

Responses to Recommendations

Burkina Faso

Session 30

Review in the Working Group: 7 May 2018
Adoption in the Plenary: 20 September 2018

Burkina Faso's responses to recommendations (as of 07 February 2019):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
Supported: 163 Noted: 8 Pending: 33 Total: 204	Out of the 33 recs left pending, 21 were accepted, and 12 noted.	No Additional Information provided	Accepted: 184 Noted: 20 Total: 204

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/39/4:

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

S - 125.1 Maintain a positive dynamic of ratification of international treaties (Azerbaijan);

S - 125.2 Continue cooperation with the special procedures (Morocco);

S - 125.3 Continue the work with Human Rights Council bodies to protect and implement human rights (State of Palestine);

S - 125.4 Move forward with the translation of review recommendations into the national languages to ensure their wide public dissemination (Israel);

S - 125.5 Continue to mobilize resources and seek the necessary international support to enhance its capacity to fulfil its human rights obligations (Nigeria);

S - 125.6 Intensify its efforts in the implementation of pending recommendations (Nigeria);

S - 125.7 Consider the establishment of a national coordination mechanism for drafting reports, follow-up and implementation of recommendations, in line with the elements of the 2016 OHCHR guide on national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (Uruguay);

S - 125.8. Finalize and adopt the new constitution to further safeguard the human rights of its people (Botswana);

S - 125.9. Ensure the effective implementation of Law No. 061-2015 / CNT with the participation of different social stakeholders (Canada);

S - 125.10. Implement the law creating the National Human Rights Commission and allocate it the necessary resources, according to the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);

S - 125.11 Provide the National Human Rights Commission with sufficient financial and human resources, in line with the Paris Principles, in order to ensure its autonomy and independence (Georgia);

S - 125.12 Make the National Human Rights Commission fully operational and provide it with sufficient financial and human resources, in line with the Paris Principles (Germany);

S - 125.13 Continue to provide sufficient resources to the National Human Rights Commission to enable it carry out its mandate (Ghana);

S - 125.14 Strengthen efforts to enable its national human rights institution to comply with the Paris Principles, including by ensuring it has sufficient resources and the independence of the institution (Indonesia);

S - 125.15 Empower fully the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (Kenya);

S - 125.16 Take the measures necessary to fully align the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles (Mauritania);

S - 125.17 Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission is fully operational and adequately funded (Namibia);

S - 125.18 Strengthen further the capacities of the National Human Rights Commission in order for it to be fully in line the Paris Principles (Niger);

S - 125.19 Take the measures necessary to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission fully complies with the Paris Principles (Portugal);

S - 125.20 Accelerate the operationalization of the National Human Rights Commission (Senegal);

S - 125.21 Continue to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission to enable it to carry out its mission more effectively (Zimbabwe);

- S - 125.22 Strengthen the role of the National Human Rights Commission to bring it into line with the Paris Principles (Morocco);
- S - 125.23 Continue to strengthen further national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);
- S - 125.24 Allocate sufficient human and financial resources towards a sustained implementation of the domestic normative framework on human rights (Philippines);
- S - 125.25 Continue its effort to build the capacity of the public institutions to adopt a human rights approach in the formulation and implementation of public policies in all sectors (Yemen);
- S - 125.26 Continue to implement measures to achieve equitable redistribution of the benefits of growth (Cuba);
- S - 125.27 Design programmes to safeguard the rights of small farmers and promote their economic and social development with the necessary support (Mexico);
- S - 125.28 Continue efforts to support small-scale and subsistence farmers in rural areas (South Africa);
- S - 125.29 Continue the implementation of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development, broadening access to services for all (Sudan);
- S - 125.30 Ensure full respect for human rights by the defence and security forces, including in their struggle against terrorist groups (France);
- S - 125.31 Continue the harmonization of domestic legislation with the obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco);
- S - 125.32 Undertake immediate and effective action to prevent all forms of torture and ill-treatment and to ensure thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all acts of torture committed by government officials, with the aim to end impunity (Netherlands);
- S - 125.33 Ensure that all reports of alleged torture and ill-treatment are investigated by an independent and impartial body and the perpetrators prosecuted, and ensure that victims receive full redress and rehabilitation (Zambia);
- S - 125.34 Intensify efforts for addressing allegations of torture by law enforcement agents (Ukraine);
- S - 125.35 Make operational its National Observatory on the Prevention of Torture as soon as possible (Switzerland);
- S - 125.36 Operationalise the National Observatory for the Prevention of Torture (Uganda);
- S - 125.37 Pursue efforts to regulate self-defence groups, sometimes accused of torture, violence and racketeering (France);
- S - 125.38 Conduct thorough investigations into allegations of torture and other ill-treatment in detention centres (Luxembourg);
- S - 125.39 Redouble efforts to improve the living conditions and treatment of detainees (France);

