



NOPSWECO – Côte d'Ivoire

**SHADOW REPORT OF THE NETWORK ON PEACE AND
SECURITY FOR WOMEN IN THE ECOWAS REGION
(NOPSWECO)**

**RELATING TO CONVENTION ON THE ENIMINATION OF
ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**

COTE D'IVOIRE 2011

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WOMEN IN ECOWAS SPACE RELATING TO CONVENTION ON THE
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN**

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INTRODUCTION

For more than sixty years, the Universal declaration of Human rights (DUDH) has been established to promote, respect and protect the human rights.

The Convention on all forms of discrimination against women (CEDEF), on the other hand, was elaborated to reinforce the existing international instruments by focussing on the basic rights of the woman.

Unfortunately, in spite of the adoption of the texts favourable to the women, the creation of structures and institutions of the women's rights and the political will expressed by the authorities, we note a great gap between the speeches, the texts and the reality of the daily life of the women.

This report is a response of the civil society organizations to the initial report, second and third combined periodic report of October 18th, 2010 of the Ivory Coast.

According to the instructions of IWRAW Asia Pacific, focussing on the following stages:

- STEP 1: Identifying priorities: What are the major issues for women in your country
- STEP 2: Gathering and analysing relevant information
- STEP 3: Preparing your shadow/alternative report
- STEP 4: Disseminating and using your shadow/alternative report

The methodology that the working group has adopted is about:

To identify the priority areas;

To analyze the report of the government, article by article according to the presentation of the CEDEF;

To point out the forces and the weaknesses of the areas

And finally, to make recommendations to the government, for the improvement of the situation of the women's rights in Ivory Coast

Our work on this report was completed during several working sessions which included the participation of several national organizations of the civil society, and without external financing. Our work had the support from technical experts.

SECTION 1: DEFINITION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

PRIORITY AREAS	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>Some non conform internal provisions</p> <p>Some internal arrangements do not comply with CEDAW. Some texts have always discriminate against women. (As an example, the law on succession, the Marriage Act, the Law on the Labour Code, the survivor's pension of a widower of a deceased female civil servant, etc.). In no law provided for the reversion of the pension to the widower, for example. All the above examples disadvantage women while putting into the background compared to humans, anything that is contrary to the provisions of CEDAW</p> <p>(page 13 - paragraph 43)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriation by the civil society of the provisions of the convention relative to discrimination; • The proposals of the civil society are already available (AFJCI-REFAMPCI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposals always at the level of the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revision of the texts by the Government of Ivory Coast and the Parliament

<p>Adhesion to the international law regarding the non-discrimination against women</p> <p>(Page 13 - Paragraph 45)</p>	<p>Allows the civil society organization to directly appeal the committee. The relationship between the state and civil society is against a relationship of power, in the sense that civil society is an institution regulating the governance of state actions. And field, civil society serves to amplify the secular arm, perform the actions of the state. Where a relationship based on genuine collaboration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of advocacy; ▪ Insufficient appropriation by the government; ▪ Optional protocol not yet ratified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ratification of the Optional protocol by the government; ▪ Revision and harmonization of the texts (civil code - Nationality law it marriage them minorities divorces it General Tax Code it)
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SECTION 2: OBLIGATION TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION

PRIORITY AREAS	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>Effective applicability (page 15 - paragraph 53)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superior to the internal laws; In fact, CEDAW does not apply enough despite the political • Obligation to be applied; • Promotion and popularization of the CEDEF by some Civil Society Organization (CSO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficiently claimed; ▪ Ignored; ▪ Insufficiency of diffusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The government must support the OSC in their actions of promotion and popularization; ▪ The government must show initiative aiming to promote and popularize convention; ▪ The Government must take the appropriate measures for the effective applicability of convention
<p>Inventory of discriminations against the women (page 16 - paragraph 60 to 64)</p>	<p>The proposals of the civil society are available (AFJCI)</p>		

