidjan), 19th session on the theme: "The general situation of Human Rights in Côte d'Ivoire";
- 03 May 2018 at CNDHCI (Abidjan), 20th session on the theme: "The rights of persons with disabilities";
- 05 July 2018 at CERAP (Abidjan), 21st session on the theme: "Protecting the rights of migrants and refugees: sensitization of two global pacts";
- 29 November 2018 at CNDHCI (Abidjan), 22nd session on the theme: "the general situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire."

- From 25 to 26 May 2018 and 4 to 15 June 2018, the official launch of the regional sessions in the 31 chief towns of the regions, in partnership³¹ with CNS and UNDP. Note that this launch was preceded by a capacity-building workshop for fifty (50) local NGOs on "Human Rights" in the 31 administrative regions.

7. Briefings of the Diplomatic Corps

As part of its interaction with diplomatic institutions, the CNDHCI periodically held briefing sessions for the diplomatic corps on the state of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire. In 2018, the CNDHCI organized three sessions on 30 January, 26 April and 23 October 2018.

8. Brown Bag Lunches

The CNDHCI participated in various Brown Bag Lunch (Lunch-debates) organized by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) in partnership with UNDP, the Secretariat of the CNS and CERAP.

9. Participation by the CNDHCI in Television Shows

The CNDHCI, during the year 2018 participated in TV shows including:

- Special on RTI 1 national television channel on "What protection for children against to counter the phenomenon of child abductions in Cote d'Ivoire?" 20 March 2018;
- Sunday 1pm edition of news on RTI 1 national television channel - report on Human Rights in Côte d'Ivoire, 03 December, 2018.

³¹Indeed, under the Security Sector Reform (SSR) that integrates human security dimension (the individual and his well-being), the Secretariat of the National Security Council (NSC) with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) organized a breakout installation activity of thirty-one (31) Regional Human Rights Forum.

II. PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

The analysis of protection activities in this report focused on referrals, statements, thematic reports. It is also important to mention that the technical notes addressed to the authorities and the presentation of the 2016 and 2017 annual reports to the President of the Republic.

1. Referrals to the CNDHCI

In 2018, the CNDHCI recorded 1893 queries, compared to 1621 queries in 2017, an increase of 14.37%.

The below tables represent the general statistics concerning referrals registered from 01 January to 31 December 2018.

Table 1: Breakdown of queries by type of referral

Type of Referral	No. of Queries	Percentages
Referrals via social media	4	0.21%
Referrals by e-mail	36	1.90%
Self-Referred by the institution	41	2.17%
Direct Referrals	326	17.22%
Referrals by call on toll-free line	1486	78.50%
Total	1893	100.00%

Table 1 shows that referrals called in through the toll-free number represent 78.50% of all cases registered during the year. With regard to other means to file a referral, we noted 326 cases by direct correspondence (i.e. 17.22% of total recorded referrals), 41 cases of self-referred cases representing 2.17% of all recorded queries. Referrals by email and through social networks represented 1.90% and 0.21% of the total.

Referrals are divided by category and presented in Table 2 seen below.

Table 2: Breakdown of queries by category of Human Rights

Categories of Human rights supposedly violated	Registered Queries	Percentage by Category
Solidarity Rights	11	0.58%
Civil and Political Rights	911	48.12%
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	971	51.29%
Total	1893	100.00%

The table shows that the number of queries related to Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) is the highest.

Table 3: Breakdown of Proven Violations and Non-Proven Violations

Modalities	Proven Violations	Non-Proven Violations	Total
Number of cases	674	1219	1893
Percentages (%)	35.60%	64.40%	100.00%

The above table shows that 674 cases (i.e. 35.60%) were found to be proven violations of human rights.

These violations are broken down as follows according to the category of Human rights that has been violated:

- **Civil and Political Rights (CPR)**

Table 4: Breakdown of Proven Violations related to CPR

Types of Right Violated	Number	Percentages
Right of asylum, refugees and migrants	1	0.40%
Right to vote	1	0.40%
Right to freedom of religion	2	0.81%
Freedom of assembly / association / peaceful protest	2	0.81%
Right to identity or nationality	3	1.21%
Free movement of people and goods	3	1.21%
Right to security of the person	4	1.61%
Right to information (public)	8	3.23%
Right to security	13	5.24%
Right to physical integrity	22	8.87%
Right to life	23	9.27%
Abuse of authority	26	10.48%
Right to protection against all forms of sexual and domestic violence	55	22.18%
Right to justice / fair trial / enforcement of court decisions	85	34.27%
Total of all categories	248	100.00%
Proportion of overall base		36.80%

It can be noted from the above that the confirmed violations primarily concern the rights to justice / fair trial / execution of court decisions (85 cases, i.e. 34.27%), and the protection of women against all forms of sexual and domestic violence (55 cases, i.e. 22.18%).

