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

Djibouti

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in French.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Djibouti was held at the 8th meeting, on 10 May 2018. The delegation of Djibouti was headed by H.E. Mr. Moumin Ahmed Cheick, Minister of Justice and Penitentiary Affairs, in charge of Human Rights. At its 14th meeting, held on 15 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Djibouti.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Djibouti: Brazil, Japan and Nigeria.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Djibouti:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/DJI/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Djibouti through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Le chef de délégation, S.E. M. Moumin Ahmed Cheick, Ministre de la Justice, en charge des Droits de l'Homme, a mentionné l'abolition de la peine de mort par une disposition constitutionnelle, la protection constitutionnelle de la liberté d'expression, d'association et de réunion, de religion et de conscience, le droit à une justice, à un procès équitable, et au droit de ne pas être soumis à un traitement dégradant, humiliant et à la torture.
6. Djibouti a ratifié un grand nombre des conventions internationales. Par ailleurs, Djibouti a présenté des rapports périodiques auprès des organes de traité; la dernière présentation a eu lieu devant le Comité contre la discrimination raciale, en août 2017.
7. Des consultations se sont déroulées avec la participation de la société civile, du milieu universitaire, du barreau et des communautés religieuses, afin de ratifier la Convention sur les droits de travailleurs migrants et les membres de leur famille et la Convention pour la protection contre les disparitions forcées, entre autres.
8. Dans le but de renforcer les protections en matière de droits de l'homme, inscrites dans la Constitution, Djibouti a adopté un Code Civil, garantissant le droit au respect de la vie privée, la présomption d'innocence, et l'interdiction de toute pratique eugénique.
9. Djibouti a également prévu de réformer le Code Pénal et le Code de Procédure Pénale, notamment en vue de clarifier la définition de la discrimination et de la torture. En outre, la dépenalisation de la diffamation est considérée.
10. Il est constaté que les institutions responsables de la promotion et protection des droits de l'homme sont constamment renforcées, en particulier la Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme. Avec l'adoption de la loi en 2014, cette institution répond

pleinement aux principes de Paris et des actions ont été prises afin que la CNDH obtienne l'accréditation du statut A. Par ailleurs, la CNDH jouit de pleine indépendance et reçoit un appui matériel et humain de la part du gouvernement, ce qui lui permet de s'acquitter de ses missions.

11. La République de Djibouti a également établi la Commission Nationale de Lutte contre la Corruption et la Commission Nationale de la Communication, afin de promouvoir davantage les droits de l'homme.

12. Djibouti prête une attention particulière aux libertés d'expression et d'information, compte tenu du défi posé par le discours de la haine et l'extrémisme. À cet égard, Djibouti accueille le centre d'excellence de lutte contre l'extrémisme violent pour la région de l'IGAD et la Communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est.

13. En cherchant à sauvegarder la paix, en 2014 le Gouvernement a signé un accord pour sortir de la crise avec la coalition de l'opposition, nommée USN, à la suite de la crise des élections législatives de 2013. Une amnistie a été accordée à ceux qui avaient commis des infractions liées aux élections et une loi sur le statut de l'opposition avait été promulguée.

14. Concernant la liberté d'association, Djibouti a indiqué que la Constitution et la loi de 1901 permettaient d'encourager le développement d'une société civile active, qui compte plus de 600 associations.

15. S'agissant du droit à la santé, Djibouti a mis en place une assurance maladie universelle, où les personnes les plus démunies ne payaient aucune cotisation. De plus, les populations vivant dans les zones rurales bénéficient régulièrement des soins médicaux, notamment à travers le projet des caravanes médicales. Le Ministère de la Santé a mis les femmes et les enfants au centre de ses actions, ce qui a eu pour conséquences une forte diminution de la mortalité infantile et maternelle. Le système du dépistage du VIH, ainsi que l'accès aux soins pour les personnes vivant avec VIH/SIDA, ont été améliorés. Au cours des dix dernières années, le gouvernement a augmenté considérablement l'effectif du personnel de santé.

16. Djibouti a fait appel à la communauté internationale afin d'accroître davantage la coopération dans le secteur de la santé.

17. Quant à l'éducation, le gouvernement a déployé des efforts visant à construire des écoles, développer la formation professionnelle et l'enseignement supérieur.

18. Par ailleurs, des efforts ont été concentrés sur la question de l'habitat, avec la construction de centaines de logements pour la population démunie.

19. Afin d'assurer l'accès à l'eau potable pour chaque ménage, Djibouti a réalisé des projets importants, comme le Programme de gestion des Eaux et des Sols ou une usine de dessalement d'eau.

20. Concernant les questions sociales, le gouvernement a adopté une stratégie nationale, nommée Vision 2035, afin de lutter contre la pauvreté. Un programme d'investissement agricole et de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle a également été introduit pour 2016-2026.

21. De plus, de nouvelles mesures législatives ont été prises, une loi pour rehausser le SMIG (salaire minimum interprofessionnel garanti) et une autre pour incriminer les agressions sexuelles en milieu professionnel. Des dispositions législatives ont été aussi adoptées pour protéger les personnes âgées, les réfugiés et les victimes de la traite.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

22. During the interactive dialogue, 91 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

23. Turkey congratulated Djibouti for the peaceful parliamentary elections of February 2018. It welcomed efforts to reduce poverty.

