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Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

Togo*

The present report is a summary of 20 stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

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



I. Information provided by the national human rights institution of the State under review accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

1. The National Human Rights Commission of Togo (NHRC) noted the progress made in the domestic legal framework since the first universal periodic review of Togo, in particular the adoption of a law on legal aid, the revision of the Personal and Family Code, the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the adoption of a new Criminal Code.²

2. The NHRC recommended that Togo continue the process of ratifying international human rights instruments and bring its domestic legislation into line with its international obligations.

3. The NHRC was concerned at the delay with the adoption of the organic law on the organization of the judiciary, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the law on the social protection of persons with disabilities and the decree to implement the law on legal aid.

4. The NHRC noted a number of obstacles to the completion of its mission, such as a lack of collaboration with government agencies and inadequate financial, material and logistical resources. It recommended that its grant be substantially increased to reinforce its operational capacities.

5. The NHRC regretted the under-representation of women in decision-making bodies. It recommended the adoption of a law on gender equality.

6. The NHRC expressed concern at the extent of the phenomenon of mob justice.

7. The NHRC noted the efforts made by Togo to combat torture and ill-treatment through the organization of training courses for criminal investigators and prison officials. However, the NHRC regretted that the definition of torture included in the Criminal Code is not in line with the definition given in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and that the crime is subject to statutory limitations.

8. According to the NHRC, the prison policy of Togo has improved since 2005 under the Emergency Programme to Support the Prison Sector, with an increase in the prison administration budget of 87.5 per cent, the recruitment and deployment of male and female security officers and training courses for criminal investigators.³ However, there has been little improvement in the conditions of detention.⁴ The food ration is one meal per day, and overcrowding and unsanitary conditions remain problems in the majority of prisons. Furthermore, detainees do not have adequate health-care coverage.⁵ The NHRC recommended that the conditions of detention be brought into line with the minimum standards.

9. While welcoming the appointment of children's judges, the NHRC noted some shortcomings, in particular the fact that the National Committee on the Rights of the Child provided for by the Children's Code of 2007 has not yet been established, the persistence of forced marriage and other forms of violence and the inadequate child protection system. The NHRC recommended organizing training courses for children's judges, setting up facilities for the education of children in difficult or dangerous circumstances and expediting the process of establishing the National Committee on the Rights of the Child.⁶

10. The NHRC welcomed the adoption of the 2011 law establishing the conditions for exercising the right to freedom of assembly and demonstration, the 2013 amendment to the

organic law on the High Authority for Broadcasting and Communications and the 2016 adoption of the law on freedom of access to information and public documentation. However, the NHRC was concerned that neither the administrative authority nor organizers comply with the law on peaceful public demonstrations. The Commission recommended ensuring compliance with this law.

11. While welcoming the accelerated growth and employment promotion strategy, the NHRC nevertheless noted food accessibility problems.⁷

12. While welcoming the Work Integration and Employment Support Programme, the NHRC noted that most companies in the export-processing zone do not follow the work rules. The NHRC recommended taking measures to make companies in the export-processing zone assume their social responsibility in terms of human rights.

13. The NHRC noted the measures taken to improve the right to health, such as health insurance for government officials, subsidies for caesarean section operations and the construction of new hospitals and health centres. However, it noted challenges in terms of availability and accessibility.

14. With regard to the right to education, the NHRC observed the increase in the number of primary and secondary teachers.

15. The NHRC recommended taking measures to improve the accessibility of persons with disabilities to infrastructure and to ensure that they received adequate training and education.

II. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Background and framework

1. Scope of international obligations⁸

16. Association Femme Plus-Togo (AFPT) recommended the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.⁹

2. Constitutional and legislative framework

17. Several stakeholders welcomed the adoption of the new Criminal Code,¹⁰ the Personal and Family Code¹¹ and the law on legal aid.¹²

18. AFPT noted that spousal violence has not been incorporated into the new Criminal Code.¹³ JS11 and AFPT recommended the adoption of a specific law prohibiting violence against women in which consideration is given to prevention and support for victims.¹⁴

3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

19. Amnesty International (AI) recalled that Togo accepted recommendations aimed at strengthening the NHRC.¹⁵ However, a law adopted in 2016 enabled the President of Togo to appoint its members without parliamentary oversight. In addition, in 2012, the President of the Commission received threats after he refused to endorse an allegedly falsified report.¹⁶ AI and JS3 recommended that Togo adopt measures to guarantee the full independence and impartiality of the NHRC, ensure that the members' nomination process is transparent and subject to independent oversight,¹⁷ and make the Commission's findings publicly available.¹⁸

20. JS3 welcomed the amendment of the organic law on the NHRC, pursuant to which it incorporated the national preventive mechanism against torture.¹⁹ AI was concerned about the independence of the national preventive mechanism.²⁰

21. AFPT noted that inadequate resources have been allocated to NHRC offices for activities in the field.²¹

22. JS9, JS11 and JS12 recommended establishing the National Committee on the Rights of the Child.²²

B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

1. Cooperation with treaty bodies

23. JS9 recommended empowering the interministerial committee for the preparation of reports and providing it with the resources necessary to realize its mandate.²³

2. Cooperation with special procedures

24. JS5 recommended that Togo extend a standing invitation to Special Procedures.²⁴

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

1. Equality and non-discrimination

25. According to AFPT, the patriarchal system gives men privileged access to land, in particular with regard to inheritance. Women who inherit are left without plots of land that they can manage as their property.²⁵ AFPT recommended removing all discriminatory legal provisions from the Family Protection Code.²⁶ AFPT expressed similar concerns and noted that female victims face great difficulties in accessing justice.²⁷ AFPT recommended improving access to justice for women through legal aid and adopting a land code in which women's rights are taken into consideration.²⁸

26. JS2 recommended taking legislative and regulatory measures to ensure equal opportunities for persons with disabilities, including women, with regard to inheritance.²⁹

27. AFPT recommended expediting the implementation of the plan of action for the national policy on gender equity and equality and establishing a national system to gather information on gender-based violence.³⁰

28. As to women's rights, JS10 was concerned that the Nationality Code does not allow women to transmit their nationality to a foreign spouse on an equal footing with men.³¹ JS10 recommended the deletion of the discriminatory legal provisions in the Code, which would allow women to enjoy full equality in terms of the transmission of their nationality to children and spouses and ensure that they do not automatically lose their nationality at the end of a marriage.³²

29. JS9 acknowledged the efforts that Togo has made with regard to birth registration, including the strategic plan for the period 2013-2017 and the capacity-building of those involved in the registration system.³³ However, it regretted that some judges impose a quota.³⁴ JS9 recommended the development and implementation of a policy for the systematic registration of all births in both rural and urban areas.³⁵ JS12 recommended simplifying and consolidating civil registration procedures.³⁶ Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice (IIMA) recommended that campaigns be organized to raise awareness of the importance of birth registration.³⁷

30. IIMA recommended eradicating all forms of discrimination against children, including those living with HIV/AIDS.³⁸

31. JS2 recommended that at least 10 per cent of offers of employment be made to persons with disabilities.³⁹

32. AI noted that the revised Criminal Code increases penalties against consensual same-sex sexual relations⁴⁰ and that LGBTI persons face harassment and arbitrary detention by the security forces on the basis of their sexual orientation.⁴¹ JS1 and AFPT also noted that LGBTI persons experience discrimination.⁴² JS1 recommended that legislation be amended to include sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds of discrimination and that consideration be given to the decriminalization of sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex.⁴³ AFPT and JS1 made similar recommendations.⁴⁴

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

33. World Coalition (WC) noted that in 2015, the Parliament passed a law for the accession of Togo to the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR.⁴⁵ WC and JS recommended accession to the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR.⁴⁶

34. JS7 was satisfied that the new Criminal Code no longer provided for the death penalty. JS7 recommended that the new Code of Criminal Procedure be adopted as soon as possible in order to bring it into line with the new Criminal Code.