- **Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR)**

Table 5: Breakdown of proven violations related to ESCR

Types of Rights violated	Number	Percentages
Right to social protection of persons with disabilities	2	0.48%
Inheritance Rights'	5	1.19%
Right to housing	9	2.14%
Women's (socio-economic) rights	14	3.33%
Right to potable water and an decent standard of living	15	3.56%
Right to health	27	6.41%
Right to education	28	6.65%
Right to protection of the child against acts of abuse violence, exploitation and abuse	50	11.88%
Right to reparations	54	12.83%
Right to property	55	13.06%
Right to work	162	38.48%
Total of all categories	421	100.00%
Proportion of overall base		62.46%

It can be noted from the above table that the proven violations under ESCR category primarily concern the rights at work (162 cases, i.e. 38.48%), to property (55 cases, i.e. 13.06%), to reparations (54 cases, i.e. 12.83%) and the protection of children against acts of abuse (50 cases, i.e. 11.88%).

- **Solidarity Rights (SR)**

Table 6: Breakdown of proven violations related to SR

Types of Rights Violated	Number	Percentages
Right to a healthy environment	5	100.00%
Total of all categories	5	100.00%
Proportion of overall base		0.74%

It can be noted from the above table 6 that the proven violations under solidarity rights category mainly concern the right to a healthy and peaceful environment (05 cases, i.e. 100% of the

sub-total). These cases concern noise disturbances and problems related to the management of household and industrial waste.

Table 7: Status of queries/cases recorded in 2018

Modalities	Recorded Cases	Processed Cases	Closed Cases	Open Cases
Number	1893	1791	1635	102
Percentages	100,00%	94,61%	91,29%	5.39%

It can be noted from Table 7, the 102 cases remaining in progress concern those whose procedures are continuing and those for which the involvement of other public services has been requested. Regular monitoring of these procedures is necessary to follow-up on progress and later register results of these remaining queries.

2. Declarations and Press Releases

From January to December 2018, the CNDHCI produced three (3) press releases and seventeen (17) declarations on human rights.

Under press releases, we note the:

- Press release of 28 January 2018 in relation to the arrest of a deputy;
- Press release of 22 June 2018 in relation to the consequences of the torrential rains of 19 June 2018;
- Press release of 16 October 2018 on the socio-political situation.

Under Declarations, we can note the:

- Declaration of 12 January 2018 following the uprisings of ex-combatants from 5 to 10 January in Bouake;
- Declaration of 30 January 2018 following the arrest of a deputy;
- Declaration of 07 February 2018 relating to acts of anti-civism;
- Declaration of 19 February 2018 concerning the events at Bolequin and Djébonoua;
- Declaration of 05 March 2018 on the kidnapping and murder of the child Aboubakar Sidick called " Bouba";
- Declaration of 08 March 2018 concerning the celebration of International Women's Day;

- Declaration of 15 March 2018 on tensions of the socio-political sector;
- Declaration of 07 April 2018 concerning World Health Day;
- Declaration of 28 April 2018 on the occasion of World Health and Safety at Work Day;
- Declaration of 14 May 2018 concerning eviction operations;
- Declaration of June 4, 2018 concerning World Environment Day;
- Declaration of 16 June 2018 concerning International Day of the African Child;
- Declaration of 19 June 2018 on the occasion of International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict;
- Declaration of 23 June 2018 on the occasion of International Widows Day;
- Declaration of 31 July 2018 on the occasion of International Day of the African women;
- Declaration of 07 August 2018 following the national address of President of the Republic on 06 August 2018;
- Declaration of 14 October 2018 concerning the coupled municipal and regional elections of 13 October 2018,
- Declaration of 15 October 2018 concerning the International Day of Rural Women;
- Declaration of 16 October 2018 on violence which occurred following the proclamation of results of the coupled elections (municipal and regional).