24. Turkmenistan noted with interest the way in which Djibouti incorporated into its policies recommendations from the previous UPR cycle, and positively assessed the adoption of the long-term national strategies for gender policy, children, education, health and housing.
25. Uganda expressed appreciation for Djibouti's continued engagement with the UPR and UN Treaty Bodies, and the actions taken by Djibouti to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission, noting the insufficient resources.
26. Ukraine expressed serious concerns including reported attacks and threats against journalists, excessive use of force by the security forces, and alleged politically motivated prosecutions.
27. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Djibouti's development of a five-year strategy to eradicate female genital mutilation and encouraged the country to enhance efforts to promote women's full equality and review clauses on defamation in the penal code.
28. United States of America congratulated Djibouti for conducting peaceful legislative elections and for taking measures to increase political representation of women, while also expressing concern over reports of detentions and arrests of opposition members, journalists and demonstrators.
29. Uruguay welcomed progress made by Djibouti regarding the universal registration of births, in accordance with article 7 of the Code of Legal Protection of Minors.
30. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that Djibouti reinforced the legal framework of the National Human Rights Commission to ensure compliance with the Paris Principles, as well as progress made in the achievement of the SDGs, giving assistance to families most in need, through aid in food expenditure and food distribution, amongst others.
31. Viet Nam expressed appreciation for the adoption of the national program Vision Djibouti 2035 in its effort to combat poverty and promote economic, social and cultural rights.
32. Yemen commended progress made to harmonise the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles, as well as its adoption of a number of national strategies, particularly those relating to children's rights, education and development.
33. Zambia commended Djibouti for the positive efforts made to uplift the living standards of citizens. It expressed concerns about continued reports of gender based violence against women and harmful traditional practices in particular female genital mutilation.
34. Zimbabwe noted steps to bring the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles, and in particular strengthening its independence, material and human resources.
35. Afghanistan commended efforts in the field of education, specifically the Master Plan for Education 2013-2019, as part of the long term National Strategy- Djibouti Vision 2035.
36. Algeria commended the adoption of a law on violence against women and the measures undertaken to combat female genital mutilation. It noted Government efforts to give legal protection to persons living with HIV/AIDS. It commended the introduction of free universal health coverage.
37. Angola commended Djibouti for efforts undertaken to strengthen health, education and social protection of its citizens.
38. Argentina congratulated Djibouti on its new national strategy to prevent malnutrition adopted in January 2018. It expressed concerns on the persistence of female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices against women.
39. Armenia commended the establishment of an action plan on education (2017-2019), and encouraged the government to continue to take effective measures to develop its

education system and guaranteeing a quality and inclusive education. It commended efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women.

40. Australia welcomed the substantial increase in the number of women members of Parliament, and awareness campaigns on abandoning all forms of genital mutilation. It recognized the contribution of Djibouti in welcoming refugees from neighboring countries.

41. Azerbaijan positively noted the legislative and institutional measures to improve protection and promotion of human rights in the country, including measures dedicated to furthering the right to education for all.

42. Bahrain welcomed the adoption of the National Stagey for the Integration of Women in Development 2003-2010 and the National Strategic Plan for children 2011-2015.

43. Belgium commended the efforts of the government to improve the situation of women and encouraged it to continue to strengthen the protection of the rights of women.

44. Benin noted the ratification of regional instruments on human rights, and the submission of the periodic reports on racism, the rights of persons with disabilities and the rights of the child.

45. Botswana commended efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable members of society such as women, children and disabled persons through Vision 2035, the long term national strategy and the National Strategic Plan for children 2017.

46. Brazil congratulated Djibouti on the 2016 Act on the Status of Refugees and the 2017 Refugee law. It encouraged the Government to strengthen protection of stateless persons through accession and full implementation of relevant conventions. It commended the law reserving at least 25 per cent of the seats in the National Assembly to women.

47. Burkina Faso encouraged Djibouti to strengthen its efforts regarding freedom of expression, access to information, freedom of association and peaceful assembly. It encouraged the government to ensure the compliance of national legislation with international human rights norms.

48. Burundi commended strategies adopted by the government to combat human trafficking. It noted initiatives to improve the living conditions in prisons and reduce the prison population. It noted the strengthening of the National Commission for Human Rights' legal framework and human resources.

49. Canada commended the adoption of a law increasing the minimum quota of women on party lists for parliamentary elections. It commended the adoption in 2017 of a national law on refugees to enable them to obtain official identification documents, and improved access to education and health services.

50. Chile urged the government to make resources available to implement development plans using a human rights based approach. It expressed concerns about violence against women and girls, harmful traditional practices; restrictions on political participation and freedom of expression. It urged for institutional and legal reforms to guarantee full enjoyment of civil and political rights.

51. China welcomed Djibouti's commitment to promote economic and social development and eliminate poverty, and measures taken in favour of disadvantaged groups, and those aimed at promoting education, health, and employment, and fighting against human trafficking.

52. Congo welcomed the national strategy to combat poverty. It encouraged Djibouti to reform its Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, and to adopt legislation in favor of persons with disabilities and the elderly.

53. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the adoption of legislation against trafficking in persons, the national strategy for the integration of women (2003-2010) and the Strategic National Plan for Children (2011-2015).

54. Croatia welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission. It remained concerned at violations against human rights defenders participating in the UPR

process, and encouraged Djibouti to take appropriate measures to protect the space for civil society.

55. Cuba welcomed measures taken to improve economic, social and cultural rights of Djibouti's population and acknowledged the national strategy for prevention of malnutrition and the national policy on housing.

56. Ecuador acknowledged Djibouti's efforts to implement recommendations from the previous cycle and highlighted the National Action Plan for Children and the General Plan for education 2010-2019.

57. Egypt welcomed measures taken to strengthen Djibouti's infrastructures, to fight against poverty, and to promote the right to health, and employment, in particular in favour of women and children.

58. Equatorial Guinea congratulated Djibouti for its National Health Development Plan and welcomed its commitment to implement the universal health insurance.

59. Estonia recognized Djibouti's cooperation with the UN human rights system. It welcomed progress regarding women's rights, steps taken to ensure universal birth registration and to increase school enrolment. Estonia encouraged Djibouti to continue its efforts regarding female genital mutilation.

60. Ethiopia noted Djibouti's determination to establish the National Human Rights Commission. It appreciated Djibouti's commitment to design the Vision 2035 strategy aimed at accelerating growth and creation of employment.

61. France acknowledged Djibouti's progress in terms of freedom of expression and information, gender equality, and the rights of migrants and refugees.

62. Gabon welcomed measures taken to combat trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, poverty and food insecurity, those aimed at ensuring access to housing, employment, water and health, and the establishment of a universal health insurance covering disadvantaged groups.

63. Georgia welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission, and the National Employment Policy 2014-2014. It encouraged Burkina Faso to enhance its efforts with a view of preventing and combating gender based violence.

