

The Network

The Network of African National Human Rights Institutions

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Édition française incluse !!!

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Editorial Team

Mr. Gilbert Sebihogo
Mr. David Barissa
Mr. Dylan Wainaina

Published by: Network of African National Human Rights Institutions

3rd Floor CVS Plaza,
Lenana Road,
P.O. Box 76155-00508
Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254718201821

E-mail: info@nanhri.org

Twitter: @NANHRI40
Facebook: Network of African
National Human
Rights Institutions

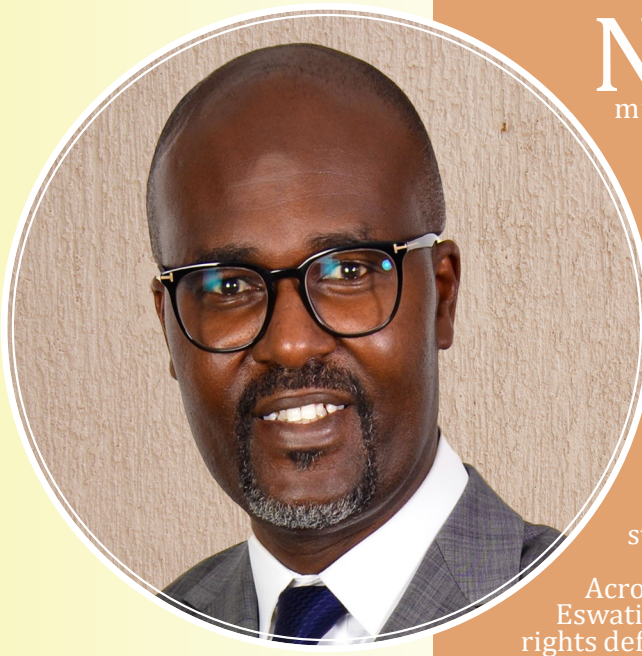
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Message from the Executive Director



Dear Members and Partners,

NANHRI is pleased to present the Quarter 3 Newsletter for 2024, highlighting the outstanding efforts of our valued members in our shared mission to uphold human rights across Africa.

This quarter has seen proactive measures taken continent-wide to strengthen human rights advocacy and protection. Notably, in September, NANHRI facilitated a high-level induction in Lilongwe, Malawi, for SADC Commissioners and NHRI Heads from seven member states. This induction equipped new Commissioners with the necessary skills and knowledge to lead in policy, oversight, and regional collaboration. With 35 participants, the program emphasized critical areas, from integrating SDG16 priorities to enhancing NHRI independence through legislative reforms. Eswatini, Mozambique, and Botswana also requested additional training on the NHRI accreditation process, showing promising steps toward bolstering their institutional frameworks.

Across the continent, additional achievements include Eswatini's targeted capacity-building training for human rights defenders, empowering them with essential advocacy tools. In Uganda, the UHRC has intensified efforts to address violent extremism while safeguarding human rights. Meanwhile, Morocco's National Human Rights Council has pioneered DNA testing to identify victims of Tazmamart, offering vital support to families seeking closure. In observance of African Women's Day, the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture in various regions focused on the conditions of women in detention, highlighting the importance of gender-sensitive approaches.

NANHRI extends sincere appreciation to all NHRIs for their dedication to promoting human rights throughout the continent. Your commitment to advocacy, reform, and collaboration strengthens our vision for a just and equitable Africa.

Thank you for your continued impact and support.

Gilbert Sebihogo

Executive Director, NANHRI

NANHRI High-Level Induction of SADC Commissioners and Heads of Secretariat



By Dylan Wainaina

From September 12-13, 2024, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Commissioners gathered in Lilongwe, Malawi, for a high-level induction hosted by the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions (NANHRI). Aligned with NANHRI's mission to establish and support effective National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) across Africa, the induction aimed to equip 35 Commissioners and Heads of Secretariats from seven SADC member states with critical knowledge and resources. Participating NHRIs included Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, and Eswatini.

During this comprehensive session, attendees explored key responsibilities, such as guiding policies, overseeing program execution, and advising the Executive and Legislature on human rights issues. Through the induction, Commissioners also strengthened their understanding of African regional mechanisms that bolster NHRIs, such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the African Court.

The discussions highlighted the importance of collaborative partnerships with international entities like the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights. Participants explored strategies to incorporate Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG16) priorities, enhancing NHRIs' capacities to promote peaceful, inclusive societies.

