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l'Enfance (ABSE)**

Special consultative status

Since 2011

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The Burkina Association for Child Survival (ABSE) is a Non-Governmental Development Organisation that was established on July 21, 1991 to work for the survival, protection and full development of the children in Burkina Faso.



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ECPAT International is a global network of civil society organisations working for the eradication of all forms of sexual exploitation of children. For the past 26 years, ECPAT has acted as the international watchdog, monitoring States' response to sexual exploitation of children, and advocating for robust international measures to protect children from sexual exploitation. ECPAT International currently has 95 network members operating in 86 countries.



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ECPAT France est une association fondée en 1997. Elle a pour objet de lutter, en France et à l'International, contre l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants dans toutes ses manifestations.

Afin de favoriser un environnement qui protège les enfants de l'exploitation sexuelle, l'association ECPAT FRANCE se donne également pour objet :

- de promouvoir les droits de l'enfant en France et à l'International,

- de lutter contre toutes les formes de violence et d'exploitation des enfants et des jeunes de moins de 25 ans, notamment la traite quelle que soit la forme d'exploitation, telle que : l'esclavage domestique, le travail forcé, la mendicité forcée, la délinquance forcée et le trafic d'organes.



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Established in 1995, ECPAT Luxembourg develops projects to combat the sexual exploitation of children in the following three regions of the world: Europe, West Africa and South Asia. ECPAT Luxembourg carries out campaigning and advocacy in Luxembourg as well as at the European level in collaboration with other members of the network in Europe. ECPAT Luxembourg has established a national youth group with the aim of mobilising and raising the awareness of young people through peer education, and as the Tourism Child Protection Code's ¹ representative for Luxembourg, develops child protection training for the tourism sector. Furthermore, ECPAT Luxembourg was responsible for coordinating and co-funding the Luxembourg Guidelines (Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse).



Submission on Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Burkina Faso

4 October 2017

for the Universal Periodic Review of the human rights situation in Burkina Faso

to the **Human Rights Council**

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Justification for Submission

1. The Government of the Burkina Faso (GoBF) is committed to eradicate sexual exploitation of children (SEC). In 2006 the GoBF ratified the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and pornography (OPSC). In 2015, the GoBF re-committed itself to the cause through the adoption of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development which aims to eliminate all forms of violence against children, including sexual abuse and exploitation.² The GoBF is not only bound by these international instruments to combat SEC, but also by its own national legal framework.
2. The present submission is an update on SEC in the Burkina Faso and to review the progress since the last Working Group Report published in July 2013.³ The submission has the aim to help to further strengthen political will to focus on the issue of SEC in the Burkina Faso and prevent this heinous crime committed against children.

Methodology and Scope

3. The submission is based on the practical experience of NGO Association Burkinabe pour la Survie de l'Enfance (ABSE) and the work of ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg in the country.⁴
4. The scope of the submission and annex is limited to SEC and its different manifestations, including exploitation of children in prostitution,⁵ online child sexual exploitation (OCSE), child sexual abuse materials (CSAM),⁶ trafficking of children for sexual purposes and sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism⁷ (SECTT) and child, early and forced marriage (CEFM).