- S - 125.40 Improve the conditions of prisoners (Iraq);
- S - 125.41 Combat prison overcrowding and take all measures necessary aimed at improving detention conditions (Luxembourg);
- S - 125.42 Implement a comprehensive plan to end overcrowding in prisons (Zambia);
- S - 125.43 Investigate all allegations of human rights abuses by self-defence groups and bring suspected perpetrators to justice (Ghana);
- S - 125.44 Investigate credible allegations of human rights abuses and violations, and hold those responsible accountable (United States of America);
- S - 125.45 Investigate allegations of physical abuse by jailers and hold the perpetrators accountable, as efforts to improve access to justice will reduce prison overcrowding (United States of America);
- S - 125.46 Enhance measures to guarantee the furthering of judicial investigations and sanctioning the perpetrators of all human rights violations (Argentina);
- S - 125.47 Adopt the measures necessary to strengthen investigations and sanctions against the perpetrators of child marriage and female genital mutilation (Argentina);
- S - 125.48 Bolster mechanisms to prevent human rights violations by security forces (Austria);
- S - 125.49 Take measures to promote human rights training for security forces (Italy);
- S - 125.50 Strengthen security and civil protection (Sudan);
- S - 125.51 Ensure that security force operations within the framework of combating extremism and terrorism are implemented in strict compliance with human rights (Canada);
- S - 125.52 Take concrete measures to put an end to lengthy detention of non-convicted detainees (Denmark);
- S - 125.53 Continue its efforts to implement the 2010–2019 national justice policy (Côte d'Ivoire);
- S - 125.54 Continue efforts to guarantee the independence and impartiality of the judiciary (France);
- S - 125.55 Strengthen measures to ensure access to justice, including by increasing the number of judicial venues (France);
- S - 125.56 Pursue efforts to implement the national justice policy for the period 2010–2019, to improve prisons management (Kenya);
- S - 125.57 Intensify efforts to implement the recommendations accepted during its previous review that relate to ensuring the independence and effectiveness of the judicial system (Sweden);
- S - 125.58 Take all measures to ensure that human rights defenders can operate free from hindrance and insecurity and that all allegations of such are subject to prompt, impartial and thorough investigation (Ireland);
- S - 125.59 Adopt legal and political measures to combat human trafficking, in particular in refugee women and girls (Honduras);

- S - 125.60 Step up its endeavour to combat trafficking in children and women and to strengthen the existing anti-trafficking policies (Indonesia);
- S - 125.61 Deploy further efforts to stop trafficking in women and children (Iraq);
- S - 125.62 Effectively apply national legislation on human trafficking and on child labour and exploitation (Switzerland);
- S - 125.63 Develop and implement an anti-trafficking strategy (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- S - 125.64 Continue its efforts to implement the national employment policy and establish a universal social security system (India);
- S - 125.65 Put in place inclusive public policies on access to employment, targeting women (Senegal);
- S - 125.66 Promote opportunities for decent jobs for women and young people (Sudan);
- S - 125.67 Pursue efforts to promote youth employment and employment of women, particularly through professional training (Viet Nam);
- S - 125.68 Improve access for women to the formal labour market, in particular through temporary special measures, and standardize inspections to combat labour exploitation (Algeria);
- S - 125.69 Continue to promote economic and social development with the view to eliminating poverty and further improving the quality of life of the population (Djibouti);
- S - 125.70 Continue its efforts to increase the rate of access to sanitation in rural and urban areas (Equatorial Guinea);
- S - 125.71 Promote national policies and programmes related to poverty eradication, development and malnutrition, which will contribute to the promotion of human rights in the country (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- S - 125.72 Redouble efforts to defeat poverty, notably among rural women (Iraq);
- S - 125.73 Increase actions aimed at improving access of the population to drinking water and sanitation, especially in rural areas (Spain);
- S - 125.74 Pursue steps to expand access of the population to high-quality health-care and education services (Djibouti);
- S - 125.75 Consider allocating adequate financial resources to improve health-care infrastructure, midwife training, maternal health and access to emergency obstetric care (Ghana);
- S - 125.76 Adopt legal and political measures to ensure that women and adolescents have access to sexual education and to free and women- and adolescent-friendly reproductive health-care services (Honduras);
- S - 125.77 Proceed with the implementation of the national social security scheme with a view to providing health services to all without discrimination (Israel);