A critical topic of discussion was the role of NHRIs in election monitoring, with the Malawi Human Rights Commission sharing insights on inclusive election processes. Mozambique, with elections upcoming, received valuable guidance. Emphasis was also placed on revisiting establishing laws to enhance NHRI independence, as exemplified by Zimbabwe's recent legal reforms securing greater funding from its Ministry of Justice.

To further strengthen NHRI operations, participants recommended NANHRI develop a code of ethics to uphold NHRI independence and accountability. Emerging NHRIs, like those in Eswatini, Mozambique, and Botswana, also requested continued training on the accreditation process, signaling a robust commitment to regional human rights advancement.

Eswatini Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration/Integrity

Strengthening Shields: Eswatini Equips Human Rights Defenders for Impactful Advocacy By Phakama Shili



In September, the Eswatini Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration/Integrity collaborated with the [Coordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations](#) (CANGO) to conduct a three-day workshop aimed at enhancing the capacity of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) regarding national human rights mechanisms.

The primary objective of this training was to equip Eswatini's human rights defenders with essential tools and skills for effectively documenting and reporting human rights issues

within the country. In alignment with its mandate to protect and promote the rights of HRDs, the Commission works closely with civil society organizations to ensure that robust mechanisms are in place for reporting and addressing human rights violations.

The workshop featured participation from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), which provided valuable insights on engaging with UN Treaty Body Mechanisms and the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up (NMRF). This engagement empowered participants with knowledge regarding the ratification and reporting status of Eswatini, further enhancing their capacity to advocate for human rights.

This training proved to be pivotal, offering participants a comprehensive understanding of the channels available for reporting human rights violations. Emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening and utilizing the national human rights institution to address violations against HRDs effectively. Participants were particularly equipped on human rights violations' documentation techniques, reporting procedures and crisis management.

Following the training, the Commission is diligently working to establish a case referral framework designed to facilitate prompt interventions in reported incidents of violations. This initiative underscores the Commission's commitment to ensuring that human rights defenders are supported and protected in their vital work in line with the [Marrakech Declaration](#).





Ethiopian Human Rights Commission

Ethiopia: Peer-to-Peer Learning between Victims'/Survivors' Associations and Collectives

By Neima Aman (EHRC)

In April 2024, Ethiopia adopted a Transitional Justice (TJ) Policy aimed at addressing long standing human rights violations and grievances that have led to armed conflict. The TJ Policy stipulates that the process shall be guided by African Union TJ Policy Framework (AUTJP) and other relevant international instruments.

As an NHRI, the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has a significant role to play to ensure the TJ process is credible and victim centred. EHRC will monitor the various stages of the process and provide technical support to government and key stakeholders. Among stakeholders important to the credibility and nationwide ownership of the process are civil society organizations (CSOs) and victims' associations.

However, many factors, including restrictive association laws and practices as well as conflict, have affected the level of organization and delivery capacity of civil society in Ethiopia. Victims' associations are non-existent in many regions and the few that are operational lack structural, technical and financial capacity to make meaningful and representative participation in the upcoming TJ process.

Within this framework, EHRC, in collaboration with partners, is sensitizing and mobilizing existing and informally organized communities of victims to the TJ process and creating awareness among CSOs on the benefits of representation of victims.

Accordingly, EHRC held a series of workshops that brought together CSOs, associations and collectives representing diverse groups, including victims of torture, and of conflict-related sexual violence, orphans, and migrant returnees. As a follow up to such consultations, representatives from various associations participated a workshop, which took place in Addis Ababa from September 17–20, 2024 and committed to coordinate their efforts at the national level. The platform further allowed victims and stakeholders to engage in collaborative discussions on key issues related to TJ and human rights.

Malawi Human Rights Commission



By Patricia Kavinga

Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC), in partnership with the Centre for Civil Society Strengthening and supported by the Scottish National Party Westminster Foundation for Democracy, recently held a workshop to develop a human rights monitoring tool to address the increasing violence against women during elections.

The workshop, held at the Linde Hotel in Mponela, aimed to create a comprehensive tool that is sensitive to gender, disability, and age. This initiative is crucial as Malawi prepares for the 2025 tripartite elections, where concerns have been raised about the rising number of attacks on women within and outside political party structures.



Executive Secretary Habiba Osman emphasized the progress made in women's political participation but acknowledged the need for continued efforts to ensure their safety and full engagement. The new monitoring tool will help identify and address the specific challenges faced by women during elections, including intimidation, harassment, and physical assault.

By developing this tool, the MHRC aims to contribute to a more inclusive and peaceful electoral process in Malawi.

