

Recommendations & Pledges

BURKINA FASO

Second Review Session 16

Review in the Working Group: 22 April 2013
Adoption in the Plenary: 18 September 2013

Burkina Faso's responses to recommendations (as of 20.12.2013):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
138 recs accepted (5 of which were considered as already implemented or in the process of implementation), 9 rejected and 18 left pending	No Addendum	The delegation stated that the 18 pending recs could not be supported. They are therefore deemed rejected.	Accepted: 138 Rejected: 27 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0 Total: 165

Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/24/4:

135. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Burkina Faso and enjoy the support of Burkina Faso:

A - 135.1 Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the reduction of statelessness (Slovakia);

A - 135.2 Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, if possible with a view to contributing to the activation of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, over the crime of aggression at the beginning of 2017 (Liechtenstein);

A - 135.3 Take measures to adopt specific legislation to prohibit violence and discrimination against women in conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Brazil);

A - 135.4 Introduce appropriate legislative measures criminalizing all forms of violence against women (Burundi);

A - 135.5 Adopt specific legislation to combat violence against women, including social exclusion of women accused of witchcraft (Djibouti);

A - 135.6 Consider adopting a specific legislation to eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence (Chile);

A - 135.7 Promulgate and implement specific laws to punish violence against women (Costa Rica);

A - 135.8 Consider formulating legislation on eliminating violence against women, including domestic violence (Indonesia);

A - 135.9 Adopt specific legislation to eliminate violence against women, including domestic violence (Ireland);

A - 135.10 Consider adopting a law to eliminate violence against women including domestic violence and make more efforts in order to ensure universal access to compulsory education (State of Palestine);

A - 135.11 Bring the penal code in conformity with article 5 of the African Charter for the Rights and Welfare of the Child to which Burkina Faso is a party, which prohibits application of the death penalty to minors (Belgium);

A - 135.12 Promote further internal consultations to ensure the adoption of a code of protection of children in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Brazil);

A - 135.13 Accelerate the development and adoption of the Children's Code (Republic of Moldova);

A - 135.14 Speed up the approval of the Child Code and ensure that this instrument covers all the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Chile);

A - 135.15 Adopt a comprehensive Child Code, ensuring that it covers all of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Ireland);

A - 135.16 Adopt a Child Code full in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Togo);

A - 135.17 Adopt a national legislation on child protection and further strengthen its regional partnerships to complement national efforts to safeguard the rights of the child (the Philippines);

A - 135.18 Speed up efforts to establish a national system for free universal birth registration throughout the country, including remote areas and strengthen awareness on the importance of birth registration (Uruguay);

A - 135.19 Strengthen the rights of the child, particularly by ensuring the registration of all children on the Civil Register (Austria);

A - 135.20 Continue its commitment to establishing a free birth registration system at national level in order to allow children to demand their rights during their life and to access to public services (Turkey);

A - 135.21 Further endeavours with regard to the smooth and productive activity of the National Human Rights Commission within the country (Azerbaijan);

