

Niger
Stakeholder Report for the United Nations Universal Periodic Review:
The Death Penalty

Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights,
a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with ECOSOC since 1996

Niger Coalition against the death penalty - CONICOPPEM NIGER

Coalition Ensemble Contre la Torture (ECT-NIGER)

Réseau Progrès et Développement Humanitaire du Niger (REPRODEVH NIGER)

**Syndicat National des Agents de la Formation et de l'Éducation du Niger (SYNAFEN
NIGER)**

**Convergence Nationale pour la Promotion des Droits des Femmes et Enfants
(CONPRODFE NIGER)**

Plateforme les Défenseurs de Droits (PDD)

Observatoire National des Lieux de détention (OLIDE NIGER)

and

the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty

**for the 52nd Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
4 May 2026**

Submitted 10 October 2025

The Advocates for Human Rights (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law. Established in 1983, The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publications. The Advocates is the primary provider of legal services to low-income asylum seekers in the Upper Midwest region of the United States. In 1991, The Advocates adopted a formal commitment to oppose the death penalty worldwide and organized a death penalty project to provide pro bono assistance on post-conviction appeals, as well as education and advocacy to end capital punishment. The Advocates currently holds a seat on the Steering Committee of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty.

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty is a membership-based global network committed to strengthening the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Established in 2002, its ultimate objective is to obtain the universal abolition of the death penalty. To achieve its goal, the World Coalition advocates for a definitive end to death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force. In some countries, it is seeking to obtain a reduction in the use of capital punishment as a first step towards abolition.

Niger Coalition against the death penalty (CONICOPEM-Niger) pursues the following objectives: fight against the death penalty; contribute to international action for the abolition of the death penalty; leading and coordinating advocacy/lobbying actions; fighting against torture and all degrading acts; campaign for fair and equitable trials; contribute to the promotion of human rights human rights through education and training.

Coalition Ensemble Contre la Torture (ECT-NIGER) pursues the following objectives: fight everywhere and at all times in the world against cruel, inhuman or degrading punishments or treatments, torture, judicial or extrajudicial executions, disappearances, war crimes, terrorism, crimes against humanity and genocides; contribute to assisting and supporting the victims of all these crimes and their families, notably by filing civil suits before criminal courts; contribute to promoting their rights and development, particularly through all actions in favor of their human dignity, reintegration and rehabilitation, right of asylum and all vigilance regarding deportation that may prove dangerous; strengthen the capacities of actors in the penal chain to fight against all forms of torture.

Réseau Progrès et Développement Humanitaire du Niger (REPRODEVH NIGER) pursues the following objectives: contribute to the promotion of the rights of women and children for equitable access to drinking water, health and basic social infrastructure; contribute to initiatives in favor of school orphans, sponsorship, education of rural youth, and employment in Niger in order to ensure better promotion in humanitarian and educational terms; contribute to spreading, defending and promoting human rights in general and youth rights in particular; contribute to fighting against the death penalty, torture and related offenses; contribute to fighting against illicit trafficking and drugs among young people, and promote a culture of non-violence and peace. Through its data collection activities, the NGO REPRODEVH NIGER continues to be the leading specialized organization on the promotion of economic, social, and cultural rights. It has been affiliated with the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty since 2019.

Syndicat National des Agents de la Formation et de l'Education du Niger (SYNAFEN NIGER) pursues the following objectives: defend the material and moral interests of its members; engage in the promotion of human rights and democracy through education. In 2009, the SYNAFEN participated in the 7th World Day Against the Death Penalty on October 10 by organizing a roundtable on the death penalty with the main actors of Nigerien civil society. Since 2009, SYNAFEN has participated in meetings of the Steering Committee of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty and, each year on World Day Against the Death Penalty, organizes awareness-raising, mobilization, and training activities for magistrates, civil society organizations, and institutions of the Republic of Niger with the aim of accelerating the process of abolition in Niger. It has been a founding member of CONICOPEM since 2010.