<p>Traditional habits and practices or discriminatory religion habits against women</p> <p>(page 17 - paragraph 67)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The internal laws are in conformity with convention <p>Domestic laws are in conformity with the Convention. As an example, we have the 1998 law on female genital mutilation, early marriages and forced etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ignorance of the law of 1998 relating to female genital mutilations; ▪ Insufficiency of referral of the courts; ▪ No the specific law on marital violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Popularize the law of 1998 on the female genital mutilations; ▪ Plea for the adoption of a law on marital violence; ▪ Promotion and effective protection of the women's rights
<p>Discrimination actions starting from the socio political crises</p> <p>The state does not conduct enough action to eradicate discrimination arising from socio-political crises in the sense that the crisis erupted military policy of 2002 to the present, rape is relevant and has become a non event. However, despite the political state of the applicability of 1325, social and cultural constraints are still an obstacle to women's involvement</p> <p>(page 17 - paragraph 72)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficiency of statistics; ▪ Lack of coordination of the Ministry of Labour of the actors on the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government documents the actions on the ground

<p>Insufficiency supporting the persistence of discriminations against women</p> <p>(Page 17 - Paragraph 76)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger implications of the OSC in sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficiency of financing for the training and sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The government must support the actions of the OSC on the ground ▪ The OSC must work in network to coordinate their actions
<p>At the level of the studies and investigations</p> <p>(page 17 - paragraph 80)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficiency of statistics; ▪ Insufficiency of studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government documents the actions of the OSC
<p>at the level of the existence of specialized jurisdiction and complaints of the victims</p> <p>(page 18-paragraph 82)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal assistance exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal assistance ignored and sufficiently not applied; ▪ Inexistence of jurisdictions charged to rule on the questions relating to violence and other forms of discrimination made within the family framework; ▪ The victims because of cultural gravities, complain rarely against the authors of violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installation of offices of legal assistance in all the courts of the country; ▪ Effective application of the law n°72 -833 of the 12/21/72; ▪ Reinforce the capacities of the courts and legal staff on the matter

<p>Reinforcement of capacities (page 18-paragraph 85)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effort of reinforcement of capacities on the kind initiated by the OSC towards magistrates, • auxiliaries of justice, police superintendents and FDS 		
<p>Measures aiming to end discrimination and appeal (page 19-paragraph 91)</p>			
<p>Reception facilities and of counselling for the women victims The shelters and counseling for women victims. Regarding this aspect, several possibilities of support for victims (in terms of state structures and institutions will, civil society) are available. However the financial facilities are less (page 20 - paragraph 106)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a Project of reception of the victims of violence at the level of the town halls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ End of the project of reception of the victims of violence at the level of the town halls (non perpetuation of the project) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reactualize the project taking into account the political and socio military situation; ▪ Create centers of reception of the women victims; ▪ Create legal centers

SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROMOTION OF THE WOMAN

The report says at paragraph 100 mechanism, created under Decree No. 61-157 of 18 May 1961 concerning the ratification and publication of international commitments, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women. On the issue of the quota, the Solemn Declaration of Côte d'Ivoire on Equal Opportunity, Equity and Gender Signed February 21, 2007, reflects the political commitment of the Government and is the instrument guidance the national gender policy and the implementation of the 30% quota recommended by Beijing. This statement is being translated into law guidance for its application. The draft ordinance on the Declaration was developed in September 2009 but was not validated because of the lack of reasons given.

PRIORITY AREAS	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
Budget of the Ministry for the woman (page 22 - paragraph 115)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight increase in the budget because of the splitting of the department which became Ministry of the Woman, the Family and the Child since 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Budget remains insufficient; ▪ Very weak budget compared to the priorities of the Ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase the budget of the Ministry
Tangible results already recorded in the integration of the analysis according to the kind on Ground (page 32 - paragraph 189)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many initiatives in the field of the gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notion of the gender not sufficiently known; ▪ Compartmental and insufficient studies; ▪ The gender component is badly integrated 	Efforts should be made by the Ministry by creating mechanisms to make accessible the notion of genre by the greatest number of the Ivorian population in both rural and urban and suburban areas. The department must train and support CSOs to leverage the concept of gender at the base