- S - 125.78 Continue efforts to fight maternal mortality and ensure that care centres are provided with necessary equipment and medication (Luxembourg);
- S - 125.79 Continue to strengthen efforts to improve access to health care for all, including access to sexual and reproductive health services (Australia);
- S - 125.80 Continue efforts to ensure universal access to quality health services (Saudi Arabia);
- S - 125.81 Increase women's awareness of the Reproductive Health Act and ensure access to health services for women and girls living with HIV/AIDS (South Africa);
- S - 125.82 Improve access for all to high quality health care and education services (Viet Nam);
- S - 125.83 Continue implementing the Plan for Strategic Development of Basic Education and the Literacy Plan, to undertake further measures to improve the quality and infrastructure of schools, particularly in rural areas (Bulgaria);
- S - 125.84 Further continue the implementation of access to education for all through the policy aimed at strengthening infrastructure in urban and rural areas (Ethiopia);
- S - 125.85 Continue its efforts in enhancing access to education for all, particularly access to secondary and higher education, including in the rural areas (Indonesia);
- S - 125.86 Continue its efforts to uphold human rights education through training, capacity-building and awareness-raising (Mauritius);
- S - 125.87 Strengthen efforts to ensure universal access for all to quality education (Saudi Arabia);
- S - 125.88 Make effective the provision of free primary education (Togo);
- S - 125.89 Expand human rights education and awareness-raising activities (Nepal);
- S - 125.90 Step up its efforts to heighten human rights awareness among its people (Philippines);
- S - 125.91 Continue efforts to educate and raise public awareness in the field of human rights (Qatar);
- S - 125.92 Strengthen and expand its human rights education and awareness-raising activities (Zimbabwe);
- S - 125.93 Proceed with the national education policy with a view to introducing human rights into school curricula (Angola);
- S - 125.94 Continue the promotion of human rights education through the publication of international instruments for the benefit of the social and professional groups (United Arab Emirates);
- S - 125.95 Include human rights concepts in school curricula (United Arab Emirates);
- S - 125.96 Redouble efforts to implement the Law on violence against women, and ensure sufficient financial resources so that victims can have access to justice and psychosocial rehabilitation measures (Chile);