Convergence Nationale pour la Promotion des Droits des Femmes et Enfants (CONPRODFE NIGER) pursues the following objectives: promote education on non-violence based on gender and the culture of peace; promote the empowerment of women in urban and rural areas; promote better integration of women for their participation in development and decision-making at local and national levels; promote the rights of women and children in access to land and adaptation to climate change; promote maternal and child health; promote the education of women and the schooling of young girls through the fight against illiteracy; promote the rights of detainees, the humanization of prisons and all places of detention through advocacy, training, awareness-raising, culture, sports, celebration of international days, income-generating activities, etc.; promote access

to justice, economic, social and cultural rights, social justice and legal assistance to detainees, particularly women and minors.

Plateforme les Défenseurs de Droits (PDD) pursues the following objectives: promote a culture of human rights as stipulated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; fight against the death penalty and torture; promote social justice and respect for human rights through a credible national structure that ensures respect and protection of human rights and the promotion of fundamental freedoms; promote a culture of non-violence and peace; promote and realize economic, social and cultural rights.

Observatoire National des Lieux de détention (OLIDE NIGER) pursues the following objectives:

- Contribute to improving detention conditions and reintegration of people released from prison, as well as prison infrastructure needs and prison administration management;
- Contribute to ensuring fairer, more realistic, more humane, and more inclusive detention conditions in prison in accordance with United Nations rules for the treatment of people in detention;
- Support government policies on social and professional reintegration of people released from detention;
- Improve hygiene and nutrition in detention facilities and vocational training centers through the cultivation and enrichment of land and agricultural products in order to offer people in detention opportunities for socio-economic reintegration;
- Improve medical management through the permanent availability of treatments;
- Increase training for healthcare personnel;
- Undertake studies on the conditions and situations that contribute to human rights violations in prisons and other places of detention;
- Strengthen medical care for underdiagnosed psychiatric conditions;
- Provide legal assistance to speed up legal proceedings for people who have exceeded the normal period of pretrial detention;
- Promote prisoners' access to quality health, legal, and social services;
- Strengthen the capacity of actors to defend and promote human rights in detention settings;
- Establish a mechanism for the ongoing collection of data on cases of human rights violations in detention facilities in order to make recommendations on preventive measures;
- Improve the administrative management of prisons (record keeping, updating the prison register, etc.);
- Monitor detention facilities as part of monitoring the conditions of detention of people in detention, people in police custody, and people sentenced to death;
- Follow up on UPR recommendations and advocate with United Nations treaty bodies;
- Strengthen the capacity of criminal justice system actors and investigative units through training on the promotion and protection of human rights;
- Promote projects and programs aimed at facilitating the monitoring and realization of economic, social, and cultural rights in prisons and detention centers;
- Strengthen the capacities of prison staff in detention centers and investigative units on human rights and legal assistance for people in detention;
- Promote respect for the rights of migrants and incarcerated minors, among others;

- Provide useful advice to public authorities whenever necessary on the real and full consideration of human rights and the environment in the drafting and application of legislation; and
- Collaborate with all national and international organizations and institutions pursuing the same goals.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report addresses Niger's compliance with its international human rights obligations regarding the death penalty and related issues, such as detention conditions and discrimination against women.
2. While Niger has not carried out any executions since 1976, Niger has neither abolished the death penalty nor instituted a *de jure* moratorium on executions.
3. This report examines the current state of the death penalty in Niger and recommends Niger abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This report further recommends, in the meantime, that Niger (1) institute an official moratorium on executions, (2) enact constitutional and legislative provisions directly pertaining to the death penalty, such as limiting the death penalty to the "most serious crimes," and (3) publish data regarding the death penalty and enhance transparency regarding death penalty practices.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

Acceptance of international norms

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented

4. In its third-cycle UPR in 2021, Niger accepted 16 recommendations regarding the ratification of, or accession to, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (OP2), aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.¹
5. To date, Niger has not implemented these recommendations.
6. Authorities submitted the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to the National Assembly in 2010 and 2014,² which subsequently rejected ratification, but there is no evidence that authorities have carried out similar efforts since the third-cycle UPR.

