

## Responses to Recommendations

### BURKINA FASO

Review in the Working Group: 9 December 2008  
 Adoption in the Plenary: 19 March 2009

#### Burkina Faso's responses to recommendations:

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Recommendations remaining pending:	Summary:
27 REC accepted; 18 rejected; 1 pending	No addendum	The delegation commented the pending REC but did not give a clear position	None	Accepted: 27 Rejected: 18 No clear position: 1 Pending: 0

#### List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/10/80:

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

- 1. Accede to the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Algeria);
- 2. Continue to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption to prevent and punish corruption (France);
- 3. Ensure the effective application of the Convention against Torture (Luxembourg), ratify the Optional Protocol thereto (Netherlands, Mexico, Benin, Denmark, Luxembourg) and establish a national preventive mechanism (Benin, Denmark);
- 4. Ensure that the statute of the national human rights commission is in conformity with the Paris Principle, to ensure that it is fully operational, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Luxembourg); consider the structure and function of the national human rights commission (Netherlands); ensure its independence, particularly in adjusting its competences and funding (Belgium), in accordance with the Paris Principles (Netherlands, Belgium);
- 5. Submit regularly reports to treaty bodies (Gabon), take further steps to present periodic reports to the treaty bodies and implement the recommendations in a timely fashion (United Kingdom);

- 6. Intensify dialogue with the international community on the issue of ill treatment by submitting the reports due to the Committee against Torture (Canada);
- 7. Take every possible measure to put an end to discrimination against people with disabilities (France);
- 8. Continue efforts so that the language referring to human rights truly reflects gender equality (Canada); increase efforts to strengthen the respect of women's rights and to promote gender equality (Sweden); redouble efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and apply the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women fully (Mexico); ensure that full access is given to rural women to education, health care and credit, as well as to land and housing as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Luxembourg); and strengthen awareness-raising efforts in rural areas where some cultural traditions inhibit women's rights (United Kingdom);
- 9. Consider the establishment of a de jure moratorium on death penalty with a view to abolishing capital punishment in national legislation (Italy); adopt legislation aimed at ultimately abolishing death penalty (France); and consider steps to abolish the death penalty in all circumstances (United Kingdom);
- 10. Take all steps to improve prisoners' condition (Denmark), improve detention facilities and overall detention conditions, also by means of training law enforcement officials in human rights (Italy);
- 11. Share best practices with other countries regarding female genital mutilation (Netherlands), pursue efforts to continue to make exemplary progress with regard to the effective abolition of sexual mutilation (Luxembourg) and continue efforts to fully eradicate it (Netherlands, Albania, Brazil, Australia);
- 12. Continue its initiative to combat and put an end to the practise of excision (Algeria);
- 13. Intensify efforts to combat trafficking in girls and women for sexual exploitation (Malaysia) through the implementation of a national strategy to combat this issue (Malaysia, Australia); intensify efforts to implement the national action plan to combat trafficking, particularly by bringing to justice and systematically convicting those individuals held responsible (Canada);
- 14. Set up an anti-trafficking public campaign and take measures to protect victims and give them the necessary legal and psycho-social assistance and societal reintegration, and indicate the needs for technical assistance and capacity-building to the international community (Slovenia);
- 15. Effectively implement the international instruments ratified that focus on the protection of the child and children's rights (Italy); make further efforts to ensure that the social services provided for children remain a priority (Djibouti) and take appropriate measures to protect the most vulnerable children, particularly girls, disabled children and rural children, and ensure effective protection of children against sexual abuse, all forms of violence and exploitation, trafficking and child labour (Luxembourg);
- 16. Consider fostering national strategies to combat child labour and to promote decent work (Brazil); and develop and implement preventative and protection policies and measures for the victims of child labour (Slovenia);
- 17. Take all necessary measures to ensure that employment of children does not interfere with their right to education (United Kingdom);
- 18. Continue to strengthen educational policies (Angola), make even greater efforts in the right to education (Côte d'Ivoire) and, with the assistance of the international community, strengthen its human and institutional capacity in education and health (Ghana);
- 19. Pursue its efforts to ensure the schooling of girls and the re-schooling of children who have dropped out of or who have never gone to school, with the support of the United Nations (Burundi), and continue to make progress in the campaign to achieve universal basic education, including

through non-formal education, with the support and cooperation of the international community (Bangladesh);

- 20. Intensify efforts to reinforce the human rights protection system and fight impunity (Sweden), further strengthen measures to improve public access to the justice system (Netherlands) and ensure the independence of the judicial system (Sweden, Netherlands) by, inter alia, providing sufficient means, and report on the results of these measures in the next review report (Netherlands);

- 21. Continue efforts to protect and promote human rights in conformity with its selfpledged commitments and the development needs of society (Syrian Arab Republic);

- 22. Effectively promote and protect human rights and seek the support of the Council in the areas highlighted under section VII in its national report (South Africa), consolidate cooperation with OHCHR to reinforce its national capacity in human rights, cited in paragraph 108 of the national report (Albania), enhance its capacity to promote human rights in the areas mentioned in paragraph 108 of the national report, with the appropriate technical assistance of OHCHR (Mauritius), increase efforts to see through its commitments set out in the national report, especially with regard to campaigning against poverty and ignorance, and reinforce the legitimate rights of specific social groups in the country (Viet Nam);