3. Thematic Reports

The CNDHCI published thematic reports:

- June 2018, "youth consultation on governance and human rights" in Cote d'Ivoire;
- January 2018, realization of the right to health in Abidjan;
- June 2018, Study on the implementation of the right to education in Côte d'Ivoire;

- June 2018, Monitoring Report on commitments made by Côte d'Ivoire (Cote d'Ivoire facing Human Rights protection mechanisms);
- November 2018, realization of the right to education in public secondary education in Côte d'Ivoire;
- December 2018 General report on protected areas in Côte d'Ivoire. d'Ivoire.

4. Technical Notes

The CNDHCI sent a total of forty-four (44) Technical notes to Political, Administrative and Judicial Authorities.

These technical notes, addressing a range of different themes, aim to make proposals and recommendations to the Government to improve Human Rights.

These technical note were addressed to the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, the Minister of Education (MENETFP), the Minister of Security, the Minister of Defense, the Minister for Family, Women and Children, the Minister of the Environment, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Agriculture, etc.

III. COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

Over the course of the year 2018, the CNDHCI collaborated with several private and public structures at both the national and international level.

1. Cooperation on the National Level

Nationally, we can highlight activities in cooperation with Gaou Productions, the National Security Council and Peace Radio (better known by its registered French name: Radio de la Paix).

a. GAOU Productions

The CNDHCI participated in the organization and running of the 11th edition of the Anoumabo Urban Music Festival (FEMUA 11), held from 17 to 22 April 2018 in the Marcory commune of Abidjan.

GAOU Productions participated in an awareness-raising campaign aimed at students with disabilities at the School for the deaf on 03 December 2018 in the commune of Yopougon in Abidjan.

b. National Security Council (CNS)-UNDP

The collaboration between the CNDHCI and CNS-UNDP falls within the framework of the Security Sector Reform (SSR). The CNDHCI ensures, under this partnership, capacity building on human rights for magistrates, lawyers, parliamentarians, military and paramilitary forces.

c. FACI / CNDHCI Mechanism

Under this mechanism, 9 meetings monthly meeting were organized. In addition, the following activities were undertaken:

- Monitoring records relating to cases of human rights violations committed by the FACI;
- Exchange meetings in view of extending the mechanism to the Police and Gendarmerie.

d. Peace Radio (*original french name: Radio de la Paix*)

The CNDHCI and Peace Radio agreed to a partnership that aims to raise awareness on issues related to Human Rights. To this effect, six (6) thematic radio shows were produced. They focused on the floods (05 July 2018), counterfeit medicines (24 August 2018), children defenders of Human Rights (04 September 2018), elections and social cohesion (19 October 2018), violence against women (26 November 2018), and on the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (05 and 12 December 2018).

e. Collaborative Framework with Civil Society Organizations

The CNDHCI, as part of its mandate, is in contact with Civil Society Organizations, with whom joint-activities are organized or for whom activities are organized.

To this end, the CNDCHI initiated a CSO funding program that operates via an open tender. Under this process, ten (10) NGOs out of twenty-two (22) were financed on the basis of pertinent criteria.

2. Cooperation with International Human Rights Mechanisms

a. Submission of reports (Reporting)

As part of the interaction with international evaluation mechanisms and in prelude to the evaluation³² of Côte d'Ivoire by these mechanisms, the CNDHCI submitted three (3) alternative reports respectively to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Committee of Human Rights Child (CRC) and the Human Rights Council under the framework of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

In addition, the CNDHCI prepared and submitted a report for the period 2015-2018 according to the ECOWAS Human Rights indicators.

³²During 2017, the CNDHCI contributed to the preparation of periodic reports by Côte d'Ivoire for the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Committee of Human Rights Child (CRC). In order to strengthen its interaction with international mechanisms set to assess Côte d'Ivoire during the year 2019, the CNDHCI submitted alternative reports to said Committees and to Human Rights Council.

b. Interaction with regional and international mechanisms

As part of the interaction with international mechanisms, the CNDHCI conducted missions including the following:

- 37th session of the Human Rights Council, in Geneva (Switzerland) from 18 to 27 February 2018;
- 31st Session of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in Geneva (Switzerland) from 18 to 27 February 2018;
- General Assembly of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in Geneva (Switzerland), 21 February 2018;
- 62nd session of Commission on the Status of Women (CSW62 2018) in New York (USA), from 10 to 23 March 2018;
- the 62nd session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Nouakchott (Mauritania), from 23 to 30 April 2018;
- 38th session of the Human Rights Council, in Geneva (Switzerland) from 16 to 27 June 2018;
- 39th session of the Human Rights Council, in Geneva (Switzerland) from 8 to 15 September 2018;
- 73rd session of the UN General Assembly in New York (USA), from 23 to 30 September 2018;
- Working session of the Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and President of all Presidents of United Nations treaty bodies, 03 October 2018;
- 13th International Conference of NHRIs in Marrakech (Morocco) from 7 to 13 October 2018;
- Pre-session to the Committee for Child Rights' in Geneva (Switzerland) from 8 to 12 October 2018;
- 63rd Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), from 23 to 29 October 2018 in Banjul (Gambia);
- Pre-session Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) from 12 to 16 November 2018.

3. Audiences

Audiences with chanceries

The CNDHCI had 5 working sessions with these embassies represented in Cote d'Ivoire:

- 25 January 2018, visit from the Ambassador of Russia;
- 14 February 2018, cooperation visit from the Ambassador of Canada;
- 15 February 2018, cooperation visit from the Ambassador of Iran;
- 28 February 2018, cooperation visit from the Ambassador of Israel;
- 19 October 2018, cooperation visit from the Ambassador of Germany.

These visits mainly focused on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire and the prospects for collaborating with the CNDHCI.

Other audiences of the CNDHCI

- with Professor Francis WODIE, 03 March 2018;
- with the NGO 'ICTJ' on the issue of reconciliation and victims' compensation, 11 April 2018.



PART THREE

ACHIEVEMENTS, DIFFICULTES, PROSPECTIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. ACHIEVEMENTS, DIFFICULTES AND PERSPECTIVES

In this report, the CNDHCI presents the achievements, highlights the difficulties and share the prospectives.

1. Achievements

The achievements include:

- acquiring of an official head office for the CNDHCI;
- the Human Rights Award of the CNDHCI;
- the regular holding of the Human Rights Forum and Regional Forums;
- Human Rights University of the CNDHCI;
- Improved visibility of CNDHCI;
- the holding of briefing sessions for the Diplomatic Corps;
- the FACI-CNDHCI mechanism;
- the functioning of the Regional Commissions;
- Adoption on 28 November 2018 by the National Assembly of the Law Reforming Law No. 2012-1132 of 12 December 2012 on the establishing powers, responsibilities, organization and functioning of the CNDHCI.

2. Difficulties

The CNDHCI is confronted to the following difficulties:

- **The CNDHCI is accredited as "B status" under the Paris Principles**

According any national human rights institution must be at least an independent administrative authority.

- **Mode of designation of the members of the Regional Commissions**

While the functioning of these Regional Commissions is organized by the CNDHCI's Rules of Procedure and they depend on the hierarchy and functioning of the Central Commission, the members of these commissions are suggested by the Regional Prefect

and appointed by the Minister in charge of human rights. The absence of permanent members in the Regional Commissions brings about the problem of their availability.

3. Prospectives

The prospects for 2019 are :

a. On an International Level

- Implement Law No. 2018-900 of 28 November 2018 on the establishing powers, responsibilities, organization and functioning of the CNDH which repeals Law No. 2012-1132 of 12 December 2012 on the establishing powers, responsibilities, organization and functioning of the CNDHCI.

b. For the Promotion of Human Rights

- organize activities to raise awareness of the main instruments and mechanisms for human rights;
- widely disseminate Law No. 2014-388 of 20 June 2014 on the promotion and protection of Defenders of Human Rights and of the Enforcement Decree of the said Law;
- create and ensure dissemination of a newsletter dedicated to Human Rights;
- establish cooperation with media professionals to develop a program dedicated to the dissemination of human rights;
- continue advocating for the establishment of the mechanism for protecting human rights;
- continue to advocate for the creation of the National preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (OPCAT);
- work for the implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Education.

c. For the Protection and Defense of Human Rights

- continue visiting places of detention and holding cells in Police and Gendarmerie brigades stations, correctional facilities and all places of deprivation of liberty ;

- improve presence throughout the territory of central and regional Human Rights Commissioners;
- establish a statistical database on the violations of human rights recorded in Cote d'Ivoire;
- contribute to the drafting of periodic reports required under the various regional and international mechanisms;
- extend the FACI-CNDHCI mechanism to the Police, Gendarmerie, Customs and Water and Forestry Agents.