Death penalty

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented

7. In its third-cycle UPR, Niger accepted 12 recommendations relating to the abolition of death penalty (other than regarding the ratification of, or accession to, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (OP2)), three of which also recommended maintaining the existing moratorium on the death penalty.³
8. Niger authorizes the death penalty for several crimes, including: murder committed in furtherance of another offense; premeditated murder (except murder of a newborn by its mother); parricide; and murder of a judge, civil servant, public official, or citizen entrusted with a public service, in the exercise of its duties.⁴
9. Niger also authorizes the death penalty for crimes that do not meet the threshold of the "most serious crimes," including: castration, poisoning, or kidnapping of a minor resulting

in death (without requiring intent to kill)⁵; treason; espionage; offenses against the security of the state; acts of torture or barbaric acts in the commission of a felony; robbery preceded or followed by rape; robbery resulting in bodily harm; and cattle theft preceded or followed by rape, kidnapping, or the use of firearms.⁶

10. Nigerien law mandates the death penalty for certain offences, including robbery preceded or followed by rape and cattle theft preceded or followed by rape, kidnapping, or the use of firearms (unless the offender returns the animal or pays compensation to the victim).⁷
11. People under the age of 18 who would otherwise be eligible for the death penalty face a sentence of 10 to 30 years' imprisonment, and the law prohibits authorities from executing a pregnant woman until after she has given birth.⁸
12. Niger has not carried out any execution since 1976,⁹ leading Amnesty International to classify Niger as "abolitionist in practice."¹⁰ Nigerien courts, however, continue to hand down death sentences, including at least 8 so far in 2025,¹¹ 16 in 2024,¹² at least 8 in 2023,¹³ and at least 4 in 2022,¹⁴ after a brief hiatus in 2021.¹⁵
13. Authorities often issue decrees commuting death sentences to life imprisonment; for example, authorities issued 8 commutations in 2023.¹⁶ As of the end of 2024, however, at least 24 people were known to be under sentence of death.¹⁷
14. Niger voted in favor of the UN General Assembly resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty in 2014 and 2018, but abstained from the same resolution in all other years since 2007, including most recently in 2022, and 2024.
15. As of 2024, drafts of new a Penal Code and a new Penal Procedure Code published in 2023 were awaiting adoption by the council of ministers, a necessary step prior to their submission to the National Assembly for a vote. These draft laws systematically commute all death sentences to thirty years' imprisonment without parole for all crimes. To this date, neither the council of ministers nor the National Assembly has adopted these draft laws.

Conditions of detention

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented

16. In its third-cycle UPR, Niger accepted four recommendations relating conditions of detention.¹⁸
17. Detention conditions remain problematic, including for people under sentence of death, and are notably characterized by overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, dilapidated facilities, inadequate healthcare facilities, and malnutrition.¹⁹
18. In the wake of the 2023–2024 Nigerien crisis, the Minister of Justice and Human Rights issued a circular dated 29 May 2024 suspending until further notice all visits by human rights organizations to Nigerien prisons.²⁰

Gender-based violence; Discrimination against women

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Not Implemented

19. In its third-cycle UPR, Niger accepted 59 recommendations to address discrimination against women, gender-based violence, and violence against women.²¹

20. As of 2024, Niger held only one woman on death row, Rachida Seyni, who is in her thirties. A court sentenced her to death in 2019 after convicting her of murder, manslaughter with a bladed weapon, and complicity. Between 2014 and 2020, authorities held her at Niamey Civil Prison, and on 13 March 2020, the Government transferred her to Tillabéri Detention Center. Seyni reportedly confessed in criminal proceedings in the Niamey Court of Appeal in May 2019.²² She has not requested a commutation of her sentence but has appealed her conviction and sentence.²³ Nigerien NGOs note that there is a considerable lack of information about the number of people currently under sentence of death, as well as demographic information about them, so it is possible that there are additional women under sentence of death.²⁴
21. Global trends show that women sentenced to death face intersectional discrimination. According to a groundbreaking study by the Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, many women in criminal legal systems throughout the world, and the vast majority of women on death row, are from poor and marginalized communities; most women who are detained are unable to afford a lawyer and are more likely to be illiterate and unaware of their legal rights; and they are therefore more vulnerable to discrimination, coercion, and exploitation.²⁵