64. Germany welcomed measures to promote and protect women's and children's rights and Djibouti's open and constructive dealing with refugees and migrants. However, it was concerned at violent interactions with protestors and intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders.

65. Ghana expressed concern that obstacles to registration of human rights associations remain, and that reportedly there remain some barriers that prevent political parties from operating freely and effectively

66. Guinea welcomed measures to combat discrimination, to improve gender equality, and improvements in conditions of access to quality education.

67. Djibouti a répondu que, depuis deux décennies, les droits de la femme connaissent un développement sans précédent, avec des mesures et des politiques ayant pour but d'assurer la promotion et la protection des droits de la femme.

68. Ainsi, pour assurer la représentativité des femmes aux instances de prise de décision, Djibouti a mis en œuvre des réformes structurelles: la promulgation de trois lois, instaurant des quotas aux fonctions électives, l'adoption d'une stratégie nationale d'intégration des femmes dans le développement. En outre, Djibouti a mis en place un Observatoire du Genre, qui analyse les données, a présenté des recommandations et informé les décideurs.

69. Concernant l'autonomisation de la femme, le gouvernement a mené de nombreuses initiatives à cet égard. En particulier, Djibouti a introduit un programme pour lutter contre l'analphabétisme, un programme de soutien aux familles et femmes en situation de précarité et un programme accordant de l'assistance aux femmes travaillant dans les secteurs dits « masculins ». En plus, des centres sociaux pour insérer professionnellement

les jeunes filles déscolarisées ou non scolarisées, des incubateurs et une structure permettant d'encourager l'entreprenariat féminin ont été également mis en service.

70. Concernant la lutte contre la pauvreté, le gouvernement a pris plusieurs mesures, étant convaincu que le bien-être familial reste un fil conducteur pour le développement durable. Ainsi, Djibouti a introduit une ligne verte gratuite et a amélioré le système d'identification et ciblage des populations pauvres, nommé Registre social unique. Cela a permis de mettre en service un bon nombre des guichets sociaux pour porter un soutien aux personnes vulnérables. Par ailleurs, en 2017 a eu lieu l'établissement d'un programme de développement communautaire pour engager des individus au développement local de leur région.

71. Sur la situation des personnes aux besoins spéciaux, il a été constaté qu'en 2018 le gouvernement a adopté une loi leur assurant le droit à l'éducation à l'égal des personnes non handicapées, le droit au travail, l'intégration socioéconomique et politique, ainsi que l'aide et la protection sociale.

72. S'agissant d'éducation, Djibouti a déployé des efforts considérables, pour donner un accès équitable à tous les niveaux d'éducation. Selon l'indice parité filles – garçons, la disparité était quasi inexistante en milieu scolaire. Des initiatives importantes avaient été évoquées, telles que l'ouverture d'une école d'excellence, l'octroi des bourses, le développement de l'éducation préscolaire (en mettant l'accent sur les enfants de familles vulnérables ou vivant dans les zones rurales) et la réforme de l'enseignement assurant la pertinence avec le marché du travail.

73. S'agissant de la violence à l'égard des femmes et la pratique des MGF, Djibouti s'efforce de changer des comportements de la population, en menant des initiatives concrètes, comme la mise en place d'une stratégie nationale pour l'abandon total de toutes formes de MGF et un programme pour accélérer l'abandon des MGF, sous le parrainage de la Première Dame. Parallèlement, des actions ont été entreprises en vue d'établir les comités sentinelles pour combattre les MGF sur l'ensemble du territoire et d'introduire des modules sur les MGF dans l'enseignement moyen.

74. Le Ministère de la Santé a réalisé des nombreux programmes ayant des impacts positifs sur la santé de la population. Il a été évoqué que des projets comme la Carte Sanitaire, permet de décentraliser les soins de santé en accordant l'accès à la population pauvre, la stratégie sur le Planning Familial et la construction des polycliniques dans la capitale et d'un Centre pour prévenir les maladies non-transmissibles.

75. S'agissant des droits de l'enfant, Djibouti a adopté un Code de protection des mineurs en 2015 et a mis en service des écoles pour les enfants sourds et muets et les enfants non-voyants, ainsi qu'un centre intégré pour les enfants à besoins spéciaux. Afin de contribuer à l'épanouissement des enfants, Djibouti a établi des crèches, des garderies communautaires et a également réalisé une étude sur la situation des enfants de rue.

76. Concernant les détentions et la situation des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, il a été souligné qu'il fallait tenir compte du contexte national et régional. À la suite de l'attentat terroriste survenu en 2014, Djibouti a introduit l'état d'urgence et des limitations constitutionnelles des libertés ont été définies sous le contrôle du Parlement. Djibouti a instauré une pratique d'enquête administrative, permettant de vérifier les liens des individus avec un certain type d'actions ou des groupes. La délégation de Djibouti mentionnait qu'il faut toutefois signaler qu'à ce jour il n'y a aucun défenseur des droits de l'homme détenu ou même poursuivi. Djibouti est consciente qu'il faut accorder une attention particulière à ce sujet.

77. Guyana commended Djibouti on the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and applauded the Djibouti Vision 2035, and the introduction of a quota system for the inclusion of women in elected office and appointment to senior government positions.

78. Honduras welcomed legislation on domestic violence and female genital mutilation, protection of persons living with HIV/AIDS, and trafficking in persons.