The NHRC Mauritius

Human Rights Division: Safeguarding Rights and Educating the Population

Author: Miss Noorya Surrooh

The National Human Rights Commission's Human Rights Division operates under two primary mandates: the protection of human rights and the education of the population about these rights. Over the years, resource personnel from the Human Rights Division have spearheaded numerous sensitization campaigns, collaborating closely with various stakeholders, ministries, and community groups to ensure that the public is well-informed about their fundamental rights and the mechanisms available to protect them.

A significant partnership has been forged with the Ministry of Youth, which plays a critical role in reaching one of the most important demographics—the youth. This collaboration has been instrumental in organizing educational talks and interactive sessions within colleges and other academic institutions across Mauritius. Since October 2023, resource persons from the Human Rights Division, including investigators and experts, have conducted extensive outreach efforts, targeting numerous schools nationwide. Their objective has been to directly engage students in meaningful discussions about their rights, empowering them with the knowledge to navigate both societal and digital challenges.

During these sessions, a wide array of topics is covered, beginning with the history and emergence of human rights law, including how the atrocities of World War II spurred the creation of key international human rights frameworks, such as the International Bill of Human Rights. Students are also educated on how human rights are protected within Mauritius through various legal and institutional mechanisms, fostering a greater understanding of how the nation's laws safeguard their personal freedoms and dignity.

One of the core topics that garnered significant attention is the Protection of Freedom of Expression in the context of today's digital society. Students, who are increasingly active on social media platforms, were made aware of how their right to free speech is balanced by the responsibility to respect the privacy and dignity of others. The discussions delved into the misuse of this freedom online, particularly the alarming rise of cyberbullying. They

were explicitly informed about the importance of avoiding harmful behaviors, such as online harassment and bullying, and educated on the serious consequences of engaging in such activities. Students were also introduced to mechanisms for reporting instances of cyberbullying, with particular focus on services like MAUCORS (Mauritius Cybercrime Online Reporting System) and the Cybercrime Unit, which are dedicated to handling cases of online abuse.

Additionally, the concept of Digital Citizenship was thoroughly explained, highlighting the need to maintain the same level of respect and responsibility online as one would in society. This includes understanding the boundaries of freedom of expression and the importance of safeguarding others' privacy in the digital realm. The sessions stressed that while students have the right to express themselves, they must also be aware of the ethical and legal responsibilities that accompany their online presence.

Another pressing issue discussed was the rise of sextortion—a dangerous form of cybercrime where individuals are coerced into sending explicit images or videos, which are then used to extort them. The students were strongly advised not to fall victim to such tactics and were given detailed instructions on how to report cases of sextortion to the Cybercrime Unit. By providing real-world examples and discussing the legal repercussions of sharing indecent content online, the sessions underscored the gravity of engaging in risky digital behavior.

These outreach efforts have not only helped students better understand their rights but also instilled a sense of responsibility regarding how they exercise these rights, particularly in digital spaces. The inclusion of human rights education in the school curriculum has enhanced their ability to actively participate in discussions about these crucial issues. The sessions ultimately aim to create a well-informed generation that is equipped to uphold and defend their rights, both offline and online, while contributing to a more respectful and inclusive society.

Uganda Human Rights Commission

By Hope Bagota
Senior Human Rights Officer
Directorate Monitoring and Inspections

The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) is entrusted with the mandate to monitor government adherence to international human rights standards, and publish periodic and annual reports on the state of human rights in the country. During the review period, UHRC undertook several key activities, including:

Capacity building training for UHRC to strengthening their capacity to address Violent Extremism and Promote Human Rights in Uganda

Uganda faces growing concerns about Violent Extremism (VE), which threatens national security and human rights. VE disrupts peace, fosters fear, and undermines human dignity, freedom, and equality. To counter this, the UHRC, supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), conducted workshops to educate staff on the relationship between VE and human rights. These workshops aimed to balance security concerns with human rights protection. Participants discussed how counterterrorism measures might erode rights and emphasized the role of UHRC in monitoring, reporting, and addressing the root causes of extremism.



Photo showing the Chairperson UHRC, Members of the Commission, Head UNODC Uganda, Directors, Regional heads and staff at the capacity building training

TRIBUNALS

In fulfilment of its quasi-judicial function as provided for by Article 53 of the Constitution of Uganda, UHRC conducted two Tribunal sessions at the Regional Offices of Kabale and Mbarara from 12th to 29th August, 2024. A total of 29 cases were cause-listed for hearing and the Tribunal conclusively disposed of 16 cases while 13 cases were adjourned for further hearing. The Tribunal awarded compensation of 45,000,000/- (forty-five million Uganda Shillings) in (1) one of the concluded cases which involved violation of the right to life. The cases heard involved the violation of the right to freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, right to personal liberty and right to life.