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

22. This stakeholder report suggests the following recommendations for the Government of Niger:
- Abolish the death penalty and replace it with penalties that are fair, proportionate, and consistent with international human rights standards.
 - In the interim:
 - Adopt a *de jure* moratorium on executions.
 - Take immediate steps to adopt the draft Penal Code and Penal Procedure Code, particularly provisions systematically commuting all death sentences.
 - Ensure that no person is subject to a mandatory death penalty and commute the sentences of all persons sentenced to death by operation of the mandatory death penalty.
 - Amend the Penal Code²⁶ to limit the death penalty to offenses entailing an intentional killing committed by the accused person.
 - Amend the law to ensure that no crime is subject to a mandatory death penalty and that courts may always consider evidence in mitigation to warrant a penalty other than death.
 - Initiate a public dialogue regarding the death penalty, with a view toward its abolition.
 - Ensure that all judicial officers responsible for sentencing in capital cases receive comprehensive training on gender-based discrimination, gender-

based violence, and tactics of coercive control that may lead to women committing death-eligible offenses.

- Ensure that all sentencing authorities in capital cases take into account a woman defendant's experiences with child marriage and other forms of gender-based violence, particularly at the hands of her spouse or another family member, in determining whether to sentence her to death for killing a family member.
 - On at least an annual basis, publish comprehensive data on all people under sentence of death over the reporting period, disaggregated by sex, age, nationality, ethnicity, crime of conviction, relationship to any victims or co-defendants, age of any dependent children, and status of any appeals or requests for pardon/commutation.
- Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.
 - Ensure that conditions in detention facilities comply with the Nelson Mandela Rules and the Bangkok Rules.
 - Immediately lift the suspension on visits by human rights organizations to places of detention and facilitate such visits.
 - Ensure that all prison authorities adopt gender-sensitive policies in relation to women's detention, ensuring women's safety and security pre-trial, during admission to any detention facility, and while incarcerated, including by expanding the employment of female staff in detention facilities for women.

¹ *Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Niger* (15 July 2021), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/48/5, ¶ 122.4 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium) (France) (Rwanda) (Timor-Leste); 122.5 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine); 122.6 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina) (Nepal); 122.7 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia); 122.8 Continue taking steps to accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia); 122.9 Continue its efforts aimed at the country's accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Azerbaijan); 122.10 Accelerate accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and revise the Penal Code to abolish the death penalty (Croatia); 122.11 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty (Iceland); 122.12 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Togo); 122.13 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile); 122.16 Remove the death penalty as a sentencing option and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

(Australia); 122.42 Accelerate the process of adoption of the bill authorizing the country to accede to and to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and to abolish the use of death penalty in all circumstances (Finland); 122.91 Formally abolish the death penalty and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy); 122.99 Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns on the death penalty and public debates on the matter from a human rights approach, including in its parliament, with a view to making possible the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as soon as possible (Uruguay).

² *Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Niger* (15 July 2021), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/48/5.

³ *Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Niger* (15 July 2021), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/48/5, ¶ 122.11 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty (Iceland); 122.16 Remove the death penalty as a sentencing option and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia); 122.42 Accelerate the process of adoption of the bill authorizing the country to accede to and to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and to abolish the use of death penalty in all circumstances (Finland); 122.83 Maintain the existing moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Costa Rica); 122.84 Formally abolish the death penalty and repeal the provisions of the Penal Code relating to the application of this punishment (Côte d’Ivoire); 122.85 Continue to cease the application of the death penalty and consider further positive actions towards its complete abolition (Fiji); 122.89 Formally abolish the death penalty (Angola); 122.91 Formally abolish the death penalty and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Italy); 122.92 Retain the moratorium on the death penalty in all circumstances and work towards its complete abolition (Latvia); 122.93 Redouble efforts to accelerate the processes leading to the abolition of the death penalty (Mexico); 122.96 Intensify the efforts for revision of the Penal Code to abolish the death penalty (Slovenia); 122.97 Formally abolish the death penalty (Spain).