- 23. Continue efforts in economic, social and cultural rights to consolidate the advances already made (Cuba); improve the socio-economic situation with the support of the international community (Mali); with the support and cooperation of the international community, continue to fight poverty, ensuring that the benefits are accrued by all citizens in all regions; continue to improve the healthcare system and combat deadly diseases, such as HIV/AIDS (Bangladesh); combat poverty and ensure the right to education for all, with the support of the international community (Mauritius);

- 24. Fulfil, with the help of the international community, its international human rights obligations (Chile); enhance its capacity to promote and protect human rights, with the support of the international community, in terms of capacity-building and technical assistance in human rights, as requested by Burkina Faso (Malaysia);

- 25. Continue efforts to promote and protect human rights with all possible technical assistance by the international community and OHCHR (Pakistan); implement its ambitions in the promotion and protection of human right with the technical support of the international community (Gabon); continue efforts to improve the human rights situation in the country and, with the support of the international community, meet the major challenges it faces (Chad); meet challenges, particularly high poverty and illiteracy, with the technical and financial assistance of the international community (China); overcome, with the technical and financial assistance of the international community, the constraints and challenges particularly in the area of education, health and employment (Algeria);

- 26. Continue its positive efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights, including, with the support of developed countries, through its commitment to allocate 0.7 per cent of GDP to ODA (Cuba);

- 27. With the assistance of the international community, increases activities aimed at incorporating human rights education in the official school curricula and strengthen the capacity of national authorities to promote the enjoyment of human rights (Ghana).

**“99. The recommendations noted in the report in paragraphs 35(b), 38(a), (b), (c) and (d), 44(b) and (d), 49 (c), 58(a), (b), 68(a), 72(b) and (c), 74(a), 78(c), 80, 82(b), 87(a), above did not enjoy the support of Burkina Faso.**

- Paragraph 35(b) (France): “To adopt specific legislation to prevent and punish violence against women”

- Paragraph 38(a) (Chile): “Recommended that polygamy be eliminated”

- Paragraph 38(b) (Chile): “Recommended that the authorities take all necessary measures to protect journalists who have been victims of intimidation, and identify and bring the perpetrators before the courts”
- Paragraph 38(c) (Chile): “To abolish the death penalty”
- Paragraph 38(d) (Chile): “To ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”
- Paragraph 44(b) (Mexico): “To extend an open and standing invitation to all special procedures of the Council”
- Paragraph 44(d) (Mexico): “To abolish capital punishment”
- Paragraph 49(c) (Albania): “To accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights”
- Paragraph 58(a) (Belgium): “To make every possible effort to ensure that justice can operate independently and that all political influence on the legal system is eliminated”
- Paragraph 58(b) (Belgium): “Recommend, with regard to corruption, that the Government translate its intentions into tangible results and measures”
- Paragraph 68(a) (Malaysia): “To consider enacting legislation on violence against women, including domestic violence, as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.”
- Paragraph 72(b) (Brazil): “To consider the extension of a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Council”
- Paragraph 72(c) (Brazil): “Recommend the abolishment of the death penalty in accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/149”
- Paragraph 74(a) (Slovenia): “To ease current restrictions to allow for full, unhindered freedom of expression and freedom of assembly”
- Paragraph 78(c) (Gabon): “To ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at abolishing the death penalty”
- Paragraph 80 (Latvia): “To consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Council”
- Paragraph 82(b) (Canada): “To invite the Special Rapporteur on torture to make an official visit to the country”
- Paragraph 87(a) (Australia): “To take the steps to abolish the death penalty under the law”

**“100. Burkina Faso takes note of the recommendations reflected in paragraphs 35(b), 38(b), 58(a) and (b), 68(a), 74(a) and offers the following comments:**

**Burkina Faso takes note of the recommendations reflected in paragraphs 38 (b) and 74(a) regarding freedom of the press. It considers that they are unfounded, since the concerns expressed in these recommendations were largely addressed in its national report and interventions. Burkina Faso also considers that the recommendations in paragraphs 35(b) and 68(a) are unfounded, since a legislative framework punishing violence against women has already been put in place and applied. Regarding recommendation 58(a), Burkina Faso believes that it has sufficiently been taken into account in the national report, statements and the responses given during the interactive dialogue. With regard to the recommendation in paragraph 58(b), it is worth pointing out that the “Autorité supérieure de contrôle d’Etat”,**

which was created recently, reflects the State's resolve to fight corruption. Burkina Faso invites Belgium to support it in this fight and subsequently evaluating the results.

**“101. The following recommendation will be examined by Burkina Faso, which will provide responses in due time. The responses of Burkina Faso will be included in the outcome report to be adopted by the Council at its tenth session:**

- Abolish death penalty by adopting a law commuting all death sentences that have been pronounced (Albania).

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