35. JS7 was concerned at the existence of mob justice and the fact that Togo has not taken adequate measures to ensure the safety of the population.⁴⁷ JS7 recommended that support be given to the work of human rights organizations in countering mob justice and that measures be taken to prosecute perpetrators.⁴⁸

36. AI noted that Togo has adopted a revised Criminal Code which criminalizes torture.⁴⁹ However, the definition incorporated is not in line with the Convention against Torture. In addition, despite recommendations supported,⁵⁰ Togo has not revised its Criminal Procedure Code to build in legal safeguards against torture including ensuring that detainees have access to a lawyer promptly after being deprived of their liberty.⁵¹

37. AI, JS3 and JS14 recommended that the new Criminal Code be revised to bring the legal definition of torture into line with the definition given in the Convention against Torture and in particular to stipulate that the crime of torture is not subject to statutory limitations.⁵²

38. AI indicated that, despite recommendations supported,⁵³ Togo has failed to bring suspected perpetrators of torture or unlawful killings to justice.⁵⁴

39. JS14 recommended taking measures to investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment and to bring perpetrators to justice.⁵⁵

40. JS3 recommended that the alleged perpetrators of the acts of torture and ill-treatment cited in the 2012 NHRC report be brought to justice and that measures be taken to rehabilitate the victims.⁵⁶

41. According to AI, torture and ill-treatment are regularly used by the security forces at the time of the arrest and during pretrial detention to extract confessions.⁵⁷ AI recommended that Togo implement the recommendation supported during its first UPR, by building in legal safeguards against torture, such as the right to legal counsel as soon as the person is deprived of liberty and substituting pretrial detention with non-custodial measures unless strictly necessary.⁵⁸

42. AI noted that despite recommendations accepted by Togo⁵⁹, prisons remain overcrowded and prison conditions fail to meet international human rights standards. According to statistics, 157 people died in detention between 2012 and 2015, mostly from preventable or curable diseases. Female detainees are not guarded by female prison officers at all times, although female guards perform certain functions, such as body searches.⁶⁰

43. JS3 noted that, despite the efforts made by Togo, its 12 prisons also have hygiene and food problems, and detainees sleep directly on the floor.⁶¹ JS7 reported that, at Lomé civil prison, the food ration for detainees remains deplorable.⁶²

44. JS3 reported that the conditions of custody are sometimes degrading. For example, in July 2015, a young girl held in the same cell as men at Djidolé police station was forced to relieve herself in a pot in front of others.⁶³

45. AI and JS14 recommended that Togo implement the recommendation supported during its first UPR, namely to develop a strategy to reduce prison overcrowding and ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty are held in humane conditions in line with the United Nations Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners.⁶⁴

46. AFPT reported that, according to a demographic study, 11 per cent of women in Togo have experienced sexual violence,⁶⁵ and the institutions in charge continue to deal with incidents ineffectively.⁶⁶ AFPT recommended the adoption of a specific law on violence against women in which prevention and support for victims are taken into account as well as the establishment of a national system to gather information on gender-based violence.⁶⁷

47. JS9 stated that, following recommendations accepted during the first universal periodic review,⁶⁸ child marriage and the pledging of children in marriage were banned in the Children's Code.⁶⁹ However, they are still practised in the name of tradition, particularly in the Kara Region and Dankpen Prefecture.⁷⁰ JS9 recommended that a multisectoral partnership be developed to mobilize resources at the national and community levels with a view to eliminating child marriage and that legislation be passed to set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years.⁷¹

48. JS9 recognized the efforts made by Togo to implement the recommendations regarding child trafficking accepted at its first universal periodic review, including the creation of National Inclusive Finance Fund cooperation and with neighbouring countries.⁷² However, the practice remained a reality and, in January/February 2016, 50 child victims of trafficking were intercepted in central and northern Togo.⁷³ JS9 recommended expediting the process of adopting the decree to establish the national commission to combat trafficking in persons.⁷⁴

49. JS3 reported that children were exploited at markets, in houses and on the street.⁷⁵ JS3 recommended taking legislative, regulatory and administrative measures to combat child trafficking and child labour.⁷⁶

50. JS9 was concerned at the phenomenon of so-called "witch children", in particular among the Losso people. Many children have been driven from their communities for supposedly having magic powers capable of causing harm.⁷⁷ JS9 noted that legislation has yet to adapt to this reality.⁷⁸ JS9 recommended documenting the phenomenon and including it in the national policy for the protection of children.⁷⁹