- A - 135.22 Continue measures aimed at the promotion of civic responsibility to improve responsible citizenship through a culture of values and respect for human rights (Azerbaijan);
- A - 135.23 Draw up a national plan for children to ensure systematic efficient implementation of the new legislation introduced in this area (Cape Verde);
- A - 135.24 Review, with a human rights approach, the legal framework for the promotion of investment so that provisions favour industries which respect human rights and the environment (Costa Rica);
- A - 135.25 Continue its efforts to educate the population on human rights, including by introducing these concepts in the curricula at all school levels (Democratic Republic of Congo);
- A - 135.26 Continue promoting and encouraging locally-based and memberdriven civil societies in the country (Ethiopia);
- A - 135.27 Strengthen efforts to ensure the functionality of monitoring and reporting mechanism of violations of the rights of the child in the entire country, especially in rural areas (Italy);
- A - 135.28 Strengthen the operational and financial capacity of the National Human Rights Commission and ensure that it abides by the Paris Principles (France);
- A - 135.29 Continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- A - 135.30 Ensure the independent, impartial, and effective functioning of the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (New Zealand);
- A - 135.31 Further strengthen the structure and mandate of the national institution of promotion and protection of human rights (Niger);
- A - 135.32 Provide the National Human Rights Commission with the requisite support to ensure its effectiveness (South Africa);
- A - 135.33 Establish a National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Sudan);
- A - 135.34 Intensify the process to conform the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- A - 135.35 Strengthen the Ministry for the Advancement of Women to meet the specific needs of women and girls (Republic of Moldova);
- A - 135.36 Continue to implement the programme of human rights education and capacity-building among the relevant stakeholders (Myanmar);
- A - 135.37 Continue efforts to raise public awareness about human rights including awareness by law enforcement agencies (Nigeria);
- A - 135.38 Double efforts in order to raise awareness on human rights for all categories of the society (Sudan);
- A - 135.39 Take more steps in sensitizing the local population on human rights instruments (Uganda);
- A - 135.40 Continue its policies aimed at raising awareness on human rights, including through training programmes for law enforcement agencies in view of the important role that they play in implementing human rights and establishing the rule of law in the country (United Arab Emirates);
- A - 135.41 Collaborate further with human rights mandate holders (Côte d'Ivoire);
- A - 135.42 Implement those recommendations accepted under the UPR exercise (Nicaragua);
- A - 135.43 Step up the rate of cooperation with treaty bodies (Niger);

A - 135.44 Continue its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Singapore);

A - 135.45 Do everything possible to ensure gender equality in the country (Guatemala);

A - 135.46 Move further forward on existing measures against discrimination against women, particularly in terms of their inheritance rights, as well as harmful traditional practices against women, in particular in rural areas (Cape Verde);

A - 135.47 Implement a public awareness campaign to promote the effective implementation of the law granting women the access to rural landownership (Law No. 034/2009/AN) (Canada);

A - 135.48 Promote gender equality in all socioeconomic spheres (Viet Nam);

A - 135.49 Continue efforts to improve the participation of women in decisionmaking (Algeria);

A - 135.50 Continue efforts to promote gender issues in favour of equality between men and women in all areas of socioeconomic life and access to resources (Algeria);

A - 135.51 Adopt the necessary measures to achieve equality between men and women in all the areas of the socioeconomic life, and access to the necessary resources to that end (Argentina);

A - 135.52 Take additional concrete measures to promote and protect the women's rights, namely measures to prevent, to inform and to fight against discrimination and violence against them (Luxembourg);

A - 135.53 Continue promoting changes in favour of gender equality in all the areas of the socioeconomic life and access to resources (Cuba);

A - 135.54 Consider intensifying its efforts in the actual implementation of programmes aimed at the realization of women rights and improving gender equality (the Philippines);

A - 135.55 Continue to work towards the creation of an enabling environment for women and children and girls and addressing the problem of social exclusion that could hinder the full realization of women's rights (Philippines);

A - 135.56 Eliminate negative existing practices against women such as forced marriages; guarantee women access to education, as well as to political, social and economic activities (Armenia);

A - 135.57 Ensure that rural women participate in decision-making processes and have full access to education, health services, credit and marketing facilities, land and income-generating projects (Egypt);

A - 135.58 Continue providing the full exercise of women's rights within the framework of the National Gender Policy (Kazakhstan);

A - 135.59 Take steps to promote equal working conditions for women and the right to private property (Mexico);

A - 135.60 Continue policies aimed at reducing inequalities in access to the full enjoyment of human rights by all the social groups with special attention paid to women, children and persons with disabilities (Kazakhstan);

A - 135.61 Continue its efforts in promoting gender equality including implementing its National Gender Policy which is aimed at changing behaviour and encouraging equality between men and women in all areas of socioeconomic life and access to resources (Malaysia);

A - 135.62 Take the necessary measures to fight against discrimination faced by persons with disabilities (Argentina);

A - 135.63 Strengthen the rights of vulnerable categories of the population, including the rights of the elderly (Senegal);

A - 135.64 Continue to take measures to ensure the social protection of the most vulnerable groups of the population, including persons with disabilities and the elderly (Belarus);