Photo showing Chairperson and members conducting tribunal session at Kabale Regional Office



Exhibition, a fit all awareness strategy for a decentralizing National Human Rights Institution: Experiences of the ZHRC



ZHRC Chairperson, Ms. Fungayi Jessie Majome (left) and to the right public awareness outreach at Masvingo Agricultural Show September 2024.

For about 8 years since its establishment, ZHRC which is the (NHRI) for Zimbabwe was operational only in the two major cities of Harare and Bulawayo. Over the past 2 years, the Commission has decentralized to 6 out of the 10 provinces of the country.

One of the functions of ZHRC is the promotion of awareness of, and respect for human rights and freedoms. With such a drive and focus, ZHRC has adopted cost-effective publicity strategies to increase its visibility and uptake of its services through various strategies including national exhibitions. National exhibitions have proved to be an effective strategy because it is possible to fit in a number of awareness raising activities during the course of the exhibitions.

Awareness raising is done through one on one discussions with visitors to the exhibition stand or through quiz sessions, live radio and television programmes at the stand and distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. Furthermore, exhibitions create a rare opportunity for engagement of critical stakeholders during official openings, conferences happening alongside the exhibitions and through courtesy calls. Discussions at the exhibitions play a significant role in challenging misconceptions on the Commission and various human rights issues.

Thus, this year, 2024 ZHRC has exhibited at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF), and three Provincial Agricultural Shows across the country.



ZHRC Secretariat, responding to questions from the Ministers of State for Provincial Affairs and Devolution for Manicaland (left picture) and Masvingo (right picture) Provinces during the respective September 2024 Agricultural Shows

Bienvenue à l'Édition Française

Le Message du Directeur Exécutif



Chers Membres et Partenaires,

Le RINADH a le plaisir de présenter le bulletin d'information du troisième trimestre 2024, mettant en lumière les efforts remarquables de nos précieux membres dans notre mission commune de promouvoir les droits de l'homme à travers l'Afrique.

Ce trimestre a été marqué par des mesures proactives à l'échelle du continent pour renforcer le plaidoyer et la protection des droits de l'homme. Notamment, en septembre, le RINADH a facilité une session d'induction de haut niveau à Lilongwe, au Malawi, pour les commissaires de la SADC et les chefs d'INDH de sept États membres. Cette induction a permis aux nouveaux commissaires d'acquérir les compétences et les connaissances nécessaires pour diriger dans les domaines des politiques, de la supervision et de la collaboration régionale. Avec 35 participants, le programme a mis l'accent sur des domaines critiques, allant de l'intégration des priorités de l'ODD16 à l'amélioration de l'indépendance des INDH par des réformes législatives. L'Eswatini, le Mozambique et le Botswana ont également demandé des formations supplémentaires sur le processus d'accréditation des INDH, montrant des progrès prometteurs vers le renforcement de leurs cadres institutionnels.

À travers le continent, d'autres réalisations notables incluent la formation ciblée en renforcement des capacités en Eswatini pour les défenseurs des droits de l'homme, leur fournissant des outils essentiels de plaidoyer. En Ouganda, la UHRC a intensifié ses efforts pour lutter contre l'extrémisme violent tout en protégeant les droits de l'homme. Par ailleurs, le Conseil national des droits de l'homme du Maroc a innové avec des tests ADN pour identifier les victimes de Tazmamart, apportant un soutien vital aux familles en quête de vérité. En commémoration de la Journée de la femme africaine, les Mécanismes nationaux de prévention de la torture dans plusieurs régions se sont concentrés sur les conditions des femmes en détention, soulignant l'importance d'approches sensibles au genre.

Le RINADH exprime sa sincère gratitude à toutes les INDH pour leur dévouement à la promotion des droits de l'homme sur tout le continent. Votre engagement en faveur du plaidoyer, de la réforme et de la collaboration renforce notre vision d'une Afrique juste et équitable.

Merci pour votre impact et votre soutien continu.