⁴ Articles 175, 232, 242, 243 and 257 of the Penal Code (*Code pénal*)

⁵ Articles 175, 232, 242, 243 and 257 of the Penal Code (*Code pénal*)

⁶ Articles 62, 63, 64, 65, 244, 310, 312, and 324 of the Penal Code (*Code pénal*)

⁷ Articles 310, 324 and 325 of the Penal Code (*Code pénal*)

⁸ Articles 14 and 47 of the Penal Code (*Code pénal*)

⁹ *Rapport alternatif de l’ACAT Niger, la FIACAT, la CONICOPEM, le SYNAFEN, le REPRODEVH et la WCADP à l’occasion de l’examen du 15ème rapport périodique de la République du Niger sur la mise en œuvre de la Charte africaine des droits de l’Homme et des peuples*, 2021

¹⁰ Amnesty International, *Death sentences and executions 2024* (2025), at 43. Also available online at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/8976/2025/en/>

¹¹ Email from CONICOPEM-Niger to The Advocates for Human Rights (Sept. 11, 2025) (on file with authors).

¹² Amnesty International, *Death sentences and executions 2024* (2025), at 35. Also available online at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/8976/2025/en/>

¹³ Amnesty International, *Death sentences and executions 2023* (2024), at 35. Also available online at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/7952/2024/en/>

¹⁴ Amnesty International, *Death sentences and executions 2022* (2023), at 34. Also available online at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/6548/2023/en/>

¹⁵ Amnesty International, *Death sentences and executions 2021* (2022), at 52. Also available online at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/5418/2022/en/>

¹⁶ Amnesty International, *Death sentences and executions 2023* (2024), at 38. Also available online at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/7952/2024/en/>

¹⁷ Amnesty International, *Death sentences and executions 2024* (2025), at 35. Also available online at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/act50/8976/2025/en/>

¹⁸ *Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Niger* (15 July 2021), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/48/5, ¶ 122.86 Improve conditions of detention, including by ensuring the separation of detainees by sex and age, and ensure that the national torture prevention mechanism is sufficiently funded (France); 122.87 Improve conditions in detention facilities and limit the time of pretrial detention (Germany); 122.88 Take urgent steps to improve the conditions of detention at police stations and gendarmerie posts (Ghana); 122.90 Improve detention conditions in police stations and gendarmerie stations (Iraq).

¹⁹ *Rapport alternatif de l'ACAT Niger, la FIACAT, la CONICOPEM, le SYNAFEN, le REPRODEVH et la WCADP à l'occasion de l'examen du 15ème rapport périodique de la République du Niger sur la mise en œuvre de la Charte africaine des droits de l'Homme et des peuples*, 2021

²⁰ Amnesty International, *Niger: Rights in free fall a year after coup*, 25 July 2024, available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/07/niger-rights-in-free-fall-a-year-after-coup/>; Peter Kum, *Niger: Suspension des visites des ONG et des activités de défense des droits humains dans les prisons*, Alwidha Info, 20 June 2024, https://www.alwihdainfo.com/Niger-Suspension-des-visites-des-ONG-et-des-activites-de-defense-des-droits-humains-dans-les-prisons_a133193.html.