SECTION 4: ACCELERATION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EQUALITY BETWEEN THE MEN AND THE WOMEN (see paragraph 100)

PRIORITY AREAS	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>Recommendations to support the adoption of special measures (page 37 - paragraph 224)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a project of ordinance relating to the transformation of the solemn declaration in law of orientation • The project of ordinance on the Declaration was developed in September 2009 but was not validated because of the lack of reasons given 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absence of program of systematic follow-up appraisal of the results; ▪ No follow-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ivory Coast must start to (see paragraph 224 page 37); ▪ Need for starting again the file starting from the Direction of the equality and the gender; ▪ Translate the declaration into law of orientation

SECTION 6: SUPPRESSION OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE WOMEN AND VIOLENCE AGAINST THE WOMEN

PRIORITY AREAS	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>Legislative framework (page 40 - paragraph 260)</p>	<p>Existence of a draft legislation relating to the issues of Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) <i>acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</i> (AIDS) (process in progress)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalize the draft legislation
<p>Adopted measures and actions implemented (page 42 - paragraph 272 to 277)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of counselling offices; • Availability of legal private clinics (AFJCI); • Home-base visits were carried out; • Existence of a reception centre of 72 hours (WILDAF-CI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficiency of the counselling offices; ▪ Insufficiency of legal private clinics; ▪ No adequate assumption of responsibility; ▪ No effective protection of the victims; ▪ Insufficiency of reception centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create counselling centers; ▪ Create a synergy of action and a better coordination of the actions of the OSC and Ministry; ▪ Total assumption of responsibility of the victims (medical, legal, sedentary, psycho social); ▪ Increase the reception centres

SECTION 7: PARTICIPATION IN THE POLITICAL AND PUBLIC LIFE

PRIORITY AREAS	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>Legal framework (page 49 - paragraph 331)</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reinforce the legal framework compared to the electoral code; ▪ Introduce modifications on the electoral code
<p>General introduction of the situation of the women in the public life and policy (page 44 - paragraph 293)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficient number of women implied in politic; ▪ Lack of self confidence; ▪ They are their own torturer; ▪ Lack of political will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plea of the female OSC

SECTION 8: REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

PRIORITY AREAS	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>Action taken and strategies planned to ensure a better representation of the women in this international sphere (page 52 - paragraph 354)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a law on the status of the diplomatic corps (December 2007) (the number is 0 for women in the diplomatic corps, six of 47 women heads of diplomatic missions in 2010, one of three in 2010 and Consul one Ivorian woman registered to UNESCO so far) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law insufficiently applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Much of political representation and for efficient and effective participation of women at national and international <p>Intensification of CSO advocacy with decision makers for the inclusion of women at both national and international (diplomatic sphere);</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a directory of competences at the level of the women 		

SECTION 10: PROMOTION OF THE EDUCATION OF THE WOMEN

No religion is against the enrollment files. Denominational schools registered a large number of girls. On Koranic schools, taking them into account in the education system began with the proposed inclusion in the formal system. So far, recognition and validation of modules and training curricula are not yet effective, as these Koranic schools recorded a large number of children with a high proportion of girls. The Ministry of Education has initiated the assessment of conformity to Islamic religious schools official standards of education in order to provide a quality basic education to thousands of children attending these schools. 43 schools were assessed in July 2011 and a technical support plan is being developed.