- S - 125.97 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls, within a comprehensive strategy, including clear goals and timelines (Brazil);
- S - 125.98 Establish a sufficient number of drop-in centres and shelters for women and girl victims of violence (Gabon);
- S - 125.99 Adopt a comprehensive strategy and action plan for prevention of all forms of violence against women, with a particular focus on the eradication of customary practices that are harmful to women, such as female genital mutilation and forced marriages (Montenegro);
- S - 125.100 Redouble efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, in particular combat the practice of female genital mutilation (Uruguay);
- S - 125.101 Implement the strategy, legislation and national plans to combat practices that violate the rights of women, especially female genital mutilation and forced marriage (Cabo Verde);
- S - 125.102 Continue to work to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Congo);
- S - 125.103 Redouble efforts towards eradication of female genital mutilation (Mozambique);
- S - 125.104 Intensify its actions in favour of women's rights, by seeking the full implementation of the National Plan against Female Genital Mutilation, ending forced or early marriages, eradicating violence against women and achieving a greater presence of women in political and economic life (Spain);
- S - 125.105 Continue the efforts necessary to combat female genital mutilation (Egypt);
- S - 125.106 Redouble its efforts to eradicate the practice of genital mutilation of women and girls and other harmful practices, and share with other countries its best practices in the implementation of its legal framework to address the root causes of this practice (Honduras);
- S - 125.107 Continue efforts to raise awareness and develop new intervention strategies to eradicate genital mutilation and early and forced marriages (Gabon);
- S - 125.108 Strengthen measures aimed at combating gender discrimination in all spheres and to adequately protect women from all forms of violence and abuse, including female genital mutilation, marital rape, domestic violence and social exclusion for alleged witchcraft (Namibia);
- S - 125.109 Strengthen the implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices, in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation (Rwanda);
- S - 125.110 Eradicate female genital mutilation and bring perpetrators to justice (Sweden);
- S - 125.111 Ensure that people who continue to practice female genital mutilation are held accountable and prosecuted as a means to deter perpetrators (Australia);
- S - 125.112 Ensure implementation of the National Plan against Female Genital Mutilation and feminine excisions, and bolster efforts to prevent such practices, by raising awareness among various communities in the country, in particular with regard to tribal leaders, religious leaders, men and boys, as well as by raising awareness and education of girls (Austria);

- S - 125.113 Take urgent measures to put an end to harmful traditional practices to women, such as forced marriages (Costa Rica);
- S - 125.114 Consider amending its laws with a view to protecting those at risk of early and forced marriages and ensure that all victims have access to effective remedies and reparations (Philippines);
- S - 125.115 Promote the adoption of measures aimed at protecting the rights of women and intensify the efforts to combat early and forced marriages of children and early pregnancies (Italy);
- S - 125.116 Take all measures to fight early and forced marriages (Luxembourg);
- S - 125.117 Materialize its intention to harmonize the legal age of marriage to 18 years in order to combat early forced and child marriages (Canada);
- S - 125.118 Amend the Individuals and Family Code to set 18 years as the minimum age of marriage for both boys and girls (Zambia);
- S - 125.119 Raise to the age of 18 years the minimum age for marriage (Central African Republic);
- S - 125.120 Increase the minimum age of marriage to 18 years and request that legal guarantees be granted for the succession of a married woman after the death of her husband in order to combat discrimination against women (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- S - 125.121 Allocate sufficient resources to programmes to combat early pregnancies and to support young mothers to stay in school (Mexico);
- S - 125.122 Effectively address the high prevalence of early pregnancies by working with children, parents, teachers and other stakeholders (Slovenia);
- S - 125.123 Set the minimum age of marriage for both girls and boys at 18 years and take firm legal action to prevent children from becoming victims of child, early and forced marriage (Sweden);
- S - 125.124 Continue efforts deployed to fight against early marriage and take all measures necessary to ensure the full deployment of programmes in this area (Tunisia);
- S - 125.125 Promote outreach among local communities, traditional and religious authorities, as well as among parents, to ensure the universal implementation of a minimum age for marriage at 18 years for both men and women (Austria);
- S - 125.126 Guarantee access to justice for women and girl victims of violence as well as to elderly women accused of witchcraft, ensuring that perpetrators are prosecuted and sanctioned (Gabon);
- S - 125.127 Redouble the efforts to effectively protect women accused of witchcraft (Congo);
- S - 125.128 Reinforce the policies and programmes designed to combat the social exclusion of people accused of practising witchcraft (Israel);
- S - 125.129 Continue actions to reduce social and gender inequality and the advancement of women as an active agent of development (Cuba);
- S - 125.130 Strengthen its action to fight discrimination against women (Côte d'Ivoire);