A - 135.65 Continue strengthening services for children with disabilities and adopt policies for their inclusion in regular education (Egypt);

A - 135.66 Continue taking appropriate measures to protect the most vulnerable children, particularly girls, children with disabilities and children living in rural areas and to ensure effective protection of children especially against sexual abuse, trafficking and child labour (Cyprus);

A - 135.67 Investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment by law and order forces and ensure rapid administration of justice (Austria);

A - 135.68 Take all necessary steps to establish an effective national preventive mechanism to improve prisoners' conditions, both their physical conditions and their legal rights including due process (Denmark);

A - 135.69 Guarantee the rights of prisoners; provide access to legal aid from the moment of arrest and create programmes of rehabilitation, including for juvenile offenders (Mexico);

A - 135.70 Consider implementing the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders or the "Bangkok Rules" to provide them with appropriate treatment (Thailand);

A - 135.71 Explore way for setting up separated facilities for children deprived of liberty (Turkey);

A - 135.72 Ensure that decent sanitary conditions are guaranteed for detainees (France);

A - 135.73 Continue and increase efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation (FGM) throughout the country; bring perpetrators to justice and ensure adequate punishment; and adopt measures to prohibit traditional matrimonial practices, including forced marriages which are particularly harmful to children (Uruguay);

A - 135.74 Take concrete steps, especially in regions displaying a high prevalence, to eliminate harmful customary practices, such as FGM, prohibited by law (Denmark);

A - 135.75 Pursue a regular dialogue with the stakeholders in various communities nationwide, including the village chiefs, religious leaders, men and boys as well as civil society in order to promote a better understanding of the importance of equality between women and men and to identify practical means of putting an end to harmful practices against women and girls including FGM, early and forced marriages and levirate (Canada);

A - 135.76 Continue its efforts to promote the rights of the child and pursue its fight to eradicate the FGM which still persists in the country (Burundi);

A - 135.77 Double its effort in fighting harmful traditional practices (Ethiopia);

A - 135.78 Take measures in view to effectively combat violence against women (Togo);

A - 135.79 In order to eradicate FGM, increase public advocacy and training of judiciary and public officials, traditional leaders and parents, both men and women (Finland);

A - 135.80 Continue to work to eliminate FGM, particularly in rural areas (France);

A - 135.81 Redouble efforts to heighten awareness of the population against FGM and excision (Germany);

A - 135.82 Continue its efforts to eradicate the practice of FGM by, for example, looking at the lessons learned by other countries in the region that are dealing with this issue (the Netherlands);

A - 135.83 Continue its commendable efforts for the total eradication of FGM (Rwanda);

A - 135.84 Further strengthening national efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women, including FGM, and taking all the necessary measures to enable women to participate in public and private life on an equal footing with men (Slovenia);

A - 135.85 Continue adopting and implementing all the necessary measures and provisions for raising legal and awareness levels, in order that FGM be effectively eliminated in the whole country (Spain);

A - 135.86 Take measures to protect women accused of witchcraft (Austria);

A - 135.87 Consider setting up a global action plan to combat violence against women and children, with particular attention to forced marriages, and the growing phenomenon of street children (Belgium);¹

A - 135.88 Set the minimum age for marriage for boys and girls at 18 years (Hungary);

A - 135.89 Adopt specific legislation to prohibit violence against women, including domestic violence (Hungary);

A - 135.90 Take further strong measures to prevent trafficking and exploitation of women and children (Australia);

A - 135.91 Renew its efforts to combat all forms of trafficking of children, and formulate a policy of child protection to ensure a better system for safeguarding children's rights (Luxembourg);

A - 135.92 Further step up its efforts to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons and consider the possibility of developing a national action plan and of inviting the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (Belarus);

A - 135.93 Intensify efforts in the fight against trafficking in persons, in particular women and children (Republic of Moldova);

A - 135.94 Ensure effective implementation of its national action plan against human trafficking by law enforcement officials with the aim to dismantle illicit networks, whilst reintegrating children victims back in school and preventing revictimization (Thailand);

A - 135.95 Strengthen the protection of children, in particular by fighting against early marriage (Switzerland);