PRIORITY AREAS	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>Formal education</p> <p>The Ivorian constitution guarantees equal access to education for all children of both sexes (art.374). the institutional and legal framework readjusted in 1994, the adoption of the Plan sector development education / training from 1998 to 2010 and Law No. 95-696 of 7 September 1995, reaffirm the right to education and equal treatment for all, both in the preschool, elementary, junior high, higher than in the</p> <p>As a measure to make education free for all children, particularly</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The decentralized services in charge of the promotion of the girls are not known 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the assets so that there is an impact at the national level; ▪ And non sectoral; ▪ Reinforce and widen the access to education; ▪ Make viewable the actions

<p>girls, the state introduced in 2001, the abolition of school fees at primary level and that the wearing of uniforms in both primary and secondary . Also, the institution of school meals in 1997, the spread in 2002, the distribution of school kits, etc., Encourage the promotion of girls.</p> <p>(page 54 - paragraph 380)</p>			
<p>Non formal education</p> <p>(page 55 - paragraph 393)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IFEF (Institution of Training and Education of Women) have been created since 1958 the number of 91 	<p>(Institution of Training and Education of Women) created, it remains only 87; Many IFEF previously existing area besieged by belligerent have closed because of staff IFEF fleeing hostilities have all folded in the zones governmental</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide more grant to the direction of literacy of the elimination of illiteracy in order to motivate learners and teachers; ▪ Rehabilitate and revitalize the IFEF

SECTION 11: PROMOTION OF THE WOMAN IN EMPLOYMENT

PRIORITY AREAS	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>Reality on the ground (public sector) (page 63-paragraph 460)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of legislation draft in favour of the regularization of the situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The status of the married women is not taken into account for the calculation of the General Tax on Income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lobbying for modification of the discriminatory to the Finance Act for the same work and for the same position the woman and man is the same salary
<p>Sexual harassment on the workplaces (page 67-paragraph 482)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a provision relating to the indecent assault in the penal code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No law relating to the sexual harassment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take a law which punishes whoever makes a sexual harassment in the performance of its duties

SECTION 12: EQUAL ACCESS TO THE MEDICAL SERVICES

PRIORITY AREAS	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
Human resources (page 70 - paragraph 510)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The return of staff is effective in a broad proportion 		
Maternity, maternal mortality (page 71 - paragraph 522)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free care was introduced in April 2011 compared to the political military crisis. For the moment access to health care is free for the entire Ivorian population as well as for women in pregnancy 	Medical care for women during pregnancy and after delivery were also paid before April 2011. The conclusion is that there was a lag between the speeches of leaders and concrete actions towards women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make free all the care during the pregnancy, the childbirth and immediately after the birth of the baby
Family planning, contraception (page 72 - paragraph 532)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of the (Ivorian Association for the Welfare of Women and Children) to the side of the state (AIBEF) at the side of the Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor accessibility, family planning is not accessible to all, including girls and the poor because of the weight of socio cultural, rural illiteracy, lack of communication infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make all the methods accessible to all the population

<p>Regarding the cancer (page 74 - paragraph 557)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of one-time free screening for autonomous structures, yet free cancer screening is not yet institutionalized in Côte d'Ivoire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficiency of information of the actions of free tracking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Popularize the information and to make free the tracking of cancer and its treatment
<p>Fight against the mental illness (page 76 - paragraph 567)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of ONG /NGO specialized in the treatment of the mental patients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many mental patients wandering ; ▪ No financial support for these ONG/NGO ▪ Paying care in the public structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government grants to reinforce the capacities of these ONG/NGO; ▪ Make free the care in the public structures

SECTION 14: RURAL WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

PRIORITY AXES	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>Ratification of the Additional protocol of Convention against torture</p> <p>(Page 80 - paragraph 605)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of the CEDEF; • ACAT- CI division, fight against torture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not enough female OSC fighting against torture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ratification of the Additional protocol of Convention against torture; ▪ Promotion and support of the OSC against torture
<p>Updating of the percentage of the women head of the family (since the militaro-political crisis situation)</p> <p>Page 81 - paragraph 611)</p>	<p>A women's leadership that emerges in the rural areas because of the socio-political crisis that our country is Ivory Coast that has led to job loss of husbands or in the worst loss of the spouses. So these women find themselves alone with their destiny with loads are forced to fight in their respective areas of intervention. This leadership often hampered the sensitivity of the curator, but the women manage to overcome them and convince the Conservatives stronger.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No consistent incomes for the rural women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support of the rural women through the projects of AGR; ▪ Multiply the actions towards rural women; ▪ Provide grant to the OSC which conduct actions in favour of the rural women