79. Iceland welcomed the Act on violence against women, and the Act on protection of persons living with HIV/AIDS, and expressed concern over access of women and girls to quality education, as well as provisions in the Family Code that discriminate against women.
80. India welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and encouraged continued efforts to implement its National Education Master Plan 2010-2019 to ensure universal enrolment in basic education. It also encouraged Djibouti to increase the quality of teaching.
81. Indonesia commended Djibouti for introducing universal insurance health coverage. It appreciated Djibouti efforts in the field of education, in particular the adoption of the second National Education Master Plan 2010-2019.
82. Islamic Republic of Iran while noting Djibouti's efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights, it shared the Human Rights Committee's concerns on trafficking in persons, in particular against women and children.
83. Iraq welcomed measures taken to promote human rights, in particular in the field of health and education, and cooperation with the UN human rights system resulting in the development assistance framework 2018-2022.
84. Ireland welcomed measures to strengthen the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission, and was concerned at continuing reports of gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices, and about intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders including those who sought to engage in the 3rd UPR cycle.
85. Italy appreciated Djibouti's engagement to raise awareness, educate and train on human rights.
86. Japan welcomed the promotion of children rights through updating its National Strategic Action Plan for Children.
87. Kenya made recommendations.
88. Kuwait appreciated efforts linked to economic and social rights, poverty alleviation, non-discrimination, rights of women, children, migrant and statelessness persons, treaties' ratification and cooperation with human rights mechanisms.
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the ratification of the majority of international and regional human rights conventions and UPR implementation efforts.
90. Lebanon congratulated efforts to combat poverty and human trafficking, and to promote sustainable economic development.
91. Lesotho welcomed legislations on human trafficking and on rights of persons with disabilities, elderly and people with HIV/AIDS.
92. Libya welcomed human rights efforts through the ratification of most of international treaties.
93. Madagascar noted the ratification of international human rights treaties and welcomed laws adopted to combat violence against women, particularly female genital mutilation, and human trafficking.
94. Malaysia encouraged Djibouti to undertake further concrete measures to tackle effectively the high maternal mortality rate caused by limited access to health care services and the lack of trained health care personnel and prenatal care. It urged Djibouti to allocate long-term and sustainable funding to the health sector.
95. Maldives commended the National Strategic Action Plan for Children and the Master Plan for Education 2013-2019. It praised the Universal Health Insurance Scheme.
96. Mauritania appreciated measures reinforcing human rights and fundamental freedoms. It applauded provisions adopted to ensure compliance of the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles and the priority afforded to basic education.

97. Mauritius noted with appreciation the action plans and social policy programmes set out in the Djibouti Vision 2035 and congratulated Djibouti for having established an institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights for the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles.
98. Mexico acknowledged efforts to align the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles and provisions within the Child Protection Code to guarantee birth registration.
99. Montenegro called upon Djibouti to repeal discriminatory provisions against women in the Family Code.
100. Morocco welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission. It encouraged Djibouti to continue its efforts in combating human trafficking, in particular in the context of migration.
101. Mozambique appreciated the ratification of the bulk of the international human rights conventions and the strides to implement UPR recommendations.
102. Namibia commended efforts to bring the National Human Rights Commission into conformity with the Paris Principles and the adoption of the National Malnutrition Strategy.
103. Nepal encouraged Djibouti to continue awareness-raising activities to counter harmful traditional practices against women, such as female genital mutilation.
104. Netherlands welcomed the act on violence against women focusing also on ending FGM. It regretted the reports of reprisals against a human rights defender who participated in the UPR process.
105. Niger praised the ratification of treaties, the cooperation with treaty bodies, and efforts to make the National Human Rights Commission independent.
106. Nigeria commended Djibouti for strengthening its legal framework aimed at combating trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, especially women and children. It also noted efforts in combating torture as well as the improvement of the living conditions of prisons.
107. Oman applauded the Djibouti Vision 2035 strategy.
108. Pakistan noted with appreciation the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission and adoption of the five-year National Investment Programme (2014).
109. Philippines appreciated the increased budget and expansion of the mandate of Djibouti's national human rights institution. It lauded Djibouti's efforts to achieve universal birth registration despite resource constraints. It also welcomed the positive steps in addressing human trafficking.
110. Portugal welcomed the positive steps taken by Djibouti in the fight against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, in particular through the adoption of Law No. 133/AN/16/71 of 2016.
111. Rwanda commended Djibouti for the progress it has registered in improving the social and economic status of its citizens, including through implementation of the Djibouti 2035 Vision and various policies and programs to combat and eliminate poverty.
112. Saudi Arabia applauded the steps taken to improve the health care management and commended the strengthening of cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners in the field of human rights.
113. Senegal welcomed the strengthening of the legal framework of the National Commission on Human Rights to bring it into line with the Paris Principles. It also welcomed the launch of the National Vision "Djibouti 2035".
114. Serbia welcomed the strengthening of the national human rights institution and encouraged Djibouti to define a national strategy and take measures that would increase awareness of domestic violence against women in order to eliminate it.

115. Singapore commended Djibouti for the Social Safety Nets Strategy and the Universal Health Insurance Scheme, as well as efforts to promote the advancement of women in politics and in the workplace.

116. Slovenia encouraged Djibouti to ensure the full implementation of the 2015 Child Protection Code and to continue adopting policies concerning children, particularly concerning birth registration, violence against children, sexual abuse of children, juvenile justice and street children.

117. South Africa commended Djibouti for legislating to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission and for better capacitating its work. It commended legislation to combat trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. It complimented steps taken to introduce a patient-centred health-care approach.

118. Spain recognized Djibouti's efforts in the institutional strengthening in the field of human rights, women empowerment, and implementation of the National Gender Policy 2011-2021. Spain was concerned about the poor conditions of detention and treatment of detainees.

119. State of Palestine noted Djibouti's efforts to improve and advance education, welcomed the adoption of reforms and action plans in this area, and commended Djibouti's efforts to ensure the rights and care of persons with disabilities.

120. Sudan applauded Djibouti's establishment of the National Committee for Human Rights, and commended Djibouti Vision 2035 strategy. It also appreciated Djibouti's acceptance of most recommendations made in the UPR despite the difficulties and challenges.

121. Sweden made recommendations.

122. Togo recognized Djibouti's considerable efforts to improve its normative and institutional framework. Togo also appreciated Djibouti's ratification of most international and regional human rights conventions.

123. Tunisia applauded the improvement of the human rights legislative and institutional framework including of the National Commission for Human Rights. It commended the expansion of existing reforms including projects against torture and protection of vulnerable groups.