Sexual exploitation of children in the Burkina Faso

5. The Burkina Faso is ranked as a low human development ranking with the 185th place in the global ranking of 188 countries,⁸ with 55% of the population living below the international poverty line of USD 1,90 per day.⁹ Children comprise over half of the total population of over 18 million.¹⁰ Access to education is limited with half of the children attending primary school education and approximately one out of five attending secondary school.¹¹ Child labour is prevalent with 39%.¹²
6. The vulnerability to fall victim to sexual exploitation varies, with some discernible groups being most at risk, particularly among children in domestic servitude, children who experienced unwanted pregnancies, sexual abuse, forced displacement, fostering, early marriage. Children separated from their families before age 12 are also at a higher risk as well as street children.
7. **Exploitation of children in prostitution** is a harsh reality in Ouagadougou, where it appears in many different shapes and forms. This practice affects children from different social categories. A recent study by ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg of data from 243 girls exploited in prostitution in Ouagadougou, shows that the average age of minors in prostitution is 16 and a half years. Most of these children have no access to schooling, with only 26% attending school. 39% of the girls have at least one dependent child and most of the respondents are of Burkinabe nationality.¹³ The Red Cross investigated the situation in August 2015 and has found that many children are working in bars, almost as many girls as boys with most of them reporting they provide sexual services as a regular part of their work.¹⁴
8. **OCSE and CSAM** is not yet a common problem, like in most other countries around the world where Internet is creating new pathways for child sex offenders to commit their crimes, obtain CSAM and approach victims. The population of the Burkina Faso is increasingly connected through mobile phones – with 72 mobile phones for every 100 people, but only 9% of the population uses the Internet.¹⁵ Very rare cases of sexual exploitation of children online have been reported to the Burkina authorities. There is no information to measure the extent of this form operating. However, according to the Electronic Communications Regulatory Authority and Posts (ARCEP) in Burkina Faso, the number of Internet users is rapidly increasing, from e.g. 550,007

in 2012 to 1,665,159 in 2014, an increase of 202%.¹⁶ Given the rapid growth of OCSE and CSAM in other countries, it is highly likely that it will become an issue in Burkina Faso within a couple of year.

9. **Trafficking of children for sexual purposes** is a serious problem. Due to its geographical position in the heart of West Africa, Burkina Faso is a source, transit and destination country for child victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Child trafficking within the country is usually from rural areas to urban areas such as Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso.¹⁷ Child protection professionals in Burkina Faso agree that since 2009, the phenomenon of child trafficking has increased considerably with the proliferation of gold and mining sites throughout the national territory. The Ministry of Social Affairs (in 2016 merged into MFSNF) identified 280 child victims of trafficking in 2014, of which 211 concerned domestic trafficking and 69 cross-border trafficking.¹⁸
10. As the Global Study on Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism found, no country is immune to **SECTT**.¹⁹ With 191,000 international arrivals in 2014, Burkina Faso has a very small influx of international travellers and tourists. Two cases have been reported in recent years in the news, both with French perpetrators making multiple Burkina children their victims, one case in 2013 and one in 2015.²⁰ However, as the Global Study has shown, most SECTT crimes are committed by domestic travellers.²¹ The business and work travelling involved in the mining industry in Burkina Faso, poses risks for vulnerable children, including the children who work in the industry. Their paths cross those of many single, travelling men who are in the position to abuse their power through force, persuasion, or money.
11. **CEFM** is very common with 10% of children married by 15 years of age and 52% married by 18 years of age.²² The main root cause for CEFM is poverty and the motive is usually socio-economical. Families try to marry their daughters off to a man from a family with more resources than they have. Kidnapping of girls for CEFM is also widespread, with about 10% of young women saying they were kidnapped.²³

Legal framework and national laws

12. Treaties and agreements duly ratified or approved have a superior status to the ordinary national laws of Burkina Faso.²⁴ Thus the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the OPSC override the national legislation.
13. Burkina's laws do not provide a legal definition of a child as per the CRC²⁵ and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.²⁶ Different laws afford different protection to children, the Labour Code stipulates that a child is any person below 18 years of age,²⁷ however article 152 of the Labour Code sets the minimum age for admission to any type of employment at 16 years of age. Article 238 of the Code of Persons and Family sets the age of marriage for girls at 17 years of age or 15 years for serious reasons with the consent of the civil court (resp. 20 and 18 for boys).
14. In the fight against the sexual exploitation of children, Burkina Faso voted and promulgated four key laws:
 - Law No. 017-2005 / AN of 17 May 2005 on tourism the criminalisation of SECTT;
 - Law No. 029-2008 / AN of 15 May 2008 on combating trafficking in persons and similar practices introduced higher penalties and adopted a definition in compliance with the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children ("*Palermo Protocol*"). Aggravating circumstances are assumed in case the victim is younger than 15 years of age, leading to higher penalties;
 - Law No. 011-2014 / AN of 17 April 2014 on combating the sale children, child prostitution and child pornography correctly codifies the protection rights afforded in the

OPSC. However, the law is still not well known among the law enforcement and justice sector; and

- Law No. 061-2015 / CNT of 6 September 2015 on preventing, suppressing and repairing violence against women and girls and the care of victims clarifies the different types of violence against women and girls and states penalties against the authors of kidnapping and marriage of children.