²¹ *Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Niger* (15 July 2021), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/48/5, 122.13 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Chile); 122.20 Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Chad); 122.21 Ratify the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Namibia); 122.23 Lift its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and ratify the Maputo Protocol, to promote gender equality and women's rights (Norway); 122.24 Lift all its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and harmonize its national legislation to be in line with the Convention (Finland); 122.25 Withdraw the reservations made to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and strengthen the enforcement of Law No. 2003-025 prohibiting female genital mutilation (Canada); 122.26 Consider the withdrawal of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Fiji); 122.27 Consider removing all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Rwanda); 122.28 Expedite the review of all its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Ukraine); 122.33 Ensure that the provisions of the Penal Code prohibiting female genital mutilation are strictly enforced (Burkina Faso); 122.38 Continue the process of approval and implementation of legislative measures such as the children's code, the law for the protection of the elderly, and the law for the protection of girls in school, among others (Cuba); 122.40 Regulate customary and strengthen statutory laws, including article 144 of the Civil Code, to increase the age of marriage for girls to 18 and include criminal sanctions for non-compliance (Denmark); 122.49 Continue efforts to promote the rights of women and girls, enact legislation prohibiting child marriage and amend article 144 of the Civil Code to increase the age of marriage for girls to 18 (Australia); 122.55 Take the necessary measures, including legislation, to eliminate existing inequalities and discrimination between men and women, especially in customary inheritance law (Malawi); 122.56 Continue with policy measures for the progressive realization of gender equality (India); 122.57 Continue efforts to eliminate inequalities between men and women in all spheres of life, including in the area of customary inheritance law (Lesotho); 122.58 Make additional efforts to promote equality between men and women (Russian Federation); 122.59 Adopt measures aimed at guaranteeing the substantive equality of women in legislation and in practice (Spain); 122.64 Enact comprehensive legislation on effective protection against discrimination in all domains, including sexual orientation and gender equality (Montenegro); 122.102 Undertake investigations into all reports and allegations of gender-based violence against girls, including sexual assault, rape and domestic violence, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Botswana); 122.112 Put in place a specialized mechanism aimed at investigating allegations of gender-based violence and other human rights violations against

women and girls with effective reparation and rehabilitation measures (Spain); 122.134 Specifically criminalize the practice of wahaya, with the same penalties as other forms of slavery (Croatia); 122.135 Strengthen its legal arsenal and apply it strictly in order to definitively eradicate slavery and discriminatory practices, as well as female genital mutilation and early marriages (Gabon); 122.178 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development to promote sexual and reproductive health and empowerment of women and girls (Iceland); 122.189 Continue efforts to spread the culture of human rights, aiming at overcoming social and cultural obstacles in order to end all forms of discrimination against women and children (Egypt); 122.201 Expand efforts for social change on early and forced child marriages, female genital mutilations and other discriminatory practices against women and girls, particularly through opinion leaders and the media (Canada); 122.202 Adopt a rule that strictly prohibits child marriage, with criminal and administrative sanctions for non-compliance. Along the same lines, provide employment and training opportunities to women and girls so that they have alternatives to marriage (Costa Rica); 122.205 Promote women's human rights, including their sexual and reproductive rights, prevent early marriage and enhance the fight against sexual violence (Estonia); 122.207 Protect the rights of women and girls, including by lifting the reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (France); 122.208 Step up efforts to improve the promotion and protection of women's rights (Georgia); 122.209 Raise the minimum legal age of marriage for girls to 18 years, as is already the case for boys, and take decisive steps to prevent child marriages (Germany); 122.210 Strengthen efforts to protect women and girls from all forms of violence and implement a strategy to eliminate negative cultural practices that are harmful and discriminate against women and girls (Ghana); 122.211 Put an end to the practice of female genital mutilation, which is an "unacceptable custom", through the promotion of policies that empower young women to resist such violence and pave the way for a cultural transformation (Holy See); 122.212 Combat harmful practices against women and girls, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage (Ireland); 122.213 Reinforce gender equality in law and in practice and continue to implement the 2017 Gender-based Violence Prevention and Response Strategy (Italy); 122.214 Eliminate all harmful practices such as child marriage, forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Japan); 122.216 Improve women's access to the formal labour market and ensure that all women are covered by a social protection scheme (Turkey); 122.217 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat female genital mutilation, as well as child, early and forced marriage (Latvia); 122.218 Beef up measures to fight early child marriage and female genital mutilation (Lesotho); 122.219 Increase efforts to eliminate all harmful and discriminatory practices against women and girls, such as child and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Argentina); 122.220 Pursue efforts for the empowerment and employability of women (Morocco); 122.221 Take further action to ensure gender equality and women's rights, including access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as girls' right to education, with a view to preventing child marriages and premature pregnancies and promoting girls' and women's freedom of choice and autonomy (Norway); 122.222 Develop and adopt a family code in accordance with international human rights standards in order to raise the minimum age for marriage to 18 years, recognize the equal rights of women in inheritance and divorce matters, as well as the equal legal status and protection of children born out of wedlock (Panama); 122.223 Take steps to strengthen data collection on gender-based violence against women and girls to ensure informed and responsive policy interventions (Philippines); 122.224 Ensure universal access to quality and inclusive education and health, including in rural areas, and combat all forms of discrimination in the access to those rights, in particular against women and girls (Portugal); 122.225 Repeal all discriminatory legislation against women and girls, including that related to early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone); 122.226 Consider prioritizing the National Gender-based Violence Prevention and Response Strategy and its five-year action plan for the period 2017 to 2021 (South Africa); 122.228 Continue stepping up efforts to promote women's and children's rights through the effective implementation of the new policies (Azerbaijan); 122.230 Continue awareness-raising campaigns and open and inclusive public debates with the participation of all relevant stakeholders on the importance of a comprehensive and coherent legal reform to achieve effective equality between men and women (Togo); 122.231 Continue efforts to prevent gender-based violence, empower women, promote gender equality, and address early and child marriages (Tunisia); 122.232 Raise the legal minimum age of marriage to 18 for girls and boys, as well as prohibit, including under customary law, harmful