124. La délégation de Djibouti mentionnait que, concernant les questions sur les MGF, le Djibouti condamne cette pratique qui est punie par le code pénal. Par ailleurs, le gouvernement s'est doté d'une deuxième stratégie pour remédier aux lacunes sur ce sujet. Des mesures de sensibilisation ont été prises dans les institutions éducatives et à l'échelle nationale. Des organes de veille ont été mis en service dans l'ensemble du pays. En 2018 le gouvernement a également mené des études sur les MGF et les mariages précoces.

125. Quant au bien-être familial, le Ministère de la Justice et le Ministère de la Femme envisage d'harmoniser le Code de la Famille avec les conventions internationales ratifiées. Djibouti a établi une assise nationale pour le bien-être familial et a mené des consultations avec la population sur ce sujet. De plus, une politique nationale du bien-être et un plan d'action opérationnel seront effectifs en 2019.

126. Concernant les droits de l'enfant, Djibouti a indiqué qu'elle dispose d'une politique nationale de la protection et développement de la petite enfance et envisage notamment la création d'un centre de développement.

127. Sur les questions sociales, Djibouti octroie à la population démunie une carte de sécurité sociale et des subventions familiales mensuelles.

128. La délégation de Djibouti soulignait qu'il n'y avait aucune restriction par rapport aux visites des rapporteurs spéciaux. La liberté de la presse était également garantie, mais Djibouti reste vigilant, compte tenu des problèmes d'extrémisme et de terrorisme.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

129. The following recommendations will be examined by Djibouti, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:

129.1 Ratify the international human rights treaties, particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Zambia);

129.2 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Benin) (Congo) (Niger) (Philippines);

129.3 Take concrete measures to speed up the process of ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Uganda);

129.4 Adhere and ratify the human rights instruments to which it is not a party yet, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Honduras);

129.5 Step up efforts towards ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Lesotho);

129.6 Continue considering acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique);

129.7 Ratify, without reservation, the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Belgium);

129.8 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Benin) (Burundi);

129.9 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture; and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Burkina Faso);

129.10 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as soon as possible (Japan);

129.11 Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Côte d'Ivoire);

129.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ukraine);

129.13 Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Georgia);

129.14 Increase efforts to ratify the main international human rights instruments, especially the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Italy);

129.15 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile) (Croatia) (Estonia) (Ukraine) (Slovenia) (Spain);

129.16 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Kenya);

- 129.17 Accelerate the process of reforming the Criminal Code and consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);
- 129.18 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);
- 129.19 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aimed at abolishing the death penalty, as well as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances (Uruguay);
- 129.20 Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education (Afghanistan) (Madagascar) (Portugal);
- 129.21 Ratify the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness (Portugal);
- 129.22 Ratify the Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia); (Estonia); (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); (Slovenia);
- 129.23 Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Rwanda);
- 129.24 Establish a national permanent mechanism to monitor and follow up its human rights obligations and the implementation of the agenda 2030 (Honduras);
- 129.25 Make every effort to submit its reports under the Conventions it has ratified (Azerbaijan);
- 129.26 Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 129.27 Extend a standing invitation to all special procedures, as way to further strengthen its engagement with the international human rights system (Brazil);
- 129.28 Intensify cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council by accepting requests for visits made by these procedures (Chile);
- 129.29 Issue a standing invitation to the UN Special Procedures (Ukraine);
- 129.30 Consider the issuance of a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures mandate holders (Georgia);
- 129.31 Extend a standing invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Honduras);
- 129.32 Issue a standing invitation to United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders and welcome them to visit (Kenya);
- 129.33 Extend a standing invitation to the United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders (Lesotho);
- 129.34 Extend an open invitation to Special Procedures mandate holders (Montenegro);
- 129.35 Enhance cooperation with special rapporteurs on economic, social and cultural rights (South Africa);
- 129.36 Pursue cooperation with the UN human rights mechanisms (Morocco);

- 129.37 **Intensify cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners in the field of human rights in order to strengthen the legal protection mechanisms (Togo);**
- 129.38 **Speed up the process to bring its Family Code in line with the CEDAW provisions (Gabon);**
- 129.39 **Accelerate the inclusion of international treaties ratified in the national legislation (Oman);**
- 129.40 **Include measures aimed at increasing efficiency and accountability of public service delivery system into its national development strategy (Azerbaijan);**
- 129.41 **Improve coordination mechanisms and promote private sector investment through an appropriate legal and institutional framework (Bahrain);**
- 129.42 **Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights, and to move forward for fulfilling more achievements (Kuwait);**
- 129.43 **Redouble efforts and commitment, as well as seek necessary international support to enhance its capacity to promote and protect human rights (Nigeria);**
- 129.44 **Continue to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights (Zimbabwe);**
- 129.45 **Continue efforts to guarantee the independence of the National Human Rights Commission (France);**
- 129.46 **Strengthen its efforts to ensure that its National Human Rights Commission became fully compliant with the Paris Principles by enhancing financial and human capacities as well as independency of the Commission (Indonesia);**
- 129.47 **Continue redoubling efforts to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission fully complies with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);**
- 129.48 **Take further measures aimed at ensuring that the National Human Rights Commission is fully compliant with the Paris Principles and provide it with enough resources in order to effectively execute its mandate (Namibia);**
- 129.49 **Strengthen the national human rights institution and related mechanisms (Nepal);**
- 129.50 **Continue its efforts to improve its NHRI and ensure that it is compliant with the Paris Principles (Philippines);**
- 129.51 **Improve training programs for security forces to put an end to acts of violent repression of peaceful demonstrations (Germany);**
- 129.52 **Continue to train law enforcement officials (Libya);**
- 129.53 **Continue its efforts to uphold human rights education through training, capacity building and awareness raising (Mauritius);**
- 129.54 **Continue efforts for awareness raising, training and education on human rights (Morocco);**
- 129.55 **Adopt additional awareness programs on human rights (Oman);**
- 129.56 **Continue to work with its partners to ensure that adequate budget and human resources are allocated to its anti-trafficking program (Philippines);**
- 129.57 **Continue efforts seeking to achieve social equality and guarantee access for all to all basic services (Yemen);**

