



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
April 2013

Original: English/French

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Sixteenth session
Geneva, 22 April – 3 May 2013

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Burkina Faso

* The final document will be issued under the symbol A/HRC/24/4. The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	1–4	3
I Summary of the proceedings of the review process	5–134	3
A. Presentation by the State under review	5–30	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	31–134	6
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	135–139	15
III. Voluntary pledges and commitments	140–140	25
Annex		
Composition of the delegation		26

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its sixteenth session from 22 April to 3 May 2013. The review of Burkina Faso was held at the 2nd meeting on 22 April 2013. The delegation of Burkina Faso was headed by Her Excellency Ms. Julie Prudence Somda-Nigna, Minister for Human Rights and Civil Promotion. At its 10th meeting held on 26 April 2013, the Working Group adopted the report on Burkina Faso.

2. On 14 January 2013, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Burkina Faso: Benin, Indonesia, and Ireland.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Burkina Faso:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/16/BFA/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/16/BFA/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/16/BFA/3).

A list of questions prepared in advance by Mexico, Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Burkina Faso through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Madame Julie Somda-Nigna, Ministre des droits humains et de la Promotion civique du Burkina Faso a d'abord exprimé la joie de la délégation burkinabè de présenter le second rapport du Burkina devant le Groupe de travail de l'EPU. Elle a ensuite indiqué que la composition multi-institutionnelle de la délégation facilitera des échanges ouverts et fructueux. Elle a, par ailleurs, noté que l'EPU qui s'appuie sur une évaluation périodique des politiques et actions mises en œuvre et sur un renouvellement des engagements est en phase avec la politique de promotion et de protection des droits humains de son pays.

6. Elle a précisé que le rapport présenté est un document consensuel, élaboré de manière participative et inclusive rendant compte de l'évolution des droits de l'homme au Burkina Faso depuis l'examen précédent.

7. Présentant l'évolution du cadre normatif, Madame Julie Somda-Nigna a indiqué que plusieurs textes ont été adoptés afin de conformer la législation nationale aux normes internationales relatives aux droits de l'homme. Par ailleurs, une réforme du droit pénal burkinabè est prévue à travers notamment les projets de relecture du code pénal et du code de procédure pénale pour prendre en compte les préoccupations des droits humains.

8. Sur le plan institutionnel, les réformes concernent notamment la mise en conformité de la Commission Nationale des Droits humains avec les principes de Paris, l'institution d'un Chef de file de l'opposition politique, la création d'un Conseil national de lutte contre

la pratique de l'excision, la création d'un conseil national pour le genre et le renforcement des capacités de l'Autorité supérieure de contrôle de l'Etat (ASCE). De plus, des cadres de dialogue et de concertation ont été mis en place.

9. La délégation a ajouté qu'une stratégie nationale de promotion d'une culture de la paix et de la tolérance a été adoptée pour promouvoir la coexistence pacifique entre les communautés et les religions. En outre, le Président du Faso s'est fortement impliqué dans les processus de restauration de la paix en Afrique à travers des médiations dans plusieurs conflits.

10. Au niveau des politiques de développement, la Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable (SCADD) a été adoptée dans le but de faire du Burkina Faso une économie productive et d'augmenter le niveau de vie des populations.

11. Concernant les instruments internationaux, le Burkina Faso a ratifié certaines conventions internationales listées dans son rapport mais reste conscient des efforts à faire pour la ratification des autres, notamment le deuxième Protocole Facultatif se rapportant au Pacte International relatif aux Droits Civils et Politiques.

12. La délégation a également fait noter que des activités d'information ont été organisées au profit de la population, qu'un comité national de suivi a été mis en place et un plan d'action national a été adopté. Concernant le respect de ses obligations internationales, le Burkina Faso a présenté ou déposé des rapports dus aux organes de traités dont la liste figure dans son rapport.

13. En outre, de nombreuses autres actions sont menées dans le cadre de l'éducation, de la justice, de la protection et de la défense des droits humains, pour améliorer la situation des droits humains sur le terrain. Toutefois, des contraintes et difficultés subsistent et concernent notamment la persistance de certaines pratiques traditionnelles néfastes, l'analphabétisme, la recrudescence de l'incivisme, l'ignorance des textes, la pauvreté des populations et la faiblesse des ressources de l'Etat.

14. Le principal défi demeure la poursuite de la promotion et de la protection des droits humains à travers la mise en œuvre de la politique nationale des droits humains et du civisme et de son plan d'actions.

15. Concernant les questions écrites, la délégation a apporté les éléments de réponse suivants:

16. Sur le renforcement du cadre juridique de protection des droits humains, des concertations interministérielles sont en cours pour la mise en conformité de la législation nationale aux normes internationales et pour la ratification du Protocole facultatif se rapportant au Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels ;

17. Sur la coopération avec les procédures spéciales le Burkina Faso a réitéré sa disponibilité à accueillir toute demande de visite émanant des procédures spéciales, comme déjà fait de par le passé.

18. Concernant les droits de l'enfant, le Gouvernement a mis en place un Comité national de vigilance et de surveillance pour lutter contre la traite des personnes et les pratiques assimilées et a intensifié les actions d'information, de formation et de sensibilisation à l'endroit de certains acteurs dans le but de palier au déficit d'information. Les châtiments corporels sont par ailleurs formellement interdits dans les écoles, dans les centres d'apprentissage et même à la maison. Relativement au travail des enfants dans les sites d'orpaillage, obligation est faite aux détenteurs de permis d'exploiter, d'interdire l'accès des sites dont ils sont responsables, aux enfants.

19. En matière de droits de la femme, un processus d'adoption d'une loi concernant les femmes accusées de sorcellerie est en cours afin de réprimer les violences contre celles-ci

et favoriser leur réinsertion dans leur communauté d'origine. Une loi portant sur un quota genre a été adoptée pour favoriser la participation citoyenne de la femme.

20. S'agissant de la promotion de l'emploi, un programme spécial de création d'emplois pour les jeunes et les femmes, a atteint des résultats significatifs.