A - 135.96 Set the minimum legal age for marriage at 18 years and explicitly prohibit forced early marriage (Germany);

A - 135.97 Intensify efforts to combat child trafficking and international child abduction in order to conserve the gains already achieved by the Government in this area (Nigeria);

A - 135.98 Continue its efforts, in cooperation with UNICEF and relevant United Nations agencies, to combat trafficking in persons and child abduction (Singapore);

A - 135.99 Lobby for and enact adequate legal penalties for violations of the laws prohibiting the worst forms of child labour and forced labour and provide sufficient resources and training to enforce the law (United States of America);

A - 135.100 Intensify efforts to combat all forms of child labour by strengthening the labour inspectorate to ensure effective implementation of child labour laws, both in formal and informal sectors (Hungary);

A - 135.101 Continue its efforts to stop child labour, particularly in the mining sector (the Netherlands);

A - 135.102 Exert utmost efforts to eliminate and prevent child labour, in particular in the mining sector, agriculture and as domestic servants (Slovakia);

A - 135.103 Continue deploying efforts to attach priority to the vulnerable situation of child workers and children working in gold mining; and increase inspection of labour to ensure the effective application of laws related child labour in the formal and informal sectors, and ratify the ILO Convention No. 189 on Domestic Workers (Uruguay);

A - 135.104 Continue its efforts to remove children from labour in small-scale gold mines (Slovenia);

A - 135.105 Prohibit child labour in contravention of ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age and promote an information policy for those concerned families (Austria);

A - 135.106 Ensure implementation of the laws against corporal punishment by encouraging the reporting of cases and by providing the means for effective investigation and prosecution of perpetrators (Liechtenstein);

A - 135.107 Take the necessary legislative, administrative and financial measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary , including ending administrative and financial control by the executive and ensuring that the Higher Council of the Judiciary is not under the authority of the executive (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 135.108 Undertake an in-depth assessment of the justice sector, prioritizing the juvenile justice system, to identify and address deficiencies under Burkinabe and international law (United States of America);

A - 135.109 Maintain its positive efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Egypt);

A - 135.110 Further strengthening the criminal justice system and prison management in the country (Ethiopia);

A - 135.111 Adopt legislative, administrative and financial arrangements to ensure the independence of the Judiciary and abolish any power of appointment, rating and control by the Executive on judges and on the High Council of the Judiciary (Germany);

A - 135.112 Facilitate women's access to justice by providing them with information on their rights, on the available legal remedies against discrimination and on the way to use these remedies (Liechtenstein);

A - 135.113 Hire and train additional labour inspectors and equip them with necessary resources to adequately enforce relevant labour and trafficking laws (United States of America);

A - 135.114 Continue efforts to support employment generation among the youth (Sri Lanka);

A - 135.115 Strengthen the administration of mines and regional labour inspection offices, to effectively implement the related laws, in order to guarantee the relevant human rights (Switzerland);

A - 135.116 Continue to strengthen economic, social and cultural rights with a view to improving living conditions for the population (the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

A - 135.117 Make efforts to eliminate regional disparities in access to safe drinking water, especially between urban and rural areas (Slovenia);

A - 135.118 Continue to prioritize policies and programmes aimed at eradicating poverty and underdevelopment and ensuring the enjoyment of economic social and cultural rights (South Africa);

A - 135.119 Evaluate the possibility to set out, as a national priority, the full realization of the right to water and sanitation, which is essential to achieve other priorities established such as health, education and gender equality (Spain);

A - 135.120 Continue to prioritize the allocation of financial and human resources to the health sector, focusing on preventive measures and treatment (Egypt);

A - 135.121 Extend and expand comprehensive programmes to deliver sexual and reproductive health services to women and girls, particularly those who are more vulnerable, such as rural women (New Zealand);

A - 135.122 Continue efforts to improve health services for all (Saudi Arabia);

A - 135.123 Adopt adequate and effective measures to protect infant and maternal health, as well as access to family planning and contraceptive methods (Spain);

A - 135.124 Continue efforts in the frame of the realization of the rights to health and education (Senegal);