Coordination to end SEC

15. To date there is no national action plan or strategy to implement the OPSC and Law No. 011-2014 / AN of 17 April 2014, but there are some relevant strategies to the combat of SEC. The *National Policy of Social Protection* (PNPS 2012-2021)²⁸ addresses poverty and social exclusion through e.g. providing food support to poor households, support to orphans and other vulnerable children. The *Strategic Orientation Framework for the Promotion of the Child* (COSPE 2008-2017)²⁹ for the protection of child rights, access to social services and family income. The *National prevention strategy for the elimination of child marriages* (SNPEME 2016-2025)³⁰ is currently being implemented by the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family (MFSNF)³¹ through a three-year national action plan (2016-2018).³² The *National Programme against child labour in the mining industry* (2015-2019)³³ is an important intervention to provide alternatives for children and also protect them from SEC as many children in the mining industry are vulnerable to fall victim to SEC.
16. MFSNF is responsible for the combat against SEC through its Directorate for the Fight against Violence against Children (DLVE).³⁴ The Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Homeland Security (MATDSI)³⁵ also plays an important role in the combat against international child trafficking. The National Council for Children (CNE)³⁶ provides guidance, consultation and direction regarding child related strategies. It is composed of one representative from each ministry and civil society and it has established Regional Councils for Children (CRE)³⁷ to implement the COSPE in the region.
17. There are several other initiatives bringing public institutions and civil society together in their plight to improve child protection, such as the Working Group on Child Protection (GTPE)³⁸ and Child Protection Networks (RPE),³⁹ the Programs Learning Group (GAP).⁴⁰ Other networks are the West Africa Network (RAO)⁴¹ which supports for the care and repatriation of trafficked children, the Coalition to Address Youth and Children Living in the Street (CIJER),⁴² Civil Society Organisations for the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Child (FORCE)⁴³ and Burkina Faso Coalition for Children's Rights (COBUFABE).⁴⁴ In spite of all these coordination and cooperation mechanisms, there is a lack of effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation of all interventions. A systematic and comprehensive approach is called for.
18. The GoBF has made big advances in the data collection of child protection indicators. Since 2009 The MFSNF maintains a data collection system on child rights related indicators and a Statistical Yearbook is published. The statistics include SEC related information, e.g. the number of child victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation and CEFM. The Directorate of Studies and Planning also keeps a register of social welfare services.⁴⁵ In 2015, a study on the harmonisation of indicators was completed, with the objective to strengthen the child protection system. The study has brought data collection, monitoring and evaluation of child protection indicators in line with international standards. However, further training is needed to ensure that relevant and consistent data is provided to MFSNF and collected by CNE.
19. The GoBF has signed numerous bilateral (Mali in 2004, Côte d'Ivoire in 2013)) and multilateral (Benin, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Guinea, Togo, Liberia in 2005, Central and West

African countries in 2006) agreements with countries in the region to intervene in cases of child trafficking. However, a challenge is the lack of prevention and detection of cases.⁴⁶