51. JS9 recommended the implementation of the recommendations accepted during the first universal periodic review, in particular the inclusion of the sale and abduction of children in the system for the collection of data on children in Togo.⁸⁰

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

52. According to JS7, the judicial system has not improved, despite the recommendations accepted by Togo at its first universal periodic review.⁸¹ JS7 noted the insufficient number of judges and the lack of adequate and continuous training for judges, lawyers and court officials, which partly explained the slow processing of cases.⁸²

53. JS14 noted as a sign of progress that special hearings were organized in 2013, which allowed 407 cases to be processed and resulted in the release of 198 detainees.⁸³

54. JS3 noted that the lack of impartial and prompt investigations has prevented victims of torture from receiving optimal redress and rehabilitation in Togo.⁸⁴

55. AI indicated that a climate of impunity for human rights violations persisted. Police and Gendarmerie officers and the armed forces regularly committed human rights violations with few repercussions.⁸⁵ AI recommended that allegations of human rights violations be promptly and impartially investigated and suspected perpetrators brought to justice, and measures put in place to safeguard the independence of the judiciary in line with the related United Nations Basic Principles.

56. According to JS3, the judicial system in Togo still lacks independence and, for poorer people, access to justice remains a problem.⁸⁶ Moreover, although the Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States adopted, in 2013, a decision in the case of the victims of the post-electoral violence of 2005, some of whom had been left with permanent disabilities, it has not yet been implemented.⁸⁷

57. JS7 regretted that the decree to implement the law on legal aid has not yet been adopted and that, in practice, very few litigants receive legal aid.⁸⁸ JS7 and JS12 recommended taking measures to ensure the effectiveness of legal aid.⁸⁹

58. While welcoming the creation of 22 new children's judges,⁹⁰ JS3 regretted that there is only one Juvenile Division in Lomé, which functions as a preventive detention centre and prison.⁹¹ JS9 noted that children are often detained for excessively long periods at the Juvenile Division, since they are frequently placed in preventive detention, despite it not being in their best interests.⁹² JS9 and JS3 recommended building juvenile divisions in the five regions of Togo.⁹³

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

59. AI was concerned that, despite recommendations accepted during its first UPR,⁹⁴ Togo adopted laws which restrict the rights to freedom of expression and journalists, and human rights defenders continued to face reprisals for exercising their right to freedom of expression.⁹⁵ In addition, the revised Criminal Code had increased sanctions for defamation and created a new ill-defined charge for publishing, broadcasting or reproducing "false news".⁹⁶ JS5 and JS1 expressed similar concerns.⁹⁷

60. JS5 was concerned that the President of the NHRC had fled the country further to the publication of a report in 2012 which documented allegations of torture and ill-treatment in the context of the coup attempted in 2009 by the National Security Agency.⁹⁸ JS8 expressed similar concerns.⁹⁹

61. AI recommended that Togo bring domestic legislation in line with international human rights standards, including by decriminalizing defamation and the charge related to "false news".¹⁰⁰

62. JS1 noted that radio stations have been closed, journalists have been attacked, and the political authorities have made complaints against journalists. According to JS1, 13 websites were blocked on 3 May 2015 before the announcement of the election results.¹⁰¹

63. JS5 and JS8 recommended providing human rights defenders with a safe and secure environment to carry out their legitimate activities and investigate and bring to justice perpetrators of violence against human rights defenders and journalists.¹⁰² JS8 recommended ensuring full respect for the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.¹⁰³ JS5 and JS1 made a similar recommendation.¹⁰⁴

64. JS5 and JS8 recommended ensuring the independence and the impartiality of the High Authority for Broadcasting and Communications and to ensure that it can play its role of guaranteeing freedom of expression in Togo.¹⁰⁵ JS1 also recommended strengthening the technical and financial capacities of the institution.¹⁰⁶