A - 135.125 Continue implementing educational policies in the area of health and education (Cuba);

A - 135.126 Ensure the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, including better access to education for female children and persons with disabilities, as well as combating illiteracy (Gabon);

A - 135.127 Take the necessary measures to ensure to improve education for children (Armenia);

A - 135.128 Continue implementing plans to enable girls and persons with disabilities to have access to education (Saudi Arabia);

A – 135.129 Continue with the efforts underway to guarantee school enrolment for girls (Cuba);

A – 135.130 Continue efforts to promote education for all and especially ensure access to education for girls (Sri Lanka);

A – 135.131 Improve its fight against illiteracy in order to reverse the current trend (the Democratic Republic of the Congo);

A – 135.132 Further incorporate human rights education in school curricula (Ethiopia);

A – 135.133 Continue its positive approach in the field of education including ensuring free primary and post-primary education as well as incorporating human rights education in the school curricula (Malaysia).

136. The following recommendations enjoy the support of Burkina Faso which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:

A – 136.1 Further fulfil the internationally taken obligations as well as implement the recently ratified international treaties (Kazakhstan);

A – 136.2 Adopt legislation to include payment for environmental services in order to promote sustainable economic and industrial development (Mexico);

A – 136.3 Undertake necessary judicial reforms with a view to ensure the independence of the Judiciary and improve access to justice, in particular for the most vulnerable groups (Slovakia);

A – 136.4 Introduce a comprehensive job creation programme particularly targeting young people (Viet Nam);

A – 136.5 Consider adopting a strategy for post-primary and –secondary level education for girls (State of Palestine).

137. The following recommendations will be examined by Burkina Faso which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2013:

R – 137.1 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty with the ultimate aim of abolishing the death penalty in all circumstances (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

R – 137.2 Accelerate the process of consultation with the view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay);

R – 137.3 Continue the process for the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, there being a draft law which was formulated in 2011 (Belgium);

R – 137.4 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Djibouti);

R – 137.5 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Germany);

R – 137.6 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Finland, Spain);

R – 137.7 Ratify the Second Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, in order to de jure abolish the death penalty (Switzerland);

R – 137.8 Specifically abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);

R – 137.9 Complete the procedure of accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, to formalize the de facto moratorium on the death penalty (Montenegro);

R – 137.10 Step up consultations to better prepare national opinion for the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);

R – 137.11 Complete the national process aimed at abolishing the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Turkey);

R – 137.12 Consider the ratification of the new Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia);

R – 137.13 Take further steps toward the abolition of the death penalty in law (New Zealand);

R – 137.14 Formalize this approach (of not carrying out the death penalty) by ceasing the imposition of death sentences and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);

R – 137.15 Take further steps leading to a formal abolition of the death penalty, commuting the existing sentences to life imprisonment terms (Slovakia);

R – 137.16 Continue consultations in order to achieve abolition of the death penalty (Togo);

R – 137.17 Abolish the death penalty since in the facts, no execution has taken place over the last twenty years (Burundi);

R – 137.18 Commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Italy).

138. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of country Burkina Faso:

R – 138.1 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);

R – 138.2 Extend a standing invitation to all mandate holders (Hungary);

R – 138.3 Step up its cooperation with special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all Special Procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

R – 138.4 Extend a standing invitation to all thematic Special Procedures (Montenegro);

R – 138.5 Extend a standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate holders (Tunisia);

R – 138.6 Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including the home and all care settings (Liechtenstein);

R – 138.7 Extend a standing invitation to Special Procedures (Guatemala);

R – 138.8 Pay particular attention to polygamy in a future global action plan to combat violence against women and children (Belgium);²

R – 138.9 Eliminate provisions on polygamy (Hungary).

Endnotes

The recommendation made during the interactive dialogue was as follows: “Consider setting-up a global action plan to combat violence against women and children, with particular attention to forced marriages, polygamy, and the growing phenomenon of street children (Belgium)”

² The recommendation made during the interactive dialogue was as follows: “Consider setting-up a global action plan to combat violence against women and children, with particular attention to forced marriages, polygamy, and the growing phenomenon of street children (Belgium).”

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