Protection

20. An important step towards improving child protection was the introduction by the National Police of Regional Brigades for Child Protection⁴⁷ in 2009 in Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso with judicial and administrative authority to intervene in cases of violations of vulnerable people, including women and minors. The National Gendarmerie do not yet have a brigade specialised in child protection.
21. Although the legal framework is impressive and adequate to combat SEC, many constraints are in the implementation of the laws, with inadequacies in reporting, investigation, prosecution and thus hindering access to justice for SEC victims, including due to out-of-court settlements disregarding the rights of victims. The foremost constraint however, is the lack of resources and understanding of the law enforcement and justice sector of the laws. To address the lack of training among law enforcement, ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg, in collaboration with FRANCOPOL and the National Police School, have developed a training module on interviewing techniques with child victims. As of 2016, this module has been taught in the initial training in the National Police School and in the continuous training with the Regional Brigades for Child Protection. There is currently no training of judges on child sensitive interview techniques in court procedures. ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg must organise trainings with judges on Act No. 011-2014 / AN of 17 April 2014 on the suppression of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Other important trainings to law enforcement, the justice sector and social workers are provided by International Bureau for Children's Rights, Keough and Terre des Hommes.
22. Coordination in cases is often challenging. The investigation alone often involves three different organisations: the police, the gendarmerie and social services. As there is no formal partnership between the MFSNF and MATDSI ministries, the cases depend on informal cooperation among them, including with NGOs providing services to victims. Thus, cooperation is established on a case-to-case basis.
23. Another important constraint is the failure to report SEC cases. The GoBF launched a toll-free reporting line in 2011, operating under the responsibility of the MFSNF, to allow anyone witnessing physical, sexual or verbal violence against a child to report anonymously.⁴⁸ Although an important initiative to improve child protection, the toll-free number only operates from 7:00 to 15:30 daily and the calls are received in Ouagadougou, while most of the reported cases originate from the provinces and require intervention there.⁴⁹

Recovery & reintegration

24. According to the 2014 Statistical Yearbook of the MFSNF a total of 8,276 child victims of violence received social services, 42 child victims of sexual exploitation and 677 child victims of trafficking. A further 1,157 victims of forced marriage and 297 of early marriage received social care.⁵⁰ However, there is still a big gap between the demand for and the services delivered. According to the survey among 243 minors, almost one fourth (60) had contact with support structures and child protection (NGOs, social services, etc.). Access to medical and psychosocial care services for children, housing, emergency shelter, schooling, health management, vocational training and legal aid remain insufficient.⁵¹
25. Service provision is coordinated by MFSNF, but many services are provided by civil society due to lack of resources of MFSNF.

Prevention

26. A 2015 survey by the CNE on knowledge, attitudes and practices on the rights of the child showed that 49% of children and 63% of adults have heard of child rights, as compared to 37% and 59% respectively in 2008. School and radio were listed as the main sources of information on child rights for children, while for adults their main source of information were radio and newspapers.⁵²
27. Commendable progress has been booked on birth registration through free of charge registration campaigns held in 2009, 2012 and 2014 which has brought the registration from 79% in 2008 to almost 98% in 2014.⁵³
28. Some SEC specific prevention campaigns have taken place, but much more awareness raising is needed. The theme of the National Week of the Internet and other Information Technology and Communication (NIS) in 2014 was "*Child protection online.*" As part of the fight against SECTT the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism, tourism stakeholders – with the support of ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg - have adopted a code of conduct to ensure respect for child rights in the tourism sector. Reporting procedures were developed for professionals working in the sector and a communications strategy is in place to educate tourist and travellers on child sexual exploitation.

Child & Youth Participation

29. In 1997, the GoBF established a Children's Parliament under the auspices of the MFSNF and sponsored by the national assembly. The institution raises the awareness of both children and parents, government and civil society to improve the well-being of Burkina children. The Children's Parliament is composed exclusively of minors elected by their peers. Provincial parliaments were set up to improve the participatory aspect of the parliament. Awareness has been raised on topics such as girls' education, birth registration, female genital mutilation, child trafficking, the worst forms of child labour, sexual violence against children, forced child marriage and fundamental rights of children.⁵⁴
30. Another important forum for child participation is the African Movement of Working Children and Youth (AMWCY) established in 1994. The movement, is set up at regional level and promotes exchanges among peers contributing to the awareness on children's rights in their communities.

Recommendations to the GoBF

Eradicate CEFM (para. 13)

To change the law and set the minimum age for marriage at 18 for both girls and boys alike.