- S - 125.131 Continue efforts to ensure education for girls and gender equality in the education sector (Tunisia);
- S - 125.132 Continue its commitment to improve access for women to the formal labour market with acceptable working conditions and sufficient salaries for a decent life (Turkey);
- S - 125.133 Continue to adopt measures that promote gender parity in social-economic activities (Angola);
- S - 125.134 Develop a mediation mechanism for alternative dispute resolution concerning women's equal rights in inheritance and access to land to complement the formal justice system (Denmark);
- S - 125.135 Continue efforts to improve women's participation in decision-making (Egypt);
- S - 125.136 Continue to advance the economic empowerment of women and girls through the creation of income-generating activities (Ethiopia);
- S - 125.137 Dismantle barriers to girls' access to education by raising awareness of the importance of education for women (Iceland);
- S - 125.138 Develop and implement concrete policies to ensure that women and girls have easy access to justice, education and health-care systems, particularly those with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- S - 125.139 Continue efforts to improve the participation of women in decision-making process (Maldives);
- S - 125.140 Develop and implement a strategy to guarantee that women and girls, including women and girls with disabilities, have effective access to justice, political and public life, education, income-generating activities and health care, including sexual and reproductive health-care services (Mexico);
- S - 125.141 Invest additional efforts into fighting all kinds of discrimination, in particular against women, by implementing special national strategies and concrete legal frameworks (Serbia);
- S - 125.142 Continue efforts in the area of promoting the rights of women by formulating and implementing strategies that protect women and girls, notably with disabilities, and guarantee their access to education, work and health care (State of Palestine);
- S - 125.143 Continue to fight discrimination against women through concrete measures and continue to fight all forms of violence, notably domestic violence (Tunisia);
- S - 125.144 Continue to strengthen its social programmes in favour of vulnerable groups, especially for women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- S - 125.145 Continue to enhance the role of women in strengthening democracy and ensuring sustainable development (Azerbaijan);
- S - 125.146 Finalize the review of the necessary legislation and complete the drafting and adoption of the Child Protection Code (Uganda);
- S - 125.147 Continue to fight against child trafficking (Senegal);

S - 125.148 Fast-track the implementation of the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage for the period 2016–2025 (Netherlands);

S - 125.149 Ensure that the capacity of the National Council of Children is strengthened in order to intensify efforts aimed at combating trafficking of children, protecting children from sexual abuse, corporal punishment and the worst forms of child labour as well as to end early and forced marriages (Namibia);

S - 125.150 Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of the national plan and strategies to combat child marriage (Afghanistan);

S - 125.151 Ensure the effective implementation of laws relating to child trafficking, child labour and the exploitation of children (Brazil);

S - 125.152 Continue to make progress in protecting the rights of children, above all with regard to child labour in the mining sector and in sexual exploitation (Uruguay);

S - 125.153 Strengthen the efforts aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of children, with a focus on the right to education and the fight against child labour (Italy);

S - 125.154 Ensure the enforcement of existing laws relating to child trafficking, child labour and the exploitation of children (Maldives);

S - 125.155 Continue efforts aimed at combating the use of child labour (South Africa);

S - 125.156 Make every effort to protect children in gold panning sites (France);

S - 125.157 Guarantee the rights of children using more resources to stop their exploitation and trafficking of children (Spain);

S - 125.158 Step up efforts to address prejudices against children with disabilities, to ensure that such children have access to health care and inclusive education (Bulgaria);

S - 125.159 Take further measures to encourage the inclusion of students with disabilities in the education system (Qatar);

S - 125.160 Step up efforts at various levels to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly through the facilitation of their access to health care, education, employment services and public buildings (Algeria);

S - 125.161 Ensure the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in all economic and social development programmes (Austria);

S - 125.162 Revise its regulation and administrative practices to protect the human rights of migrant workers and incorporate in its domestic law the principle of non-refoulement (Honduras);

S - 125.163 Consider the adoption of the national strategy on migration for the period 2014–2025 in order to ensure, inter alia, the rights of migrant workers (Islamic Republic of Iran).

126. The following recommendations will be examined by Burkina Faso, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:

S - 126.1 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile) (Costa Rica) (Spain) (Togo);

N - 126.2 Ratify without reservation the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Austria);

N - 126.3 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with the ultimate aim of abolishing the death penalty in all circumstances (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

S - 126.4 Fully 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 (Portugal);

S - 126.5 Formally abolish the death penalty, including by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);

N - 126.6 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (Spain); consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay);

N - 126.7 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal) (Spain);

S - 126.8 Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

S - 126.9 Finalize and adopt the draft law revising the Act No. 010-2009, as follow-up to the recommendations in paragraphs 135.44, 135.54 and 135.61 of the report of the Working Group on its second review cycle (Haiti);