d. For Capacity Building

- continue capacity-building of Commissioners and support staff of the CNDHCI;
- continue to reinforce the equipment made available to Regional Commissions;
- reinforce the operational capacity of the Documentation and Information Center of the CNDHCI;
- build capacity of actors involved in the justice system;
- strengthen the capacity of the mechanism for monitoring of Human Rights violations by the FACI;
- Continue capacity-building of correctional officers, members of the armed forces, police, gendarmerie on issues of Human Rights;
- Build the capacity of health personnel on issues of Human Rights;
- Build the capacity of teachers on Human Rights and Civism education (EDHC);
- Build the capacity of the Inter-ministerial Committee in charge of following-up on international human rights related commitments.

e. For Cooperation

- Prepare for "A status" accreditation process;
- Reinforce the cooperation with NHRI Networks;
- create a framework for cooperation with human rights training and research institutes on the national and international level;
- reinforce cooperation with regional and international human rights mechanisms;
- reinforce cooperation with the United Nations Agencies;
- reinforce cooperation with National Institutions and with the Government;
- pursue cooperation with national and international human rights NGOs;

- Create a framework for cooperation with international organizations and other NHRIs.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

The CNDHCI, after having analyzed the state of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire, has made recommendations.

1. Recommendations related to the themes addressed

a. Civil and Political Rights

Concerning Security

- Reinforce the security policy by putting a focus on the fight against drugs, urban crime and 'highway robbery ;
- Improving living conditions in places of detention (potable water, Health care, food) ;
- Consolidate the Security Sector Reform process.

Concerning Justice

- Extending the benefit of legal assistance to persons in custody;
- Improving living conditions in places of detention (potable water, health care, recreation, a diet which is regular, healthy and balanced);
- Expeditiously treat ongoing cases and propose an alternative to the systematic use of Detention Warrants (MD).

Concerning Elections

- Restructure the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in accordance with the judgment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights;
- Organize awareness-raising programs to promote the holding of elections without violence.

b. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Concerning the Right to Housing

- Adopt and implement a national housing policy in order to ensure access for all to housing.

Concerning Issues Related to Evictions

- Prepare, plan and execute eviction operations in an inclusive manner and making sure to respect human rights.

Concerning the Right to Education

- Ensuring equal access to education for all by eliminating ancillary costs (complementary, supplementary and others);
- Providing educational institutions adequate means for good functioning and improvement of learning conditions.

Concerning the Right to Health

- Ensure the right to health for all by improving working conditions for health care workers, as well as the rehabilitation and reinforcement of technical facilities;
- Accelerate the operationalization of the Universal Health Coverage (CMU).

c. Solidarity Rights

Concerning the Right to a Healthy Environment

- Ensure the application of repressive measures against noise pollution by providing the competent technical structures with the human and financial resources to allow for fulfillment of their mission;
- Ensure compliance with urban city plans and laws for the management of protected areas and the public domain;
- Involve the population in public cleaning operations;
- Reinforce actions carried-out by permanent relief mechanisms and provide them with the necessary human, financial and technical resources.

Concerning Social Cohesion

- further encourage social and political dialogue;
- Carry-out awareness-raising actions in view of strengthening social cohesion and the peaceful resolution of conflicts through involvement of community leaders.

Concerning Victims' Rights

- Adopt a law on the status of victims and modalities for reparations.

Concerning Migrants

- Raising awareness on the dangers of illegal migration;
- Create favorable conditions for social integration of potential migrants;
- Create favorable conditions for reintegration of returning migrants.

Concerning persons with disabilities

- Issue implementing decrees for Law No. 98-594 of 10 November 1998 setting guidelines in favor of persons with disabilities;
- Establish the national mechanism in accordance with Article 33 of the CRPD;
- Adopt a National Policy for the promotion and protection of persons with disabilities in Côte d'Ivoire.

Concerning Children's Rights'

- Establish alternative care mechanisms through the use of host families and both state and non-state structures;
- Ensure the separation of minors under Detention Warrant from the adult population in Correctional Facilities (MACs).

Concerning the Issue of Women

- ensure an effective presence of women in decision-making bodies and public structures;
- effectively fight against violence against girls and women.

In addition to the recommendations of this report, the CNDHCI recalls the recommendations contained in the 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 annual reports, which remain valid (recurrences).