Gilbert Sebihogo

Directeur exécutif, RINADH

CNDH Algérie:

L'Algérie a franchi "de grands pas" en matière de protection des droits de l'enfant



Le Conseil national des droits de l'Homme (CNDH), a affirmé, samedi 01 juin 2024, que l'Algérie avait franchi de grands pas en matière de protection et de promotion des droits de l'enfant, grâce aux grands efforts déployés pour garantir un enseignement obligatoire et gratuit, une prise en charge médicale et une protection juridique en faveur de cette catégorie.

Dans un message à l'occasion de la Journée mondiale de l'Enfant (1er juin), le Conseil a exprimé sa satisfaction aux grands efforts déployés inlassablement par l'Etat algérien, au profit de l'enfant, notamment pour garantir un enseignement gratuit et obligatoire dans tous les cycles scolaires, et absorber le décrochage scolaire au deuxième et au troisième cycle à travers la formation professionnelle et l'apprentissage.

Le Conseil a, également, félicité de la baisse de la mortalité infantile, la qualifiant d'acquis en matière de préservation de la vie de l'enfant, ainsi qu'en termes de la prise en charge médicale, en témoignent tous les rapports des mécanismes de l'ONU y afférents.

Par la même occasion, le Conseil a salué le législateur algérien "soucieux d'assurer à l'enfant une protection juridique complète", notamment à travers les Constitution, de 1963

jusqu'à 2020, et les politiques exécutives qui ont en découlé depuis l'indépendance", relevant que l'Algérie avait franchi "de grands pas en matière de protection et de promotion de l'enfance, notamment par la constitutionnalisation d'un principe central à l'article 71, ayant renforcé les droits de l'enfant par la consécration de son intérêt suprême".

le CNDH a affirmé que la législation algérienne assure la protection légale de l'enfant de toutes sortes de violence et de danger, citant, à ce propos, l'aménagement des peines pour les mineurs, leur séparation physique des adultes dans les établissements pénitentiaires, la création des centres de rééducation et d'insertion des mineurs tout en durcissant les peines infligées aux auteurs de crimes contre les enfants.

Dans le même sillage, le Conseil a mis en avant les efforts conjugués de tous les acteurs pour s'assurer de la protection de l'enfant, et ce à travers la mise en place d'une politique générale adéquate et en constante évolution pour protéger l'enfant et faire face aux dangers accrus qui menacent l'enfance, notamment sur internet d'où l'impératif de renforcer le réseau des établissements chargés de la protection sociale de l'enfance et de l'accompagnement de la famille.

A cette occasion, le CNDH n'a pas manqué de rappeler l'épreuve difficile que traversent les enfants palestiniens suite à la guerre barbare et les violations récurrentes des droits de l'Homme les plus fondamentaux, appelant à l'instauration de la paix qui nécessite une action internationale commune appuyée par une forte volonté pour l'établissement de l'Etat palestinien.

COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME DU CAMEROUN (CDHC)

Détention des personnes incapables de payer pour leurs soins dans les hôpitaux publics

La Commission des Droits de l'homme du Cameroun a recommandé au ministre de la Santé publique de trouver une solution définitive à ce type de violation grave et récurrente des Droits de l'homme.



Séance de travail entre le MINSANTÉ et la CDHC.

Le Pr James MOUANGUE KOBILA, président de la Commission des Droits de l'homme du Cameroun (CDHC) a été reçu par le Dr Manaouda MALACHIE, ministre de la Santé publique (MINSANTÉ), le 28 mai 2024, entre 12 heures 30 et 13 heures 30. L'objectif de cette rencontre était de trouver des solutions respectueuses des Droits de l'homme à ce problème récurrent, tout en sauvegardant l'équilibre financier des formations hospitalières.

Après avoir tout mis en œuvre pour obtenir la libération de dame Cécile NOYEP qui a été retenue dans un hôpital de la ville de Yaoundé pendant 62 jours faute de payer ses factures de soins, - une libération obtenue le 27 mai 2024 -, le Pr James MOUANGUE KOBILA a recommandé au Dr Manaouda MALACHIE de trouver une solution définitive à ce type de violation grave et récurrente des Droits de l'homme.

La délégation conduite par le président de la CDHC qui était en outre composée du commissaire Me Joseph Constantin BALLA, du chef de Cabinet du Président de la CDHC, M. Mamouda FERIQUOUP et du chef de l'Unité observation, investigations et alerte, Mme Marie Chantal SAME, a ainsi recommandé au MINSANTÉ d'étendre les missions d'inspection pour inventorier les cas de détention de personnes incapables de payer leurs soins médicaux à toutes les formations hospitalières.