65. JS8 stated that, since 2012, collaboration between civil society actors and government institutions had substantially improved as a result of the establishment of formal channels through which civil society actors can engage with the Government, and particularly due to the initiative to have civil society actors represented in the committees in charge of the implementation of various sectorial government policies.¹⁰⁷

66. JS8 was concerned that despite recommendations supported by Togo during its first UPR,¹⁰⁸ restrictions on the freedom of expression and assembly persisted.¹⁰⁹ JS8 indicated that authorities have banned protest without following the procedures provided for in the law and have dispersed protests which had been duly notified.¹¹⁰ JS3 and JS1 expressed similar concerns.¹¹¹

67. AI noted that the revised Criminal Code (2015) further restricts the right to freedom of peaceful assembly. For instance, it holds the organizers responsible for the violent behaviour of some protestors.¹¹² AI recommended bringing laws which violate the right to freedom of assembly in line with international standards, including the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, and establishing clear rules for the use of force by the security forces in the context of policing demonstrations, and promptly and impartially investigating all allegations of excessive use of force and bringing suspected perpetrators to justice.¹¹³ JS1¹¹⁴ and JS5 expressed similar concerns.¹¹⁵

68. According to JS5, pursuant to article 3 of the 1901 law on the contract of associations, the legal registration of an association can be denied if their objectives are deemed to contravene “morality”. Such overbroad provisions allow for excessive discretion. LGBTI organizations cannot be formed or exist and are subjected to institutional discrimination, as article 392 of the 2015 Criminal Code criminalizes “an indecent act or an act against nature committed with an individual of the same sex”.¹¹⁶

69. AFPT recommended taking measures to promote the equal participation of women in decision-making bodies.¹¹⁷ JS2 recommended ensuring that women occupied at least 40 per cent of senior government positions.¹¹⁸

5. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

70. JS2 welcomed the Fund to Support Young People’s Economic Initiatives for financing the projects of young entrepreneurs, and many young people have benefited. However, the eligibility conditions, in particular the need for a deposit, could lead to the exclusion of vulnerable groups.¹¹⁹

71. While recognizing the efforts made to give consideration to persons with disabilities, JS2 noted that a great deal remains to be done to achieve equal opportunities in employment.¹²⁰

72. JS2 recommended taking measures for the direct inclusion of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, under the National Programme for the Promotion of Volunteering.¹²¹

73. JS2 was concerned that Togo had only one labour court made up of three judges, which hampers its effectiveness. JS2 recommended the creation of courts and labour inspections in all regions of Togo.¹²²

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

74. JS2 and JS13 were concerned that only civil servants and some employees of private companies are covered by social security.¹²³

75. JS2 regretted that, owing to the excessive cost of accommodation in Togo, in particular in Lomé, and household poverty, many citizens, including persons with disabilities, are homeless.¹²⁴

76. JS13 recommended that poverty reduction programmes systematically adopt a human rights-based approach.¹²⁵

77. FIAN noted that, despite the legislation in force, the right to food was an objective that has not yet been reached. Malnutrition, especially in children, is a problem in the phosphate mining area and among women who have left for the Lomé markets.¹²⁶ Furthermore, phosphate mining has destroyed the economic system of the area, which is based on staple crops.¹²⁷ FIAN recommended establishing social protection mechanisms to ensure that the right to food and nutrition is protected in the affected communities, adopting all necessary measures to prevent new phosphate mining projects from causing violations of these rights and implementing preventive mechanisms and mechanisms to improve the access to redress of communities under threat from and affected by phosphate mining.¹²⁸

7. Right to health

78. JS1 welcomed the progress made in terms of the right to health, in particular the consideration given to men who have sex with men in the response to HIV/AIDS.¹²⁹

79. JS2 noted the positive measures taken to bring health centres closer to the population. However, JS2 regretted that, despite the 2012 national policy, the expected results have not been achieved, owing in particular to the challenges presented by the difficult economic situation.¹³⁰ Furthermore, only 5.1 per cent of the 2016 budget was allocated to health care. JS2 recommended that all necessary measures be taken to meet the Abuja target of allocating at least 15 per cent of the overall budget to the health-care sector.¹³¹ DREPAVIE was concerned that nearly 250,000 persons suffer from sickle-cell anaemia in Togo. DREPAVIE encouraged Togo to continue its efforts to control the disease.¹³²