21. Concernant la situation des personnes handicapées, le Burkina Faso a ratifié la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées et a adopté une loi spécifique de mise en œuvre. En outre, un décret portant mesures sociales en faveur des personnes handicapées adopté en 2012 leur réserve 10% dans le recrutement aux emplois de la fonction publique et dans les établissements publics de l'Etat. Aussi, un cadre de concertation réunissant les acteurs intervenant dans le domaine de la défense des droits des personnes handicapées a été mis en place.

22. S'agissant du droit à l'éducation, plusieurs mesures sont prises dont la suppression des frais de scolarité, l'octroi de manuels et de fournitures scolaires à tous les enfants au primaire et le plafonnement des frais de scolarité au secondaire. Les enfants non scolarisés ou déscolarisés sont pris en charge à travers l'ouverture des Centres d'éducation de base non formelle. Par ailleurs, des partenaires de la société civile interviennent également pour contribuer à l'éducation non formelle des adolescents.

23. Relativement au droit à la santé, un plan national de développement sanitaire est mis en œuvre et des actions sont menées pour lutter contre certaines maladies. Pour La lutte contre le VIH/SIDA, la délégation a relevé l'implication personnelle du chef de l'Etat et la prise en charge gratuite des personnes vivant avec le VIH. La santé dans les mines fait également partie des préoccupations du Gouvernement.

24. Au plan judiciaire, suite à la crise de 2011, certains agents des forces de l'ordre ont été radiés suivant la procédure disciplinaire et des poursuites judiciaires sont engagées contre ceux qui se sont rendus coupables de violations des droits humains.

25. Pour renforcer l'indépendance du système judiciaire, des réformes sont en cours. En outre des mesures sont prises pour favoriser l'accès à la justice et pour résoudre la surpopulation carcérale à travers la construction de nouvelles juridictions et prisons, l'application de peines alternatives à l'emprisonnement et l'opérationnalisation de l'aide aux justiciables démunis dans leurs actions judiciaires.

26. S'agissant de la liberté de presse, l'institution de la carte de presse permet une meilleure protection des journalistes et la pluralité des médias est effective.

27. En matière de logement, le Gouvernement a mis en place un Centre de facilitation des actes de construire pour réduire les délais et les coûts et a adopté un programme national de construction de logements sociaux.

28. Au sujet du droit des populations à un niveau de vie suffisant, un système d'alerte précoce a été mis en place permettant de collecter et d'analyser les informations pour prévenir tous risques de situation susceptible de porter atteinte à l'accessibilité alimentaire.

29. Dans le domaine foncier, le document de politique nationale de sécurisation foncière en milieu rural et la loi portant régime foncier rural reconnaissent les droits de tous les producteurs, y compris, les groupes vulnérables.

30. En outre, la délégation a noté que les objectifs de l'EPU ne seront pleinement atteints que s'ils travaillent tous à consolider ce mécanisme. Enfin elle a remercié le Benin, l'Indonésie et l'Irlande membre de la Troïka ainsi que les délégations et tous les acteurs qui ont contribué significativement à l'examen du Burkina Faso.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

31. During the interactive dialogue, 84 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

32. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the continuing death penalty moratorium, and called for the abolition of death penalty. It called for improved access to the justice system and eradication of harmful cultural practices. It asked about the operation of the National Human Rights Commission, and government support thereto. It made recommendations.

33. The United States of America commended the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and the Promotion of Civic Responsibility, and adoption of the National Action Plan on child labour. It remained concerned about child labour and trafficking, and poor conduct of security services and labour inspections. It also expressed concern about arbitrary arrests and detentions, the lack of fair trials, and the mistreatment of detainees. It made recommendations.

34. Uruguay noted the ratification of international instruments; and the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission and the National Council of Civil Society Organizations. Uruguay made recommendations.

35. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) welcomed the creation of the National Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Human Rights, the ratification of UNCRPD and OP-CAT, and the death penalty moratorium. It noted improved school attendance and maternal and child health. Venezuela made recommendations.

36. Viet Nam noted the implementation of past recommendations and institutional reform, including creation of the Ministry of Human Rights. It particularly noted efforts to create jobs for women and young people, and promote gender equality. It made recommendations.

37. Zambia acknowledged the implementation of past recommendations, including ratification of regional and international instruments and the precedence of those instruments over national laws. Support was required to overcome poverty, corruption and mismanagement of resources. Zambia called for international assistance to enable Burkina Faso to realise its human rights priorities.

38. Algeria commended Burkina Faso for progress attained, including creation of the Ministry of Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission, National Committee to Combat Female Circumcision and national policies on gender, job creation and health. Algeria made recommendations.

39. Angola welcomed the promotion of good governance and democratic process. It noted the ratification of OP-CAT, UNCRPD, ICCPED and the UNESCO Convention on Discrimination in Education, establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and National Human Rights Commission, and follow-up of past recommendations.

40. Argentina welcomed the creation of the Ministry of Human Rights and the Promotion of Civic Responsibility and the National Human Rights Commission. Argentina made recommendations.

41. Armenia noted the creation of the Ministry of Human Rights and other initiatives. It recognized increased literacy and free obligatory primary education. Violence and discrimination against women was of concern. Armenia made recommendations.

42. Australia welcomed the role of Burkina Faso as the chief peace negotiator for many of the conflicts in the region. It commended Burkina Faso for investigating election related violence. Australia also expressed concern by reports of a lack of due process and

allegations of arbitrary arrests, torture and ill-treatment by the security forces. Trafficking and exploitation of women and children remained a concern. Australia made recommendations.

43. Austria acknowledged the creation of the Ministry of Human Rights and ratification of UNCRPD. It was concerned about child labour in agriculture and gold mining and poor judicial process. It enquired about what was being done to protect women from discrimination. Austria made recommendations.

44. Azerbaijan welcomed political reforms and accession to human rights instruments, including establishing the National Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Human Rights and the Promotion of Civic Responsibility. Azerbaijan made a recommendation.

45. Bangladesh acknowledged ratification of UNCRPD and adoption of the National Health Development Plan 2011-2020. It noted concerns about the situation of women, child mortality and education, as well as the need for a related comprehensive strategy and better gender equality.

46. Belarus welcomed the ratification of international instruments, the focus on combating trafficking, and efforts to eradicate challenges to human rights. Belarus made recommendations.