- 129.58 Strengthen access to all citizens without discrimination to basic social services (Angola);
- 129.59 Carry out community sensitization to improve the appreciation and protection of rights of vulnerable groups (Uganda);
- 129.60 Continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, considering their specific needs and capacities, through the empowerment of their rights, and fair mechanisms of reparation (Ecuador);
- 129.61 Review its legal and policy framework in order to effectively implement a comprehensive strategy to combat discrimination on any grounds, with special attention to women and girls (Honduras);
- 129.62 Continue to assist and raise awareness about human rights among all genders (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 129.63 Continue its efforts in widening the scope of provision of health and education services through mechanisms and specialized programs (Lebanon);
- 129.64 Consider expanding the coverage of the National Social Protection Strategy to other vulnerable groups with little means of support, in particular older persons, disadvantaged women and children (Singapore);
- 129.65 Continue to set up strategies and national plans to guarantee basic services for all, including persons with disabilities, and to involve them in development plans (State of Palestine);
- 129.66 Ensure universal access to basic services (Sudan);
- 129.67 Reduce social and geographical inequalities (Sudan);
- 129.68 Continue to promote economic and social sustainable development, eradicate poverty and lay a solid foundation for the enjoyment of all human rights by its people (China);
- 129.69 Implement the "Vision Djibouti 2035" and the Accelerated Growth Strategy for the Promotion of Employment (SCAPE) 2015-2019 (Cuba);
- 129.70 Adopt further measures to obtain renewable energy sources, in particular geothermal energy, to ensure its energy independence and lower the energy price for the population (Guinea);
- 129.71 Continue efforts to implement the National Strategy: Djibouti Vision 2035 (Tunisia);
- 129.72 Prevent all forms of violations of human rights which might be committed under the pretext of counter-terrorism measures (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 129.73 Endeavour to prevent excessive use of force, arbitrary arrests, torture and ill-treatment of civilians by security forces especially during demonstrations and elections (Botswana);
- 129.74 Establish a legislative mechanism aimed at prohibiting and sanctioning the excessive and blind use of force by members of the security forces (Madagascar);
- 129.75 Expedite legislative amendments to eradicate torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (South Africa);
- 129.76 Take the necessary measures to improve detention conditions (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 129.77 Improve detention conditions (France);
- 129.78 Intensify efforts aimed at improving detention conditions in prisons (Georgia);
- 129.79 Improve conditions in prisons (Kenya);

- 129.80 Continue to promote regional and international cooperation in the fight against trafficking in persons at the national and international levels, whether or not linked to organized crime (Cuba);
- 129.81 Continue fighting against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Ethiopia);
- 129.82 Continue efforts aimed at fighting trafficking in persons (France);
- 129.83 Continue efforts to fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (Gabon);
- 129.84 Fully implement the March 2016 trafficking legislation so that all perpetrators of human trafficking are brought to justice and victims adequately compensated (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 129.85 Strengthening efforts towards reducing trafficking in persons (Iraq);
- 129.86 Further strengthen measures to combat human trafficking, including by adopting a comprehensive strategy to address this phenomenon, with a specific focus on women, children and migrants (Italy);
- 129.87 Increase efforts to criminally prosecute traffickers and provide adequate care to trafficking victims (United States of America);
- 129.88 Scale up its efforts at combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, and ensure the protection of the rights of migrants (Nigeria);
- 129.89 Fight more effectively against trafficking in persons and the illicit trafficking of migrants (Senegal);
- 129.90 Undertake additional measures to fight human beings trafficking (Serbia);
- 129.91 Continuing the efforts made to combat trafficking in human beings (Tunisia);
- 129.92 Release detainees who were arrested for their support for opposition political parties (United States of America);
- 129.93 Ensure that the right to freedom of religion or belief is guaranteed and protected within Djibouti, and that Christians and other religious minorities are treated equally as regards their human rights and fundamental freedoms by both society and the State (Ghana);
- 129.94 Refrain from aggravating anti-government sentiments through restriction of political and social freedoms, in order to prevent radicalisation from being entrenched and religious minorities targeted as culprits (Ghana);
- 129.95 Implement the six recommendations Djibouti had accepted during the 2nd UPR cycle related to freedom of expression and access to information as well as the three recommendations on the right to freedom of assembly (Zambia);
- 129.96 Take necessary measures to guarantee that all people can peacefully exercise their right to freedom of expression in accordance with international standards, in particular human rights defenders (Argentina);
- 129.97 Take necessary measures to guarantee, in its legislation and in practice, the right to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in particular by ensuring that cases of threats, harassment or intimidation and violence against members of civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists are investigated and their perpetrators are prosecuted (Belgium);
- 129.98 Amend its laws to guarantee the right to freedom of expression and peaceful association of all, including the opposition, journalists and human

rights defenders, and to provide them with the necessary tools to share their ideas, without any form of intimidation (Canada);

129.99 Create the legislative framework that guarantees the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly and ensures that these rights can be exercised freely (Croatia);

129.100 Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);

129.101 Guarantee the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly and ensure that these rights can be exercised freely (Estonia);

129.102 Contribute to strengthening of civil society by ensuring respect for freedom of communication and expression, abrogating the law on the state of emergency and setting up the Joint Electoral Commission (France);

129.103 Guarantee in law and in practice the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful association and assembly (Ukraine);

129.104 Take urgent steps to facilitate the work of human rights defenders, civil society and the media, including through guaranteeing the freedom of expression, peaceful association and assembly and through protecting all persons from reprisals (Ireland);

129.105 Approve nongovernmental requests to establish new media outlets (United States of America);

129.106 Safeguard the freedom of press by ceasing the strict application of restrictions contained in articles 4, 14, 15, 17 and 47 of the Freedom of Communication Act and article 425 of the Penal Code and by creating an enabling environment for the creation of privately-owned media outlets (Netherlands);

129.107 Draw up a law on the freedom of information to ensure pluralism in the media in line with recommendations of UNESCO (Senegal);

129.108 Bring its laws into full conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular article 19, and to fully guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and information (Sweden);

129.109 Revise Decree No.2015-3016 /PR/PM in order to end the exceptional security measures restricting the right to freedom of association in the country (Sweden);