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rural women have priority in the actions conducted by the female Civil Society Organization (CSO) 		
<p>Updating of the percentage of the women head of the family (since the militaro-political crisis situation) Page 81 - paragraph 611)</p> <p>Improving the living conditions of the rural women (page 82 - paragraph 617)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A certain leadership of the women which emerges in rural environment; • The rural women have priority in the actions conducted by the female Civil Society Organization (CSO) • Existing labour; • The rural women are active in the agricultural rural field; • The rural women are organized in cooperative; <p>Existence of a state structure that support rural women in agriculture (ANADER); The ANADADER oversees women's groups in support and advice, strengthening their capacity in agricultural technology and increasing the flow of agricultural production. this structure also contributes to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No consistent incomes for the rural women ▪ Strong rate of illiteracy (71%); ▪ Insufficiency of micro-loans granted to the rural women; ▪ The rural women are not ground owners in a good amount of area of the Ivory Coast (sociocultural gravities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support of the rural women through the projects of AGR; ▪ Multiply the actions towards rural women; ▪ Provide grant to the Civil Society Organization (CSO) which conduct actions in favour of the rural women ▪ Support the access of the rural women to the instruction (develop programs of elimination of illiteracy); ▪ Multiply the micro-loans and make them more accessible to the rural women; ▪ Facilitate the access to the ground for the rural women; ▪ Popularize and simplify

	<p>the socio-economic reintegration of rural women</p> <p>Existence of the law on cooperatives, however this law does not consider specifically the needs of women.</p> <p>Existence of the law on rural land, the law also does not take into account the specific needs of women</p>		<p>the law on the cooperatives and the law on the rural land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bring a material and technical support to the agricultural cooperatives of the women (donations of inputs etc)
<p>Development at the local level (page 84 - paragraph 632)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No support to the local cooperatives from the local government authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide grant to the local government authorities to support the cooperatives of the women; ▪ Inform the women on the fund which are granted to them
<p>Protection of the rural women's rights (page 88 - paragraph 659)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention of the CEDEF; • The number of the female OSC increased for a better protection of the rural women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insufficiency of information on the rural women's rights; ▪ Illiteracy of the rural women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multiply the education and information, publicity campaigns on the rural women's rights; ▪ Popularize the legal instruments on the rural women's rights; ▪ Effective protection of the rural women

SECTION 15: EQUALITY IN LAW IN CIVIL MATTER

PRIORITY AXES	FINDINGS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>Access to justice (page 93 - paragraph 701)</p>		<p>The rules are DISCRIMINATORY. In boxes of divorce case, for example, the husband who suspects his wife of infidelity, divorce is granted in its favor. But the woman must first Take Her husband in flagrante delicto, and note the presence of a bailiff and photography support. Now That It Is only Women can get a divorce to historical advantage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correct all discriminations by voting a law on the revision of the code of the people and the family
<p>Reform in progress (Page 93 - paragraph 702)</p>		<p>The draft code of persons and the family has not yet been submitted to the Government</p>	

SECTION 16: MARRIAGE - FAMILY LAW

According to paragraph 253 of the report, no law prohibits customs related to widowhood, such as the levirate and sororate. The report states in paragraph 67 that the payment of a dowry, though it is a criminal offense, still exists. Women are still under the weight of cultural inertia. Only awareness by the IEC for behavior change that can solve this problem.

PRIORITY AXES	REPORTS		RECOMMENDATIONS
	FORCES	WEAKNESSES	
<p>The question of the cohabitation (page 96 - paragraph 723)</p>		<p>No legislation governing cohabitation when we know that especially in rural areas, the concubinage are legion. That the state should adopt a coercive measure to force the couple to regularize their marital status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take a law on the cohabitation

CONCLUSION

At the end of this report, and aiming for an effective improvement of the basic rights of the women in Ivory Coast, the Government must take the concrete actions to bridge the gaps between commitment and implementation of Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against the women (CEDEF) and the ratification of the optional Protocol.