47. Belgium welcomed improved women's and children's rights, creation of the National Council for the Advancement of Women and a national action plan on child trafficking and abuse, and asked about specific measures in place. Existing instruments against violence should be implemented. The death penalty remained. Belgium made recommendations.

48. Benin acknowledged the ratification of UNCRPD and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. Burkina Faso played a key role in democracy. It welcomed improved capacity, job creation and the national micro-financing strategy. The death penalty should be abolished.

49. Botswana commended Burkina Faso for the implementation of recommendations, and the creation of regional directorates and counselling and documentation centres. It welcomed the national policy on human rights, the job creation programme and the national health policy. It asked about measures taken with regard to FGM, social exclusion and women's land rights. Botswana made a recommendation.

50. Brazil welcomed the creation of the National Council to Combat Female Circumcision and steps to abolish the death penalty. It expressed concern regarding discrimination of women and child labour. Brazil made recommendations.

51. Burundi commended the implementation of past recommendations, creation of a Ministry for Human Rights and the Promotion of Civic Responsibility, adoption of a decree on the appointment of Commissioners to the National Human Rights Commission. It made recommendations.

52. Canada noted the existence of two draft laws on torture, asked about their status, as well as planned specific measures to eradicate torture. As maternal health was a priority, it noted the poor quality of health services for women. Canada made recommendations.

53. Cape Verde acknowledged the improved internal normative framework, including an anti-trafficking law, child trafficking action plan, Labour Code, child rights legislation, Committee to Combat Female Circumcision and the zero tolerance action plan on FGM. It welcomed reduced illiteracy. It made recommendations.

54. Chad noted the implementation of past UPR recommendations, institutional and normative reforms, the establishment of an NHRI, as well as dialogue with the leader of the

political opposition. It welcomed education on human rights and the ratification of international instruments.

55. Chile welcomed progress in implementing recommendations and normative and institutional reform, notably ratification of CAT, ICCPED, UNCRPD and the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education. Chile made recommendations.

56. Congo commended, amongst others, the creation of a human rights Ministry and National Human Rights Commission, and policies on FGM and gender equality. It asked the Human Rights Council and the human rights mechanisms to provide technical assistance to Burkina Faso.

57. Costa Rica noted human rights awareness-raising campaigns, progress towards universal education, and increased primary school attendance. It remained concerned at harmful practices and violence against women. Costa Rica made recommendations.

58. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the established action plan to implement UPR recommendations, the improved situation of women and children, plans to eradicate maternal and neonatal mortality, and the national micro-financing strategy. It regretted that women accused of witchcraft were discriminated against. It made a recommendation.

59. Cuba recognized the focus on combating HIV/AIDS and STDs, improving health and education coverage, and eradicating impunity. It welcomed the Programme for Strategic Development in Basic Education 2012-2021 and the National Policy on Human Rights and the Promotion of Civic Responsibility 2012-2022. Cuba made recommendations.

60. Cyprus welcomed the ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, OP-CAT, UNCRPD and OP-UNCRPD. Challenges remained in children's rights, despite the adoption of a strategic policy framework, establishment of a National Council and a reporting hotline. Cyprus made a recommendation.

61. The Democratic Republic of the Congo noted legislation on improving economic and social rights, ratification of international conventions and creation of national structures. It asked about measures to eradicate female circumcision and the population's reaction to abolishing the death penalty. It made recommendations.

62. En ce qui concerne la question relative à l'enregistrement des naissances, la délégation a indiqué que le Burkina Faso a adopté un plan d'actions pour rendre effectif l'enregistrement des enfants à la naissance. Ce plan est piloté par le Ministère de l'administration territoriale et de la sécurité, en collaboration avec les ministères des droits humains et de la promotion de la femme. Des plaidoyers sont en cours en vue de rechercher des financements nécessaires à la mise en œuvre du plan.

63. Relativement à la Commission Nationale des Droits Humains (CNDH), elle a précisé que cette institution est désormais régie par une loi la conformant ainsi aux principes de Paris. Ainsi, elle jouit d'une autonomie de gestion et de fonctionnement. Par ailleurs, elle a affirmé la disponibilité du Gouvernement à lui donner les moyens nécessaires à son fonctionnement tout en rappelant qu'il revient à la CNDH de travailler librement à se crédibiliser, à assurer son ancrage dans le paysage institutionnel et à être accrédité auprès des organes compétents.

64. En réponse aux préoccupations concernant la question de l'abolition de la peine de mort, la délégation a souligné que le contexte national, caractérisé par la recrudescence du grand banditisme, fait que l'opinion nationale n'est pas favorable à ladite abolition.

65. Pour ce qui est de la lutte contre la corruption, elle a relevé qu'elle fait partie des priorités de l'Etat. Ainsi, le chef de Gouvernement a pris des mesures fortes visant à prévenir ou à endiguer le phénomène. C'est ainsi que des dossiers concernant des personnes

citées dans les rapports des structures de contrôle telles que la Cour des comptes et l'Autorité supérieure de contrôle d'Etat ont été transmis à la justice aux fins de poursuite.

66. Relativement aux châtiments corporels, la délégation a indiqué que la législation nationale l'interdit aussi bien à l'école que dans les familles. De même, un numéro vert a été institué pour dénoncer les cas de violence contre les enfants. Toutefois, devant la réticence des victimes à dénoncer de telles pratiques, il est difficile d'y apporter des réponses concrètes, surtout lorsqu'il s'agit de cas de violence au sein des familles.

67. En matière de promotion et de protection des droits de la femme, la délégation a cité les importantes actions d'éducation et de sensibilisation qui ont été menées au profit des différentes couches socioprofessionnelles. Certes, ces actions ont permis d'atteindre des résultats significatifs mais certaines pesanteurs socioculturelles subsistent d'où la nécessité de renforcer l'éducation aux droits humains.

68. Concernant la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants, elle a précisé que le Gouvernement du Burkina Faso a entrepris plusieurs actions. Ainsi, depuis 2012 il est fait obligation aux détenteurs de permis d'exploiter de veiller à interdire l'accès des enfants aux sites miniers dont ils sont responsables.