129.110 Continue its efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary (Lebanon);

129.111 Continue efforts to combating corruption and related impunity in the public service (Bahrain);

129.112 Establish an independent mechanism to investigate alleged misconduct by law enforcement officials (Ukraine);

129.113 Allow civil society, media and opposition parties to participate more freely in political processes (Australia);

129.114 Adopt measures to increase voters' registration, and to fully implement Act No. 127/16 on financing of political parties, as means to promote political rights (Brazil);

129.115 Ensure a fully inclusive political process, whereby all citizens are free to participate in public life and exercise their political rights without any intimidation or harassment (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

129.116 Guarantee the right to participate in political and public affairs, including by removing the strict criteria members of political parties have to

comply with as contained in article 4 of the Law on Political Parties (Netherlands);

129.117 **Revise Article 4 of the law 1/AN/92/2e L, in order to lower requirements for the formation of political parties (Sweden);**

129.118 **Continue to implement measures in favour of access to drinking water, to housing and those fighting against food insecurity (Gabon);**

129.119 **Develop policies aimed at preventing the marginalization of inhabitants in rural areas, minority ethnic groups, nomadic populations, particularly women and girls, and ensure their access to water, education and health care (Mexico);**

129.120 **Improve the living conditions of the people in rural areas (Iraq);**

129.121 **Adopt a General Plan on water that guarantees the availability, accessibility and quality of water in accordance with the content of the human right to drinking water (Spain);**

129.122 **Enhance efforts towards addressing food insecurity including secure and adequate water supply systems (Guyana);**

129.123 **Further promote the construction of social housing and facilitate access to adequate housing in rural areas (Portugal);**

129.124 **Ensure swift implementation of the road map for building social housing units and apartments (South Africa);**

129.125 **Provide additional reforms to the social security system (Iraq);**

129.126 **Step up efforts to reduce high unemployment and poverty through creating an enabling environment for investment (Botswana);**

129.127 **Further continue intensifying the implementation of the designed economic plans of the Government by taking appropriate measures of poverty reduction (Ethiopia);**

129.128 **Take further measures towards poverty alleviation, including by promoting private sector investment (Indonesia);**

129.129 **Further strengthen efforts to reduce unemployment particularly through vocational training for young people and women and their integration into the labour market (Viet Nam);**

129.130 **Allow free and independent trade unions in order to protect and promote workers' rights (Germany);**

129.131 **Pursue the promotion of the health sector and ensure health services for all (Egypt);**

129.132 **Redouble efforts to guarantee basic health services for disadvantaged and marginalized groups, and ensure that medicines are affordable (Equatorial Guinea);**

129.133 **Take the necessary measures to extend access to universal health insurance to all segments of society, to meet their primary health care needs (Guinea);**

129.134 **Pay special attention to the improvement of the access of people in rural areas, particularly girls and women, to health care system (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

129.135 **Continue to consolidate the Universal Sickness Insurance, for the benefit of families without income and their children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

129.136 **Improve health-care infrastructure, by access to emergency obstetric care, increase the number of trained health professionals and resources devoted**

to maternal health with particular focus on women from poor and rural backgrounds (Kenya);

129.137 Encourage the implementation of a national health plan for mothers, new-borns and children, and the promotion of access to maternal, sexual and reproductive health services (Portugal);

129.138 Incorporate an explicit recognition of the right to education and to non-discrimination in education into its Constitution (Afghanistan);

129.139 Take adequate measures to guarantee equal access of girls and boys to quality education (Algeria);

129.140 Increase its efforts to ensure right to education in all over the country (Azerbaijan);

129.141 Continue to take positive measures to protect the rights of women and children, and to promote the development of education (China);

129.142 Take steps to increase school enrolment rate, in particular for basic and secondary education, paying specific attention to enrolment of girls (Estonia);

129.143 Redouble its efforts to ensure universal access, without discrimination, to inclusive, equitable and quality education, in line with the 2030 agenda (Honduras);

129.144 Launch awareness-raising campaigns and ensure that the 2017-2019 sectoral plan guarantees equal access to a quality education for girls and boys (Iceland);

129.145 Further develop the education system and ensure equal access to a quality education for girls and boys (Indonesia);

129.146 Ensure access for children to education and health care and steadily reintegrate children into society and the school system (Japan);

129.147 Continue efforts to enhance inclusive and quality education to all children (Maldives);

129.148 Continue enhancing the methodology of managing the education system through identifying its requirements and through adopting result-based approach (Saudi Arabia);

129.149 Continue to make efforts to support education and improve its quality and to ensure gender equality in the different levels of education (State of Palestine);

129.150 Continue the necessary measures seeking to increase the overall level of school attendance, with particular attention paid to girls (Viet Nam);

129.151 Continue to implement policies towards the promotion of gender parity in line with the National Gender Policy for the period 2012-2015 (Angola);

129.152 Maintain efforts to implement the National Gender Policy, with a view to reducing violence against women, and establish a gender observatory, social assistance centres and community nurseries (Ecuador);

129.153 Continue to implement policies to promote women's participation in society as prescribed in Djibouti's National Gender Policy 2011-2021 and in the relevant law (Japan);

129.154 Continue to strengthen the National Gender Policy 2011-2021 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