80. ADF International recommended that Togo improve the health-care system infrastructure and devote more resources to maternal health.¹³³

8. Right to education

81. JS9 noted that, following recommendations accepted at the first universal periodic review,¹³⁴ Togo has exempted pupils at public primary schools from school fees and implemented canteen pilot projects in some schools. Furthermore, 27.6 per cent of current spending is allocated to the education sector, which is much higher than the average for Africa. However, analyses show that nearly 7 per cent of children are still not able to go to school, nearly 23 per cent of those who are able to go to school drop out before the end of primary school, and the situation for girls is particularly concerning. As for grade retention, 21.5 per cent of children repeat a year at primary school, 22 per cent at secondary school and 35 per cent at high school. JS13 was concerned that, in some schools, a corresponding contribution is requested.¹³⁵ IIMA recommended taking the necessary measures to ensure

AFPT	Association Femme Plus-Togo (Lomé (Togo);
ADFI	ADF International, (Geneva, Switzerland);
IIMA	Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice;
DREPAVIE	DREPAVIE- Agir pour la vie, Strasbourg (France).
Joint submissions:	
JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Afrique Arc-En-Ciel et Sexual Rights Initiative;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Association des Parents et Amis des Personnes Encéphalopathes (APAPE) et Association Togolaise des Personnes à Déficience Auditive pour le Progrès et le Développement, Lomé (Togo);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Action Citoyenne Chretienne pour un Developpement Integral (ACDI), Association Togolaise pour la defense et la promotion des droits humains (ATDPDH); Action pour un Developpement des Populations (ACDEP); Action Populations Plus (APP); Bureau National Catholique de l'Enfance (BNCE); Collectif des Associations contre l'Impunité au Togo (CACIT); Conseil Episcopal Justice et Paix Togo (CEPJ Togo); Dimension Humaine (DH); Programme d'accompagnement oecumenique du Togo (PAOET); Terre des hommes-delegation du Togo; Unionnt Chretienne de Jeunes Gens (UCJG); Lomé (Togo);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Afrique Arc-en-Ciel et the Sexual Rights Initiative;
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (CIVICUS) and Concertation Nationale de la Société Civile du Togo (CNSC-Togo) (Togo);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Coalition Togolaise des Défenseurs des Droits Humains (CTDDH), Institut des Médias pour la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme (IM2DH) — SOS Journalistes en Danger;
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Fédération international de l'action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture (FIACAT) et ACAT (Togo);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: Front Line Defenders — The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Réseau Sentinelle;
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: Forum des Organisations de Défense des Droits de l'Enfant au Togo (FODDET), Plan International Togo, SOS Villages d'Enfants Togo;
JS10	Joint submission 10 submitted by: Question de Femmes (QDEF), Egalité Maintenant;
JS11	Joint submission 11 submitted by: Arc en Ciel, Réseau des Femmes pour le Développement de la Région des Savanes (REFED/S), Femme Plus Togo (AFPT), Organisation pour le Développement par la Promotion de l'Enfance (ODPE), Programme d'Appui à la Femme et à l'Enfance Déshéritée(PAFED), Construire Ensemble Sokodé (XANALO), Groupe de reflexion et d'action Femme, Democratie et Développement (GF2D), Horizon 21, Association Togolaise pour l'Education aux Droits de l'Homme et à la Démocratie (ATEDHD);
JS12	Joint submission 12 submitted by: Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfance (BICE), Bureau National Catholique de l'Enfance de Togo (BNCE-Togo), Les Amis pour une Nouvelle Génération des Enfants (ANGE), Friends International-Togo;
JS13	Joint submission 13 submitted by: Action Sud, Dimension Sociale Togo, Reseau des Associations et ONG Togolaises de l'Education aux Droits de l'Homme, La Ligue des Consommateurs du Togo;

JS14 Joint submission 14 submitted by: Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture (ACAT Togo), Ligue Togolaise des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), Associations des Victimes de Torture au Togo (ASVITTO), Agur Plus, Avocats Sans Frontières, Fédération des Organisations de Développement des Savanes (ASPDH).