69. Au titre de l'année 2013, il est envisagé: la poursuite des activités de sensibilisation des populations; le retrait et la prise en charge d'au moins 20.000 enfants dans les sites d'orpaillage des régions du Centre-nord, du Sahel, du Plateau central, du Sud-Ouest et dans la carrière de Pissy à Ouagadougou; le renforcement des capacités économiques des familles d'enfants par l'octroi de subventions pour les activités génératrices de revenus en vue de retenir les enfants dans leurs familles; le démarrage avec l'appui du gouvernement américain d'un projet intitulé: «réduction du travail des enfants à travers l'éducation et les services», dans les régions des Cascades, des hauts-bassins et de la boucle du Mouhoun qui vise 10.000 bénéficiaires pour une durée de 4 ans.

70. Au titre des enfants travailleurs domestiques en particulier les filles, le Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale en collaboration avec l'ONG: «Terre des Hommes» a entrepris des campagnes de sensibilisation à l'endroit des populations pour le respect de leurs droits.

71. Quant aux conditions de travail des gens de maison, elles sont fixées par un décret.

72. Pour les enfants travaillant dans les champs de coton, une étude a été réalisée en vue de leur assurer une meilleure prise en charge.

73. Concernant la lutte contre la traite des enfants, un décret portant création, attributions, fonctionnement et composition d'un Comité national de vigilance et de surveillance (CNVS) contre la traite des personnes et les pratiques assimilées a été adopté. En application de ce texte, les comités de vigilance et de surveillance sont présents sur le terrain du niveau régional jusqu'au niveau départemental et luttent efficacement contre la traite des enfants.

74. Denmark noted that FGM remained widespread, despite a zero tolerance policy. It welcomed ratification of OP-CAT, noting that torture and other cruel treatment remained in detention centres and prisons. It asked about the accreditation process for the National Human Rights Commission. Denmark made recommendations.

75. Djibouti welcomed the national action plan 2009-2013 of zero tolerance of FGM and the national strategy for protection and promotion of persons with disabilities. It asked the international community and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to assist Burkina Faso in the implementation of the UPR recommendations. Djibouti made recommendations.

76. Egypt commended the creation of the Ministry of Human Rights, National Council of Civil Society Organizations and National Council for the Advancement of Women. Egypt made recommendations.

77. Ethiopia welcomed the National Policy on Human Rights, introduction of free birth certificate issuance, and the Consultative Council for Political Reforms. Efforts should continue to ensure gender equality and fight harmful traditional practices. Ethiopia made recommendations.

78. Finland noted that despite the criminalization of female genital mutilation and the establishment of the National Council to Combat Female Circumcision, FGM remained widespread. It asked what measures were being taken to bring offenders to justice. It also asked about steps to be taken to abolish the death penalty. Finland made recommendations.

79. France welcomed the ratification of UNCRPD, ICCPED and OP-CAT and the adoption of a National Action Plan on Human Rights and Promotion of Civic Responsibility. France made recommendations.

80. Gabon commended Burkina Faso for the ratification of a number of international instruments, the adoption of national laws, and the establishment of institutions to defend human rights. Gabon encouraged Burkina Faso to continue in its efforts to combat excision. Gabon made a recommendation.

81. Germany expressed appreciation for the progress achieved by Burkina Faso in combating corruption and encouraged the redoubling of efforts, particularly in the legal system. Germany requested to know about measures envisaged to combat impunity in the areas of corruption. Despite progress in combating FGM, the practice remained rife. Germany made recommendations.

82. Ghana noted the creation of the Ministry of Human Rights and National Council for the Advancement of Women, progress in educating the public about human rights, and the challenges to further progress. International assistance was required to meet challenges, particularly with regard to human trafficking.

83. Guatemala welcomed creation of the Ministry of Human Rights, National Human Rights Commission and National Council of Civil Society Organizations. It expressed concern regarding discrimination against women, FGM, forced and early marriage and women's land rights. Guatemala made a recommendation.

84. Hungary took positive note of the various policies to improve the rights of women but remained concerned about insufficient legislation on a minimum age for marriage, polygamy, and gender-based violence. Child labour remained widespread. Hungary made recommendations.

85. Indonesia commended Burkina Faso for the efforts taken in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly through development in the normative and institutional framework. It also commended efforts to promote women's rights. Indonesia made recommendations.

86. Ireland noted Burkina Faso's continued consultations on abolition of the death penalty and de facto moratorium. It commended Burkina Faso for its legislative child rights reform and noted the establishment of its National Council for the Advancement of Women. It made recommendations.

87. Italy praised Burkina Faso's efforts in combatting child trafficking and asked what further measures it intended to adopt to tackle this crime. It requested more information on the remaining obstacles to abolish the death penalty. It made recommendations.