S - 126.10 Implement the Environmental and Social Management Plan and enforce the Mining and Environmental Code (Kenya);

S - 126.11 Continue its efforts to 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 (Iceland);

S - 126.12 Abolish officially and ultimately the death penalty (Cabo Verde);

S - 126.13 Complete the process of abolishing the death penalty (Central African Republic);

S - 126.14 Take the legislative steps necessary to abolish the death penalty (Ukraine);

S - 126.15 Fully abolish the death penalty, commute all death sentences and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);

S - 126.16 Consider abolishing the death penalty for all crimes and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);

N - 126.17 Adopt the measures necessary in order to guarantee that forced disappearances remain explicitly outside the scope of the competence of military jurisdictions in all cases (Argentina);

S - 126.18 Honour its role as guarantor of security, without being replaced by self-defence groups, and ensure respect for human rights in its territory, including by the security forces, and ensure an end to impunity (Spain);

N - 126.19 Strengthen the rule of law throughout the country by supporting the presence of national security forces trained in human rights and counter the presence of vigilante militias, including the Koglwéogo (Belgium);

S - 126.20 Take meaningful steps to improve civilian security and access to the formal judicial system, while building trust in formal law enforcement to prevent the proliferation of vigilante groups (United States of America);

S - 126.21 Prioritize the consultation with small farmers to prevent the negative impact of agro-industrial policies on food and nutritional security, in follow-up to the recommendation in paragraph 135.24 of the report of the Working Group on its second review cycle (Haiti);

N - 126.22 Ensure that evictions result from a judicial decision, with rigorous procedural guarantees in line with international norms (Togo);

S - 126.23 Ensure maternal, sexual and reproductive health care for women by applying standard methods (Afghanistan);

N - 126.24 Implement a strategy that ensures the sexual and reproductive health and rights of young people by fighting against female genital mutilation and by reducing maternal mortality related to unsafe abortions (Belgium);

N - 126.25 Amend legislation to fight and legally ban the practice of female genital mutilation, other harmful customary practices and domestic violence against women, by inter alia revising the law to define marital rape and to establish an appropriate punishment (Germany);

N - 126.26 Amend the Code of Individuals and Family to guarantee that the same minimum age for marriage of 18 years applies to men and women and includes all types of marriages, including religious and traditional marriages (Australia);

S - 126.27 Establish comprehensive mechanisms to fight early forced marriage by, inter alia, raising the minimum age for marriage, including for traditional marriages, for both boys and girls to 18 years and by making shelters available for people at risk (Germany);

N - 126.28 Set the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for women and men and for all forms of marriage (Ireland);

S - 126.29 Repeal all discriminatory provisions against women in the Individuals and Family Code and increase to 18 years the legal minimum age of marriage for men and women, without exception (Belgium);

N - 126.30 Revise current legislation in order to explicitly prohibit the corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Montenegro);

S - 126.31 Step up efforts to protect the rights of persons with albinism, including through public raising-awareness campaigns (Botswana);

S - 126.32 Continue awareness-raising actions to help change negative attitudes towards persons with albinism (Central African Republic);



S - 126.33 Conduct awareness-raising activities to change negative attitudes towards people with albinism (Congo).

127. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Burkina Faso and have been noted by Burkina Faso:

N - 127.1 Issue a standing invitation to the special procedures (Ukraine);

N - 127.2 Consider extending standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Georgia);

N - 127.3 Consider extending a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Rwanda);

N - 127.4 Consider the adoption of a general law sanctioning acts of discrimination on any grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);

N - 127.5 Adopt comprehensive legislation to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination on any grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras);

N - 127.6 Decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Iceland);

N - 127.7 Legally prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Iceland);

N - 127.8 Criminalize the recruitment and use of persons under 18 years of age in the national armed forces (Zambia).

Voluntary Pledges & Commitments made by Slovakia in the framework of the UPR

A/HRC/39/4

129. Burkina Faso pledged to submit its midterm report by 31 May 2020.

Disclaimer: This classification was made by UPR Info based on United Nations documents and webcast. For more information about this document, consult the "Methodology" on our website: www.upr-info.org. For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to info@upr-info.org