National human rights institution(s):

NHRC National Human Rights Commission*, Lomé (Togo).

² NHRC , para. 4.

³ JS1, para. 6.

⁴ NHRC , para. 7.

⁵ JS1, para. 7.

⁶ NHRC page 3.

⁷ NHRC, page 2.

⁸ The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

⁹ AFPT page 3.

¹⁰ JS3, page 3, JS1, para. 4, AI page 2, JS11, page 1.

¹¹ AFTI, page 1, JS11, page 1.

¹² JS3 page 5, AFPT page 1.

¹³ AFPT page 1.

¹⁴ JS11, page 8, AFPT page 4.

¹⁵ AI page 1. See recs. 100.14 (Spain), 100.15 (Republic of Moldova), 100.16 (Ghana), 100.17 (Slovenia), 100.18 (Hungary), 100.19 (United States of America) and 100.20 (Nigeria) ((A/HRC/19/10).

¹⁶ AI page 1.

¹⁷ AI page 7.

¹⁸ AI page 7 and JS3 page 11.

¹⁹ JS3 page 4.

²⁰ AI page 2.

²¹ AFPT page 2 et AFPT, page 2.

²² JS1, page 8 and JS9, para. 2.4.1, JS12, para. 3.3.

- 23 JS9 para 2.2.3.
 24 JS5 para. 6.5.
 25 AFPT page 3.
 26 AFPT page 4.
 27 AFPT page 3.
 28 AFPT page 4.
 29 JS2 page 4.
 30 AFPT page 4.
 31 JS10, para. 4.
 32 JS10, para. 7.
 33 JS9, para. 2.3.1.
 34 JS9, para. 2.3.2.
 35 JS9, para. 2.3.3.
 36 JS12, para. 8.7.
 37 IIMA, para. 11 (a).
 38 IIMA, para. 8.(a).
 39 JS2 page 4.
 40 AI page 2.
 41 AI page 5.
 42 JS1 para. page 3 et AFPT page 2.
 43 JS1 page 3.
 44 AFPT page 4.
 45 WC, page.1.
 46 WC, page.2 and JS7 para. 30 and 31.
 47 JS7 para 32-35.
 48 JS7 para 35.
 49 AI page foot note 5.
 50 AI page 2. See rec. 110.53 (Chile) (A/HRC/19/10).
 51 AI page 2, see also JS7 para 3 and 4.
 52 AI page 8, JS3 page 11 and JS14 para. 19 (g).
 53 AI page 2. See recs. 100.50 (Slovenia), 100.51 (Slovakia), 101.5 (Norway) and 101.6 (Germany), (A/HRC/19/10).
 54 AI page 2.
 55 JS14, para. 19 (e) . See also JS7, para. 4.
 56 JS3 page 11.
 57 AI page 5.
 58 AI page 8.
 59 AI page 1. See recs. 100.54 (Benin), 100.55 (Norway), 101.8 (Canada), 101.9 (Benin), 101.10 (Norway) and 101.11 (Germany), (A/HRC/19/10).
 60 AI page 1.
 61 JS3 page 7.
 62 JS7 para. 13.
 63 JS3 page 7.
 64 AI page 7 and JS14 para. 19 (b).
 65 AFPT page 2.
 66 AFPT page 2.
 67 AFPTI page 4.
 68 JS9 page 8. See rec. 100.58 (Canada), 100.59 (Republic of Moldova), 100.61 (Brazil), 100.60 (Slovakia), 100.62 (Cape-Verde) (A/HRC/19/10).
 69 JS9, para. 2.8.1.
 70 JS9, para. 2.8.2.
 71 JS9 para. 2.8.3.
 72 JS9, para. 2.9.1. See recs. 100.28 (Cape Verde), 100.64 (Turkey) and 101.12 (Mexico), (A/HRC/19/10).
 73 JS9, para. 2.9.2. See also JS3 page 11.
 74 JS9 para. 2.9.3.