Appendix 1 : Participants List.

NAME AND SURNAME	FONCTION/ DEPARTMENT	ORGANIZATION
Me Diallo Geneviève	Présidente	RESPFECO - CI
Dosso Mafélina	Vice Présidente	OFACI
Fanny Fatou	Membre	GFM3
Sissoko Rokheya	Membre	RESPFECO - CI
LEZOU EUGENE	Membre	PLAYDOO

Traoré Salimata	Membre	AFJCI
Fofana Valérie	Membre	WANEPICI
Diaby Tidiane	Assistant projet et responsable communication	REPSFECO REGIONAL
Yao Eugénie	Présidente	Solidarité
Gnagne Martine	Membre	Marche Mondiale des Femmes
Coulibaly Pedan Marthe	Membre	CEFCI
Traoré Monique	Membre	FDGN
Fofana Mariam	Présidente	COFEMCI
Vanet Agathe	Membre	AFPCC
Saboa	Membre	AN2CI
Faber-Koné maïmouna	Présidente	CLCP
Boua Kaou Louise	Membre	MAIN DANS LA MAIN POUR BÂTIR
Kouadio Marguerite	Membre	SOYONS UNIES (YEYOKOUN)
Sanogho Edwige	Directrice des Programmes	OFEP
Grah Antoinette	Membre	ANAFEMCI
Gbon Fatim	Membre	AFEMCI
Date Epouse Youcou Marie Rose	Vice-Présidente	Fraternité
Konan Akoua Thérèse	Membre	Action pour la Paix en Côte d'Ivoire
Porquet Salimata	Présidente	REPSFECO Régionale
Yao Pauline	Présidente	FEXCI
Ouattara Diabagaté Aminata	Présidente	VISION DE FEMMES

Appendix : LES ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
RESPFECO - CI	RESEAU PAIX ET SECURITE DES FEMMES DE L'ESPACE CEDEAO – COTE D'IVOIRE
OFACI	ORGANISATION DES FEMMES ACTIVES DE COTE D'IVOIRE
GFM3	GENERATION FEMMES DU 3EME MILLENAIRE
AFJCI	ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES JURISTES DE COTE D'IVOIRE
REPSFECO REGIONAL	RESEAU PAIX ET SECURITE DES FEMMES DE L'ESPACE CEDEAO – REGIONAL
CEFCI	CENTRE FEMININ POUR LA DEMOCRATIE ,LES DROITS DE L'HOMME COTE D'IVOIRE ET LA LUTTE CONTRE LA PAUVRETE
FDGN	FEDERATION DES FEMMES DU GRAND NORD
COFEMCI	COORDINATION DES FEMMES MUSULMANS DE COTE D'IVOIRE
AFPCC	ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES PRODUCTRICES DE CAFE/CACAO
AN2CI	ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DE L'ALPHABETISATION
CLCP	COORDINATION DE LUTTE CONTRE LA PAUVRETE
OFEP	ORGANISATION DES FEMMES D'EBURNIE POUR LA PAIX
ANAFEMCI	ASSOCIATION DES ORGAISATIONS AGRICOLES FEMININES DE COTE D'IVOIRE
AFEMCI	ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES MUSULMANES DE COTE

	D'IVOIRE
FEXCI	FEMMES EXPERIENCES DE COTE D'IVOIRE
REFAMCI	RESEAU DES FEMMES MINISTRES ET PARLEMENTAIRES DE COTE D'IVOIRE
IFEF	INSTITUT FEMININ DE FORMATION
FDS	FORCES DE DEFENSES ET DE SÉCURITÉ
AIBEF	ASSOCIATION IVOIRIENNE POUR LE BIEN-ETRE FAMILIAL
WILDAF-CI	WOMEN LAW AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
OSC	ORGANISATION DE LA SOCIETE CIVILE