88. Kazakhstan noted positively Burkina Faso's ratification of several international human rights treaties, its establishment of a Ministry of Human Rights and Promotion of Civic Responsibility and other related National Councils and its de facto moratorium on the death penalty. It made recommendations.
89. Kenya noted the progress made by Burkina Faso in extending the scope of human rights enjoyment and basic freedoms. The adoption of the wide spectrum of national policies and legislation was commendable, but there remain multiple challenges in the full realization of all human rights. It made a recommendation.
90. Latvia appreciated Burkina Faso's recent receiving of the UN Special Rapporteur on Combating Terrorism and its invitations to other special procedures mandate holders to visit the country. It made a recommendation.
91. Lesotho stated that the establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and the assistance to persons with disabilities were among the many remarkable achievements secured by Burkina Faso, but that it faced some challenges in ensuring equal rights for its citizens. Lesotho encouraged Burkina Faso to continue to improve its policies and programmes and to accede to outstanding human rights instruments.
92. Liechtenstein noted stakeholders' reports that Burkina Faso's new draft Code on Child Protection does not prohibit corporal punishment at home. It noted concerns over the wide practice of corporal punishment in alternative care settings and in employment; over difficulties faced by women in their access to justice. It made recommendations.
93. Luxembourg noted that Burkina Faso has taken major measures to combat gender-based discrimination and violence against women, including FGM and early marriage. It asked about whether there was any assessment mechanism for the Government's action. It was concerned by child trafficking and hazardous work in mines. It made recommendations.
94. Madagascar commended Burkina Faso's establishment of its Ministry of Human Rights and Civic Promotion and National Council to combat excision. It noted the Burkinabe authorities' efforts to strengthen policies in education, health, schooling of girls and child trafficking. It encouraged the Government to consolidate human rights achievements, whilst noting the sociocultural, economic and financial constraints on implementing human rights commitments.
95. Malaysia noted Burkina Faso's progress in combatting violence against women and in trafficking in girls and women for sexual exploitation. However, it recognised that challenges and difficulties remain, including illiteracy and human rights awareness amongst the population. It made recommendations.
96. Mali welcomed Burkina Faso's achievements in adopting a law on the status of the National Human Rights Commission, establishing national councils, legislating on human rights and civic policy promotion, adopting strategic education and public awareness plan, increasing school attendance by girls and implementing major initiatives to combat poverty and inequality.
97. Mauritania welcomed the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission, the national framework for consultations between public and private sectors in favour of human rights. It noted the adoption of a national plan to consolidate judicial reform actions and its laws on rural land ownership and on agrarian and land reform.
98. Mexico noted that Burkina Faso hosted the Special Rapporteur on promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in combatting terrorism. It appreciated its efforts to establish new courts and prisons, but called upon it to strengthen

action against corruption to encourage equitable distribution of wealth. It made recommendations.

99. Montenegro asked the Burkina Faso delegation to detail main challenges identified during implementation of its National Action Plan on Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation and National Gender Policy and the Government's projected activities after 2013. It made recommendations.

100. Morocco welcomed the trend of institutional and legal reform prevailing in the promotion of human rights. It welcomed its implementation of the Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy. It requested further information on how this policy will contribute to achieving Millennium Objectives and on its efforts to incorporate human rights education at various levels.

101. Myanmar commended Burkina Faso for ratifying several core international human rights conventions and for adopting relevant domestic measures including establishment of the Ministry of Human Rights and the National Human Rights Commission. It made recommendations.

102. The Netherlands complimented Burkina Faso on improving women's and children's rights and for establishing a National Council on FGM and engaging in regional talks to stop cross-border female circumcision. Nevertheless FGM remained widespread. It made recommendations.

103. New Zealand welcomed the establishment of National Human Rights Commission and by its broad mandate. It noted the efforts to eliminate violence against women, especially FGM, and its leadership in international processes to tackle such issues. It made recommendations.

104. Quant aux préoccupations relatives à l'éducation aux droits humains, la délégation a souligné que le processus d'introduction des droits humains dans le système d'éducation formelle et non formelle est amorcé depuis 2009 par l'élaboration d'un guide pédagogique suivi de l'intégration des droits humains dans les programmes officiels et la formation de 300 encadreurs pédagogiques. Des réflexions sont en cours pour une expérimentation avant la généralisation.

105. Par ailleurs, la stratégie nationale d'accélération de l'éducation des filles qui couvre le continuum éducatif en matière d'éducation des filles ainsi que les maisons communautaires, offre aux filles des conditions essentielles pour leur accès, leur maintien, leur réussite scolaire et socioprofessionnelle.

106. En outre, avec la mise en œuvre du programme national d'accélération de l'alphabétisation et les campagnes spéciales d'alphabétisation, le taux d'alphabétisation passera de 28% à 60% à l'horizon 2015 avec un accent particulier sur les femmes.

107. Relativement à la torture, la délégation a relevé que le Burkina Faso ne reconnaît pas l'existence de la pratique de la torture sur son territoire ni celle des arrestations arbitraires. Les forces de sécurité reçoivent des formations en matière de droits humains et spécifiquement sur la convention contre la torture. Du reste, les centres de détention sont ouverts à la société civile qui y effectue des visites. Des mesures sont prises pour que toute personne victime de violences puisse porter plainte pour que justice lui soit rendue.

108. Enfin, dans le cadre du renforcement de l'indépendance de la justice la délégation a précisé que le Gouvernement du Burkina Faso a entrepris courant 2012 la relecture des textes portant respectivement statut du corps de la magistrature et organisation, composition et fonctionnement du Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature (CSM).

109. S'agissant du texte portant statut du corps de la magistrature, il s'agit de conférer au magistrat burkinabè en général et plus singulièrement au juge, un statut qui le mette à l'abri de toute pression.
110. Concernant le texte portant organisation, composition et fonctionnement du CSM, les réformes envisagées visent à réduire le nombre des membres nommés par l'exécutif et à augmenter le nombre de ceux élus par leurs pairs. En outre, il s'agit de rendre autonome le CSM en matière administrative et financière mais aussi de lui accorder l'exclusivité de la gestion de la carrière des magistrats.
111. Nicaragua expressed awareness of Burkina Faso's good practices in human rights, including establishment of a dedicated ministry and a national commission, independent of State control. It noted the Government's determination to continue strengthening its action in promoting gender equality. It made a recommendation.
112. Niger commended Burkina Faso for its public policies guaranteeing its population's right to development, despite a difficult economic position. Burkina Faso has ratified almost all regional and international human rights instruments. It made recommendations.
113. Nigeria commended Burkina Faso for its diligence in preparing the report and in promoting and protecting human rights in its country. It made recommendations.
114. The Philippines noted Burkina Faso's ratification of regional and international human rights conventions, anti-corruption measures and improved delivery of social services. It welcomed establishment of the National Council for the Advancement of Women and gender quality enhancement programmes. It made recommendations.
115. The Republic of Moldova commended Burkina Faso for its reform on children's rights and its measures to eliminate trafficking of persons and discrimination of women. It made recommendations.
116. Rwanda noted that Burkina Faso has adopted policies to protect and promote human rights, including national gender, health and justice policies, amongst others. It commended Burkina Faso for combatting corruption and taking measures to eradicate FGM. It made recommendations.
117. Saudi Arabia specifically noted the establishment of a Ministry of Human Rights and Civic Promotion, exemplifying its attachment to promote and raise awareness of human rights. It is also noted the efforts to improve health and welfare by 2020. It made recommendations.
118. Senegal noted that the general human rights framework was being further strengthened through legislation and institution building, including the Ministry of Human Rights and the National Human Rights Commission, complemented by public policies dedicated to improved living conditions. It made recommendations.
119. Sierra Leone noted that emphasis should be concentrated on four main fronts: intensifying public awareness programmes on human rights; enforcing laws that addressed harmful traditional practices; translating laws and policies into strategies and action plans and exchange of experiences within the West African region.
120. Singapore noted the efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women and the adoption of legislation to protect women's right to land ownership and electoral participation. Burkina Faso has implemented measures to combat trafficking in persons, especially children. It made recommendations.
121. Slovakia recognised Burkina Faso's ratification of international human rights instruments, including CRPD and its OP, CPED and the OP to CAT, and commended its

legal and institutional measures on combatting trafficking of persons, gender equality and its zero tolerance for FGM. It made recommendations.