2. Recurrent Recommendations

These recurrent recommendation are the recommendation also made in previous CNDHCI reports and that have not yet been satisfied. They are as follows:

- **Phenomenon of children in conflict with society (2013-2014-2015-2016-2017)**

Take all necessary measures to eradicate the phenomenon of children in conflict with society, or in conflict with the law, or acting with extreme violence, all the while ensuring their rights.

- **Phenomenon of “Gnambros”³³ (2014-2015-2017)**

Take all necessary measures to combat the phenomenon of “gnambros”.

- **Phenomenon of Highway Robbers (2014-2016-2017)**

Take steps to effectively combat the phenomenon of highway robbers.

- **Protected Forests (2014, 2016, 2017)**

Continue and complete the operations of the liberation of the protected forests, all the while ensuring the respect of the rights of evicted populations.

- **Rural land (2013, 2014, 2015, 2017)**

Take the necessary measures to remove obstacles to the application of law relating to rural land (awareness, cost reduction).

- **Women (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)**

Take the necessary measures to make women's access to rural land ownership effective.

- **Children (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017)**

³³ The term “gnambros” in the Malinké local language refers to, persons organized in groups who collect “taxes” against the wishes of the carriers and users.

- Ensure the effective implementation of the law repressing all violations of the rights of the child and more particularly of early marriage and GBV ;
- Relocate the COM of Abidjan.

- **Mining Operations (2014, 2016, 2017)**

Take steps to protect populations and the environment from the adverse effects of mining operations.

3. Recommendations in connection with the Treaty Bodies

The CNDHCI invites the Government, in relation to its international commitments to:

- **ratify the following conventions and protocols:**
 - the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted in 1990 ;
 - the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, adopted in 2006 ;
 - the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Unhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (establishing a national mechanism for the prevention of torture), adopted in 2002 ;
 - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted in 2006 ;
 - The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, establishing a complaints mechanism, adopted in 2013.

- **Produce and submit reports to treaty entities.**

The below table summarizes the reports expected by the treaty monitoring mechanisms to which Côte d'Ivoire is a party.

Instruments	Date of ratification / adhesion	Submitted Reports	Report expected by the Supervisory Committee
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	Adhesion on 26 March 1992	None	Initial report expected since 30 June 1993 <i>To submit: Initial and cumulated report</i>
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	Ratification 04 January 1973	Reports submitted 23 July 1974 21 July 1980 10 January 2002	15th periodic report expected since 03 February 2006 <i>To submit: Initial and cumulated report</i>
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	Adhesion on 12 March 2012	None	Initial report expected since 12 March 2014 To submit <i>To submit: Initial and cumulated report</i>
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	Adhesion on 19 September 2011	None	Initial report expected since 19 October 2013 To submit <i>To submit: Initial and cumulated report</i>
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratification on 10 January 2014	None	<i>Initial report expected since 10 February 2016</i>

Summary table of reports due to international treaty bodies.

CONCLUSION

The year 2018 proved to be a pivotal year for human rights. Indeed, this year coincides with the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 20th anniversary of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and the 5 year anniversary of the UN Resolution on Women Human Rights Defenders.

In 2018, Côte d'Ivoire has made significant progress on human rights, both internationally and domestically.

Indeed, Cote d'Ivoire ended on 31 December 2018, its second consecutive term as part of the Human Rights Council (2013-2015 and 2016-2018) on behalf of the Africa Group.

Since January 2018, Cote d'Ivoire holds a seat on the UN Security Council for the 2018-2019 period and in December, Cote d'Ivoire presided this UN body.

2018 was also a year full of interaction with international mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights. In preparation for the assessments / evaluations Cote d'Ivoire will undergo in 2019, the Government submitted its periodic reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Periodic Review.

In addition, Cote d'Ivoire received at the 62nd Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), the concluding observations and recommendations of the regional institution, awaited since its 59th session in October 2016.

On the national level, it should be noted the organization of the Senate and coupled elections (local and regional) in March and October 2018.

In addition, the release of 800 persons detained in connection to the post-election crisis by an Amnesty Ordinance, and reinforced by the passing of the Ratifying Law of 11 December 2018 freeing 4 200 additional detained persons helped defuse the socio-political atmosphere.

On the legislative front, the National Assembly adopted a Law to establish the National Council of Human Rights, replacing the CNDHCI. The new Law strengthens the legal framework of the institution, further conforming the institutions to the Paris Principles.

However, the recurring recommendations made since 2013 remain unsatisfied.

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