- ⁷⁵ JS3 page 9 et 10.
⁷⁶ JS3 page 11.
⁷⁷ JS9 para. 3.2.1.
⁷⁸ JS9 para. 3.2.2.
⁷⁹ JS9, para. 3.2.3.
⁸⁰ JS9 para. 2.5.3. See rec. (Mexico), (A/HRC/19/10).
⁸¹ JS7, para. 19. See rec. 1001.11 (Nigeria), 100.67 (Islamic Republic of Iran), 100.85 (Chad), and 101.14 (Spain) , (A/HRC/19/10).
⁸² JS7 para. 20, See reco. 100.31 (Islamic Republic of Iran).
⁸³ JS14, para. 3.
⁸⁴ JS3 page 8.
⁸⁵ AI page 6.
⁸⁶ JS3 page 5.
⁸⁷ JS3 page 7.
⁸⁸ JS7 para. 24.
⁸⁹ JS7 para. 27 and JS12, para. 4.2.
⁹⁰ JS3 page 6.
⁹¹ JS3 page 10.
⁹² JS9, para. 2.6.2.
⁹³ JS3 page 10 and JS9 para. 2.6.3.
⁹⁴ AI page 1. See recs. 101.15 (Ghana), 101.16 (Australia), 101.17 (Slovenia), and 101.18 (United Kingdom), (A/HRC/19/10).
⁹⁵ AI page 2.
⁹⁶ AI page 3, JS1, para. 4, para 24-30, and JS8, para. 22-25.
⁹⁷ JS5 para. 4.3.
⁹⁸ JS5, para. 3.4.
⁹⁹ JS8, para. 4.
¹⁰⁰ AI page 7.
¹⁰¹ JS1 para. 22.
¹⁰² JS5 para. 6.2 and JS8 para. 26. See also JS1, para 48.
¹⁰³ JS8, para. 26 (a).
¹⁰⁴ JS5, para. 6.3 and JS1, para. 41.
¹⁰⁵ JS5, para. 6.3.
¹⁰⁶ JS1, para. 44.
¹⁰⁷ JS8, para. 3.
¹⁰⁸ See rec. 101.16 (Australia), 101.15 (Ghana), 01.17 (Slovenia) and 100.18 (United Kingdom) (A/HRC/19/10).
¹⁰⁹ JS8, para. 6.
¹¹⁰ JS8, para. 12.
¹¹¹ JS1 para. 32-39.
¹¹² AI page 2 and 3.
¹¹³ AI page 7.
¹¹⁴ JS1, para. 54.
¹¹⁵ JS5 para. 5.4-5-7.
¹¹⁶ JS5 para. 2.2 and 2.3.
¹¹⁷ AFPT page 4.
¹¹⁸ JS2 page 5.
¹¹⁹ JS2 page 4.
¹²⁰ JS2 page 4.
¹²¹ JS2 page 5.
¹²² JS2 page 5.
¹²³ JS2 page 5 and JS13 para. 8.
¹²⁴ JS2 page 6.
¹²⁵ JS13, para. 34 (c).
¹²⁶ FIAN, para. 7.
¹²⁷ FIAN, para. 10.

- ¹²⁸ FIAN para. 14.
¹²⁹ JS1 page 4.
¹³⁰ JS2 page 2.
¹³¹ JS page 3.
¹³² DREPAVIE, page 3.
¹³³ ADF International para. 22 in fine.
¹³⁴ JS9 para. 2.7.1, See rec. 100.82 (Venezuela), 101.22 (Brazil), 100.75 (Cuba), 100.77 (Turkey), 100.78 (Norway) and 1001.81 (Norway), (A/HRC/19/10).
¹³⁵ JS13, para. 22. See also JS9, para. 2.7.2.
¹³⁶ IIMA, para. 16 (a) (b).and (c).
¹³⁷ JS9, para. 2.7.3.
¹³⁸ JS2 page 7.
¹³⁹ JS2 page 7.
¹⁴⁰ JS11, page 9.
¹⁴¹ FIAN, para. 13.
¹⁴² FIAN, para. 11.
¹⁴³ FIAN, para. 12.
¹⁴⁴ FIAN, para. 8.
¹⁴⁵ FIAN, para. 10.
¹⁴⁶ FIAN para. 14.
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