122. Slovenia commended Burkina Faso for its activities towards eliminating FGM and welcomed its efforts to prevent child trafficking and labour. It noted the positive achievements in terms of access to safe drinking water and sanitation. It made recommendations.

123. South Africa noted Burkina Faso's strengthening of legal frameworks through ratification of international human rights instruments and its adoption of relevant national legislation, in particular the legislation to bring the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris principles. It made recommendations.

124. Spain welcomed Burkina Faso's moratorium and intended abolition of the death penalty de jure. It commended its establishment of human right training seminars, its efforts on women's rights and gender equality, and its establishment of National Councils for women's advancement and for combatting FGM. It made recommendations.

125. Sri Lanka noted Burkina Faso's normative developments, including ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, its various national laws pertaining to human rights and its policies aimed at widespread political, economic and social development. It made recommendations.

126. The State of Palestine appreciated Burkina Faso's efforts to promote its human rights situation, despite difficulties and constraints. Educational programmes had been adopted. It applauded legislation on children's and women's rights, in particular the national action plan on "Zero Tolerance to FGM". It made recommendations.

127. Sudan welcomed the adoption of legislation to combat trafficking in persons and prioritisation of efforts in human rights and announcing commitments for the upcoming period. It made recommendations.

128. Switzerland noted that Burkina Faso has de facto abolished the death penalty. It regretted the lack of legal consequences for violations of children's rights. Switzerland expressed concern about the working conditions in the gold mines, as well as their social and ecological consequences. It made recommendations.

129. Thailand noted that Burkina Faso has made crucial progress in improving the conditions of prisons and promoting the rights of detainees, but that women prisoners may have particular needs. It expressed concern about child abuse, including trafficking. Thailand called on OHCHR, stated and the international community to respond to the request by Burkina Faso for capacity building. It made recommendations.

130. Togo took note of the commitment by Burkina Faso to implement the recommendations from the first cycle. It welcomed the adoption of policies and strategies including the strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development strategy, implementation of a national health insurance scheme, employment policy and basic education development. It made recommendations.

131. Tunisia noted the ratification of several international human rights instruments and welcomed strengthening of the institutional framework. Tunisia commended Burkina Faso for its efforts in eliminating discrimination of women and encouraged it to adopt specific legislation to eliminate especially domestic violence to women and corporal punishment of children. It noted Burkina Faso's expectations in terms of technical assistance. Tunisia made recommendations.

132. Turkey encouraged Burkina Faso to continue its efforts in public awareness of human rights through an education programme and to facilitate girls' access to education

and continued school attendance. It noted concerns expressed by the CRC on birth registration and child detention conditions. It made recommendations.

133. Uganda noted Burkina Faso's achievements in establishing its National Health Policy 2011-2020, in adopting a National Gender Policy, based on fundamental human rights and enshrined in its Constitution, and drafting a National Justice Policy 2010-2019. It made a recommendation.

134. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the importance given to human rights by Burkina Faso, evidenced by creation of a dedicated ministry in 2012 as well as the progress made by its Government in implementing UPR 1st cycle recommendations. It made a recommendation.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

135.1. **Accede to the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Slovakia);**

135.2. **Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute, if possible with a view to contributing to the activation of the jurisdiction of the ICC over the crime of aggression at the beginning of 2017 (Liechtenstein);**

135.3. **Take measures to adopt specific legislation to prohibit violence and discrimination against women in conformity with the CEDAW (Brazil);**

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

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

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

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

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

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

135.10. **Consider adopt 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);**

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);**

135.12. **Promote further internal consultations to ensure the adoption of a code of protection of children in conformity with the CRC (Brazil);**

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

- 135.14. Speed up the approval of the Child Code and ensure that this instrument covers all the CRC provisions (Chile);
- 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);
- 135.16. Adopt a Child Code full in conformity with the CRC (Togo);
- 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 (Philippines);
- 135.18. Speed up efforts to establish a national system for free universal birth registration through-out the country, including remote areas and strengthen awareness on the importance of birth registration (Uruguay);
- 135.19. Strengthen the rights of the child, particularly by ensuring the registration of all children on the Civil Register (Austria);
- 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);
- 135.21. Further endeavors with regard to the smooth and productive activity of the National Human Rights Commission within the country (Azerbaijan);
- 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);
- 135.23. Draw up a national plan for children to ensure systematic efficient implementation of the new legislation introduced in this area (Cape Verde);
- 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);
- 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);
- 135.26. Continue promoting and encouraging locally based and member driven civil societies in the country (Ethiopia);
- 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);
- 135.28. Strengthen the operational and financial capacity of the National Human Rights Commission and ensure that it abides by the Paris Principles (France);
- 135.29. Continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);
- 135.30. Ensure the independent, impartial, and effective functioning of the National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (New Zealand);
- 135.31. Further strengthen the structure and mandate of the national institution of promotion and protection of human rights (Niger);