practices associated with child marriage (Belgium); 122.233 Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns and education on the importance of gender equality from a human rights approach, including in its parliament, with a view to making possible the withdrawal of national reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as soon as possible (Uruguay); 122.234 Redouble efforts to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions, particularly in legislative, executive and judicial institutions (Senegal); 122.235 Accelerate ongoing awareness campaigns to eliminate child, forced and early marriages (Zimbabwe); 122.236 Pass a law that strictly prohibits child marriage and increase the age of marriage to 18 for girls (Côte d'Ivoire); 122.239 Fight against child labour and the practice of forced marriages, including by promoting access to education, especially for girls (France); 122.241 Adopt a law strictly prohibiting child marriage and raise the legal age of marriage for girls to 18 (Iceland); 122.243 Sustain the endeavours to implement the national strategic plan to combat child, early and forced marriage, and raise the minimum legal age for marriage to 18 years (Italy); 122.250 Enact a law prohibiting child marriage, guarantee its implementation, as well as effective awareness-raising campaigns (Spain);

²² Email from NGO to The Advocates for Human Rights (Dec. 27, 2023) (on file with authors).

²³ Email from CONICOPEM-Niger to The Advocates for Human Rights (Sept. 11, 2025) (on file with authors).

²⁴ The Advocates for Human Rights, Niger Coalition against the death penalty – CONICOPEM NIGER, et al., *Niger's Compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women: The Death Penalty*, 2 Jan. 2024, ¶ 16, https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/Res/WCADP%20_%20TAHR_CONICOPEM_REPRODEVH_SYNAFEN%20Niger%20CEDAW%20DP%20final.pdf.

²⁵ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *Judged for More Than Her Crime: A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty*, Sept. 2018, at 18, available at <https://dpw.lawschool.cornell.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Judged-More-Than-Her-Crime.pdf>.

²⁶ *Niger: L'avant-Projet du code penal révisé remis au Ministre de la Justice*, Agence Nigérienne de Presse, Niamey.com, 27 Mar. 2023, <http://news.aniamey.com/h/115812.html>.