Les deux parties se sont accordées sur des mesures idoines à prendre dans l'immédiat et à moyen terme pour éviter que l'équilibre financier des formations hospitalières ne soit compromis par des patients incapables de payer ou de mauvaise foi.



Le Dr Manaouda MALACHIE et le Pr James MOUANGUE KOBILA.

Conseil national des droits de l'Homme - Maroc

Lancement d'une initiative de tests ADN pour identifier les victimes de Tazmamart



En 2024, année au cours de laquelle le CNDH commémore le 20^e anniversaire de l'Instance Équité et Réconciliation (IER), le CNDH a lancé, le 4 septembre, une opération de réalisation d'analyses génétiques en vue de confirmer les identités des personnes décédées dans l'ancien centre de détention de Tazmamart., un ancien centre de détention irrégulier. Cette initiative s'inscrit dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'IER et représente un progrès significatif vers la clôture de ces dossiers pour les familles concernées. Ces tests ADN représentent une avancée majeure dans le processus de justice et de réconciliation au Maroc.

Le CNDH a invité les familles et ayants droit à participer aux analyses ADN, en donnant leur consentement libre et éclairé, conformément aux normes internationales et nationales. En effet, une large implication desdits invités dans ce processus a été marquée.

La réalisation des tests génétiques s'est déroulée suivant une répartition des familles en groupes, y compris un groupe de familles des personnes âgées, qui réalisent les tests génétiques à leur domicile, sous la supervision du Ministère public.

Ce processus est intervenu après que le développement technologique ait rendu possible l'extraction de l'ADN d'échantillons d'ossements dégradés en vue de déterminer l'identité de leurs propriétaires. Le CNDH a salué, dans ce sens, l'expertise et la compétence internationale du Laboratoire génétique national de la police scientifique de la Direction générale de la sûreté nationale (DGSN), qui a apporté un soutien essentiel à la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'IER en général.

CNDH DU TOGO

Journée internationale de la femme africaine : le Mécanisme national de prévention de la torture (MNP) accorde une attention particulière aux conditions des femmes détenues.

La Commission nationale des droits de l'homme (CNDH), en sa qualité de Mécanisme national de prévention de la torture a, à l'occasion de la célébration de la 62ème édition de la journée internationale de la femme africaine, organisé une formation à l'intention des surveillants et du personnel de l'administration pénitentiaire de la prison civile de Lomé ce mercredi 31 juillet 2024. L'atelier qui a porté sur les « Règles de Bangkok » relatives aux traitements des femmes en milieu carcéral a été présidé par le vice-président de la CNDH, monsieur Garba Gnambi KODJO, et Président du MNP.



Une soixantaine de participants composés pour l'essentiel des surveillants de l'administration pénitentiaire (SAP) de la prison civile de Lomé et du centre d'accès au droit et à la justice pour les enfants (CADJE) ont pris part à cette rencontre.

Cette séance de formation répond d'une part, aux dispositions de la Convention contre la torture ratifiée par le Togo le 18 novembre 1987, notamment en son article 10 qui demande à chaque Etat partie de veiller à ce que l'enseignement et l'information concernant l'interdiction de la torture fassent partie intégrante de la formation du personnel civil ou militaire. Elle est d'autre part, la mise en application de certaines recommandations formulées par le MNP à l'issue de ses visites.

Deux thèmes ont été abordés au cours de cette rencontre à savoir : le mandat du Mécanisme national de prévention de la torture et les Règles des Nations-Unies concernant le traitement des femmes détenues et les mesures non privatives de liberté pour les femmes délinquantes, communément appelées « Règles de Bangkok ».

En effet, les Règles de Bangkok adoptées en 2010 par les Nations unies visent à répondre aux besoins spécifiques des femmes détenues et à s'assurer que leur traitement soit conforme aux principes de non-discrimination et d'égalité. Elles traitent entre autres de la santé sexuelle et reproductive, la préservation de la dignité pendant les fouilles corporelles, la protection contre la violence.

Pour le Président du MNP, la CNDH à travers cette formation veut s'assurer d'une bonne compréhension par les surveillants des enjeux spécifiques liés à l'incarcération des femmes.

Il faut préciser que cette sensibilisation a été couplée de dons en vivre et non vivre offerts par l'Ordre National des Pharmaciens du Togo et des associations de commerçants/commerçantes du marché de Hédzranawoé, partenaires de la CNDH.

Services de presse de la CNDH.

Le

Réseau

Le Réseau des Institutions Nationales Africaines des Droits de l'Homme



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