- 135.32. **Provide the National Human Rights Commission with the requisite support to ensure its effectiveness (South Africa);**
- 135.33. **Establish a National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Sudan);**
- 135.34. Intensify the process to conform the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);**
- 135.35. **Strengthen the Ministry for the Advancement of Women to meet the specific needs of women and girls (Republic of Moldova);**
- 135.36. **Continue to implement the programme of human rights education and capacity-building among the relevant stakeholders (Myanmar);**
- 135.37. **Continue efforts to raise public awareness about human rights including awareness by law enforcement agencies (Nigeria);**
- 135.38. **Double efforts in order to raise awareness on human rights for all categories of the society (Sudan);**
- 135.39. **Take more steps in sensitizing the local population on human rights instruments (Uganda);**
- 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);**
- 135.41. **Collaborate further with human rights mandate holders (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 135.42. **Implement those recommendations accepted under the UPR exercise (Nicaragua);**
- 135.43. **Step up the rate of cooperation with treaty bodies (Niger);**
- 135.44. **Continue its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women and promote gender equality (Singapore);**
- 135.45. **Do everything possible to ensure gender equality in the country (Guatemala);**
- 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);**
- 135.47. **Implement a public awareness campaign to promote the effective implementation of the law granting women the access to rural land ownership (Law No.034/2009/AN)(Canada);**
- 135.48. **Promote gender equality in all socio-economic spheres (Viet Nam);**
- 135.49. **Continue efforts to improve the participation of women in decision making (Algeria);**
- 135.50. **Continue efforts to promote gender issues in favour of equality between men and women in all areas of socio-economic life and access to resources (Algeria);**

- 135.51. Adopt the necessary measures to achieve equality between men and women in all the areas of the socio-economic life, and access to the necessary resources to that end (Argentina);
- 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);
- 135.53. Continue promoting changes in favour of gender equality in all the areas of the socio-economic life and access to resources (Cuba);
- 135.54. Consider intensifying its efforts in the actual implementation of programmes aimed at the realization of women rights and improving gender equality (Philippines);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 135.58. Continue providing the full exercise of women's rights within the framework of the National Gender Policy (Kazakhstan);
- 135.59. Take steps to promote equal working conditions for women and the right to private property (Mexico);
- 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);
- 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);
- 135.62. Take the necessary measures to fight against discrimination faced by persons with disabilities (Argentina);
- 135.63. Strengthen the rights of vulnerable categories of the population, including the rights of the elderly (Senegal);
- 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);
- 135.65. Continue strengthening services for children with disabilities and adopt policies for their inclusion in regular education (Egypt);
- 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);

- 135.67. Investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment by law and order forces and ensure rapid administration of justice (Austria);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 135.71. Explore way for setting up separated facilities for children deprived of liberty (Turkey);
- 135.72. Ensure that decent sanitary conditions are guaranteed for detainees (France);
- 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);
- 135.74. Take concrete steps, especially in regions displaying a high prevalence, to eliminate harmful customary practices, such as FGM, prohibited by law (Denmark);
- 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);
- 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);
- 135.77. Double its effort in fighting harmful traditional practices (Ethiopia);
- 135.78. Take measures in view to effectively combat violence against women (Togo);
- 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);
- 135.80. Continue to work to eliminate FGM, particularly in rural areas (France);
- 135.81. Redouble efforts to heighten awareness of the population against FGM and excision (Germany);
- 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 (Netherlands);

- 135.83. Continue its commendable efforts for the total eradication of FGM (Rwanda);
- 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);
- 135.85. Continue adopting and implementing all the necessary measures and provisions at legal and awareness raising level, in order that FGM be effectively eliminated in the whole country (Spain);
- 135.86. Take measures to protect women accused of witchcraft (Austria);
- 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
- 135.88. Set the minimum age for marriage for boys and girls at 18 years (Hungary);
- 135.89. Adopt specific legislation to prohibit violence against women, including domestic violence (Hungary);
- 135.90. Take further strong measures to prevent trafficking and exploitation of women and children (Australia);
- 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);
- 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);
- 135.93. Intensify efforts in the fight against trafficking in persons, in particular women and children (Republic of Moldova);
- 135.94. Ensure effective implementation of its national action plan against human trafficking by law enforcement officials with the aim to dismantle illicit network, whilst reintegrate children victims back in school and prevent re-victimization (Thailand);
- 135.95. Strengthen the protection of children, in particular by fighting against early marriage (Switzerland);
- 135.96. Set the minimum legal age for marriage at 18 years and explicitly prohibit forced early marriage (Germany);
- 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);
- 135.98. Continue its efforts, in cooperation with UNICEF and relevant UN agencies, to combat trafficking in persons and child abduction (Singapore);

¹ 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)»

- 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);
- 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);
- 135.101. Continue its efforts to stop child labour, particularly in the mining sector (Netherlands);
- 135.102. Exert utmost efforts to eliminate and prevent child labour, in particular in the mining sector, agriculture and as domestic servants (Slovakia);
- 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 189 on Domestic Workers (Uruguay);
- 135.104. Continue its efforts to remove children from labor in small-scale gold mines (Slovenia);
- 135.105. Prohibit child labour in contravention of ILO Convention 138 on the minimum age and promote an information policy for those concerned families (Austria);
- 135.106. Ensure implementation of the laws against corporal punishment by encouraging the report of cases and by providing the means for effective investigation and prosecution of perpetrators (Liechtenstein);
- 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);
- 135.108. Undertake an in-depth assessment of the justice sector, prioritising the juvenile justice system, to identify and address deficiencies under Burkinabe and international law (United States of America);
- 135.109. Maintain its positive efforts to improve the juvenile justice system in conformity with the Convention and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Egypt);
- 135.110. Further strengthening the criminal justice system and prison management in the country (Ethiopia);
- 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);
- 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);