129.155 Harmonize gender equality for guaranteeing their equal rights (Turkmenistan);

- 129.156 Repeal the provisions in the Family Code that discriminates against women and strengthen the capacity of traditional and religious leaders to speak out against all forms of gender-based discrimination (Iceland);
- 129.157 Continue efforts to reform the family law with a view to bringing it into line with the law on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (Libya);
- 129.158 Continue efforts to remove barriers on the equal participation of women from the labour force (Maldives);
- 129.159 Implement measures and legislative reforms to eradicate gender-based discrimination as part of the reform process in order to harmonize domestic norms with the CEDAW provisions (Uruguay);
- 129.160 Pursue efforts to fight discrimination against women (Senegal);
- 129.161 Consult as widely as possible all relevant stakeholders, in particular disadvantaged women and those living in the rural areas to ensure that their views are taken into account in the overhaul of Djibouti's Family Code to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Singapore);
- 129.162 Expedite consultations to bring the Family Code into line with the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (South Africa);
- 129.163 Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women and achieve gender equality (Tunisia);
- 129.164 Take necessary and effective measures to investigate female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices against women and sanction perpetrators of this type of practice, and strengthen awareness raising policies against these practices (Argentina);
- 129.165 Continue to undertake measures to strengthen the fight against harmful practices and violence against women (Armenia);
- 129.166 Ensure that people who continue to practice FGM are held accountable and prosecuted as a means to deter perpetrators (Australia);
- 129.167 Strengthen the implementation of the five-year strategy of 2017 aimed at ending female genital mutilation (Belgium);
- 129.168 Rigorously implement the joint action plan of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Women and the Family of the new national strategy on FGM 2017-2021 (Burkina Faso);
- 129.169 Intensify its strategy in rural areas to eliminate harmful practices against women and girls, in particular early and forced marriage, female genital mutilations and unequal access to inheritance (Canada);
- 129.170 Establish a military code of conduct to prohibit all acts of violence, including sexual violence, including against Afar women and girls (Canada);
- 129.171 Implement awareness campaigns directed at all sectors of the population, in both urban and rural areas, to eradicate harmful practices against women and girls, such as female genital mutilation and forced or child marriage (Chile);
- 129.172 Eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Congo);
- 129.173 Further combat violence against women by encouraging prosecutions (France);
- 129.174 Continuing and increasing implementation efforts that promote awareness raising actions to change traditional and cultural attitudes and

behaviours that would result in the elimination of the problem of female genital mutilation (Guyana);

129.175 Take further steps to improve implementation of its laws on female genital mutilation and ensure prosecution through the appropriate judicial channels (Iceland);

129.176 Continue its efforts to achieve the complete eradication of female genital mutilation, including by raising awareness about the risks associated with this practice and by application of the criminal law (Ireland);

129.177 Further reinforce the laws banning female genital mutilations and take other measures to combat these practices, including through awareness-raising campaigns (Italy);

129.178 Eradicate female mutilation through the enforcement of criminal law and organize awareness raising campaigns to change traditional attitudes which hamper the enjoyment of women human rights, such as child marriage and polygamy as well as to promote equality before the law and access to education (Mexico);

129.179 Speed up the process to completely eradicate female genital mutilation and other harmful practices against women (Uruguay);

129.180 Fully implement the Code of Legal Protection of Minors and take measures towards eradicating harmful practices such as child marriage and corporal punishment of children in all settings (Namibia);

129.181 Fully implement the Act on violence against women and intensify awareness-raising campaigns on negative effects of harmful traditional practices negatively affecting women's rights, including FGM (Namibia);

129.182 Continue measures to combat violence and discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Nepal);

129.183 Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation and eliminate any loopholes in national legislation that might undermine the protection of women's rights (Rwanda);

129.184 Step up efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation and the organization of awareness campaigns, end practices such as forced marriage and child marriage, reinforce the legal framework for the protection of women against violence (Spain);

129.185 Further step-up its efforts in combatting the harmful practice of female genital mutilation, including by improving monitoring mechanisms in collaboration with both state and non-state actors (Sweden);

129.186 Accelerate the implementation of the Five-Year Strategy on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation and pay special attention to all forms of gender discrimination (Togo);

129.187 Accelerate the process to introduce legislative and policy reforms aimed at empowering women in terms of their participation in public life and advancement in the workplace (Zimbabwe);

129.188 Redouble its efforts to enhance women's representation in leadership and decision-making positions (Pakistan);

129.189 Continue to improve the political participation of women, with laws such as the one that reserves for them the 25% of the seats of deputies in Parliament (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

129.190 Put to an end corporal punishment of children in all settings and encourage non-violent forms of discipline (Zambia);

129.191 Enhance and develop legislation concerning the protection of children, particularly abolishing corporal punishment against them (Lebanon);

129.192 Ensure the birth registration of all children of migrants regardless of the immigration status of their parents (Philippines);

129.193 Ensure access to social services and protection for unaccompanied migrant children, particularly by integrating them into existing regimes (Portugal);

129.194 Separate juvenile offenders from adults in prisons and detention centres (Zambia);

129.195 Promote policies to ensure housing, access to education and health care for children living in the streets as well as their reintegration into society (Mexico);

129.196 Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular through the adoption of a legislation and a plan of action to enable better economic and social integration (Algeria);

129.197 Elaborate a national plan to achieve the social and economic integration of persons with disabilities (Egypt);

129.198 Continue to implement the Bill on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

129.199 Continue its efforts to ensure access to information for persons with disabilities and their inclusion at all levels (Pakistan);

129.200 Continue to work with international partners to improve access to basic services in refugee camps (Australia);

129.201 Improve the protection of refugee women and girls by increasing the number of law enforcement officers in refugee camps (Canada);

129.202 Adopt and implement legislation guaranteeing the protection of human rights defenders and conduct impartial and effective investigations into all cases of alleged attacks and harassment (Germany);

129.203 Release all human rights defenders, including journalists and bloggers, detained for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Germany).

130. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[French Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Djibouti was headed by H.E. Mr. Moumin Ahmed Cheick, Minister of Justice and Penitentiary Affairs, in charge of Human Rights, and composed of the following members:

- S.E. Mme Moumina Houmed Hassan, Ministre de la Femme et de la Famille;
 - M. Maki Omar Abdoukader, Secrétaire Général du Ministère de la Justice;
 - S.E. Mme Kadra Ahmed Hassan, Ambassadeur Représentante Permanente auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève;
 - Mme Souad Houssein Farah, Conseillère juridique du Président de la République;
 - M. Ahmed Osman Achi, Directeur de la législation et des réformes du Ministère de la Justice;
 - M. Ali Mohamed Abdou, Conseiller technique du Ministère de la Justice;
 - Mme Choukri Houssein Djibah, Directrice de l'Observatoire du genre;
 - M. Osman Djama Ousman, Conseiller technique du Ministère de la Femme et de la Famille;
 - M. Houmed Gaba Maki Houmed Gaba, Conseiller à la Mission Permanente.
-