- 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);
- 135.114. Continue efforts to support employment generation among the youth (Sri Lanka);
- 135.115. Strengthen the administration of mines and regional labor inspection offices, to effectively implement the related laws, in order to guarantee the relevant human rights (Switzerland);
- 135.116. Continue to strengthen economic, social and cultural rights with a view to improving living conditions for the population (Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of);
- 135.117. Making efforts to eliminate regional disparities in access to safe drinking water, especially between urban and rural areas (Slovenia);
- 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);
- 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);
- 135.120. Continue to prioritize the allocation of financial and human resources to the health sector, focusing on preventive measures and treatment (Egypt);
- 135.21. 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);
- 135.122. Continue efforts to improve health services for all (Saudi Arabia);
- 135.123. Adopt adequate and effective measures to protect infant and maternal health, as well as access to family planning and contraceptive methods (Spain);
- 135.124. Continue efforts in the frame of the realization of the rights to health and education (Senegal);
- 135.125. Continue implementing educational policies in the area of health and education (Cuba);
- 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);
- 135.127. Take the necessary measures to ensure to improve education for children (Armenia);
- 135.128. Continue implementing plans to enable girls and persons with disabilities to have access to education (Saudi Arabia);
- 135.129. Continue with the efforts underway to guarantee school enrolment for girls (Cuba);
- 135.130. Continue efforts to promote education for all and especially ensure access to education for girls (Sri Lanka);

- 135.131. **Improve its fight against illiteracy in order to reverse the current trend (Democratic Republic of Congo);**
- 135.132. **Further Incorporate human rights education in school curricula (Ethiopia);**
- 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:**
- 136.1. **Further fulfill the internationally taken obligations as well as implement the recently ratified international treaties (Kazakhstan);**
- 136.2. **Adopt legislation to include payment for environmental services in order to promote sustainable economic and industrial development (Mexico);**
- 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);**
- 136.4. **Introduce a comprehensive job creation programme particularly targeting young people (Viet Nam);**
- 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 24th session of the Human Rights Council in September 2013.**
- 137.1. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR with the ultimate aim of abolishing the death penalty in all circumstances (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 137.2. **Accelerate the process of consultation with the view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, to abolish the death penalty (Uruguay);**
- 137.3. **Continue the process for the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, there being a draft law which was formulated in 2011 (Belgium);**
- 137.4. **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Djibouti);**
- 137.5. **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR on the abolition of the death penalty (Germany);**
- 137.6. **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Finland, Spain);**
- 137.7. **Ratify the Second Protocol of the ICCPR aimed at abolishing the death penalty, in order to de jure abolish the death penalty (Switzerland);**
- 137.8. **Specifically abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (France);**
- 137.9. **Complete the procedure of accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and at formalizing the de facto moratorium on the death penalty (Montenegro);**

- 137.10. Step up consultations to better prepare national opinion for the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);
- 137.11. Complete the national process aimed at abolishing the death penalty and ratify the 2nd Optional protocol to ICCPR (Turkey);
- 137.12. Consider the ratification of the new Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communication procedure (Slovakia);
- 137.13. Take further steps toward the abolition of the death penalty in law (New Zealand);
- 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 ICCPR (Australia);
- 137.15. Take further steps leading to a formal abolition of the death penalty, commuting the existing sentences to life imprisonment terms (Slovakia);
- 137.16. Continue consultations in order to achieve abolition of the death penalty (Togo);
- 137.17. Abolish the death penalty since in the facts, no execution has taken place over the last 20 years (Burundi);
- 137.18. Commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment (Italy);
138. **The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of country Burkina Faso:**
- 138.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR (France);**
- 138.2 **Extend a standing invitation to all mandate holders (Hungary);**
- 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);**
- 138.4 **Extend a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures (Montenegro);**
- 138.5 **Extend a standing invitation to Special Procedures mandate holders (Tunisia);**
- 138.6 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including the home and all care settings (Liechtenstein);**
- 138.7 **Extend a standing invitation to Special Procedures (Guatemala);**
- 138.8 **Pay particular attention to polygamy in a future global action plan to combat violence against women and children (Belgium);²**
- 138.9 **Eliminate provisions on polygamy (Hungary);**

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)»

139. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

III. Voluntary pledges and commitments

140. Le Burkina Faso s'engage à présenter un rapport intérimaire sur les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'Examen périodique universel au Conseil des droits de l'homme en 2015.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Burkina Faso was headed by Her Excellency Ms. Julie Prudence SOMDA-NIGNA, Minister for Human Rights and Civil Promotion, and composed of the following members:

- S.E.M VOKOUMA Prosper, Ambassadeur Représentant Permanent du Burkina Faso à Genève;
- M. SOUGOURI Dieudonné Désiré, Premier Conseiller près l’Ambassade, Mission Permanente du Burkina Faso à Genève;
- Mme. MERINDOL/OUOBA Clarisse, Conseiller Juridique près l’Ambassade, Mission Permanente du Burkina Faso à Genève;
- Mr. BAMBARA Paulin, Ministère des Droits Humains et de la Promotion Civique;
- Mr. GOUBA Nosse Firmin, Ministère des Droits Humains et de la Promotion Civique;
- Mr. GOUBA P. Pascal, Ministère des Droits Humains et de la Promotion Civique;
- M. NANA Adama, Ministère des Droits Humains et de la Promotion Civique;
- Mr. DIALLO Issa, Ministère des Droits Humains et de la Promotion Civique;
- Mr. BAMBARA Jean de Dieu, Ministère des Droits Humains et de la Promotion Civique;
- Mr. TIEMOUNOU Oumarou, Ministère des Droits Humains et de la Promotion Civique;
- Mme. NIKYEMA/TAPSOBA Stéphanie, Ministère des Droits Humains et de la Promotion Civique;
- M. ILBOUDO/YAMEOGO Marie Justine, Ministère de l’Enseignement Secondaire et Supérieure;
- M. KABORE Jean Paul; Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme;
- Mr. OUEDRAOGO/KABORE Honorine Félicité, Ministère de l’Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale;
- M. SANDWIDI Elie, Ministère de la Jeunesse, de la Formation Professionnelle et de l’Emploi;
- Mr. LOYA Tuansi Bruno, Ministère de la Santé ;
- Mme. KINDA/REMEN Emma, Ministère de l’Education Nationale et de l’Alphabétisation;
- Mr. NAMOANO Rodrigues, PRGP
- Mr. ZIGANI Guehon, Ministère de la Fonction Publique, du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale;
- Mme. TOURE Mariam Vanessa, Radio-Télévision du Burkina ;
- Mme. TRAORE Nadine, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Régionale;

- Mme. DAHO Agnès, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances ;
 - M. DABIRE Urbain, troisième Secrétaire près l'Ambassade, Mission Permanente du Burkina Faso à Genève.
-