National Action Plan (para. 15)

To adopt a national action plan or strategy to implement the OPSC ad Law No. 011-2014 / AN of 17 April 2014, including measures to protect, prevent and the provision of services for recovery and reintegration and providing sufficient resources for the implementation of the plan or strategy.

National Council for Children (CNE) (paras. 16 and 17)

To strengthen and build the capacity of the National Council for Children (CNE) and the Regional Councils for Children (CRE) to develop a systematic and comprehensive approach to child protection. One step suggested is to institutionalise the Working Group on Child Protection (GTPE) under the CNE.

Data collection (para. 18)

To allocate the necessary resources to the data collection system, including training of provincial and local government officers to deliver and collect the data related to child protection. The capacity of CNE could be built to collect data related to the OPSC.

Improve capacity of law enforcement, justice and social sector on laws protection children from SEC (para. 21)

To train law enforcement, the justice and social sector systematically on the Laws No. 011-2014 / AN of 17 April 2014 on the suppression of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and No. 061-2015 / NTC September 6, 2015 on the prevention, repression and repair of violence against women and girls and support for victims.

Improve cooperation (para. 22)

To improve cooperation and referrals in SEC cases among government agencies and NGOs.

Improve reporting by the public (para. 23)

To support the existing hotline, 116, by allocating sufficient resources to guarantee the quality of its services and the accessibility.

Improve recovery & reintegration services (paras. 24 and 25)

To build capacity and provide resources to government institutions and NGOs to ensure that all SEC victims have access to tailored recovery and reintegration services.

SEC prevention campaigns (para. 28)

To develop and implement prevention campaigns focussed on SEC manifestations to educate the public, including children and youth, but also important stakeholders such as the travel and tourism sector and the IT sector.

¹ Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children in Travel and Tourism - www.thecode.org

² Sustainable Development Goal Targets 5.2, 8.7, and 16.2.

³ Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Burkina Faso, A/HRC/24/4, 8 July 2013, accessed on 22 September 2017, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G13/155/34/PDF/G1315534.pdf?OpenElement>.

⁴ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi de la mise en œuvre des actions de lutte contre l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants à des fins commerciales. Burkina Faso* », accessed on 22 September 2017, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/A4A_V2_AF_BURKINA-FASO_2016.pdf; and ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2014), « *Etude sur la prostitution des mineurs et ses liens avec la migration et la traite à Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso* », accessed on 22 September, <https://ecpat-france.fr/www.ecpat-france/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/etude-prostitution-migration-traite-2014-burkina-faso-ilovepdf-compressed.pdf>.

⁵ ECPAT prefers the term ‘*exploitation of children in prostitution*’ instead of ‘*child prostitution*’ in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines. ECPAT International (2016). Terminology Guidelines. ECPAT International (2016), “*Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, adopted by the Interagency Working Group in Luxembourg, 28 January 2016*”, Bangkok: ECPAT, 29, accessed on 22 September 2017, <http://luxembourguidelines.org/>.

⁶ ECPAT prefers the term ‘*child sexual exploitation material*’ or ‘*child sexual abuse material*’ over the often in legal context still used ‘*child pornography*’ in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines. ECPAT International (2016), “*Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, adopted by the Interagency Working Group in Luxembourg, 28 January 2016*”, Bangkok: ECPAT, 39, accessed on 22 September 2017, <http://luxembourguidelines.org/>.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 54.

⁸ United Nations Development Fund (2016), “*Human Development Report 2016*”, accessed on 22 September 2017, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2016_human_development_report.pdf.

⁹ UNICEF (2016), “*The State of the World’s Children 2016; A Fair Chance for Every Child*”, 142, accessed on 22 September 2017, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 138.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 134.

¹² *Ibid.*, 150.

¹³ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2014), « *Etude sur la prostitution des mineurs* » 32-33.

¹⁴ In total 754 licensed bars were visited where 597 children worked, 54% boys and 46% girls. ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 16.

¹⁵ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (2016), “*The State of the World’s Children 2016; A Fair Chance for Every Child*”, 134, accessed on 17 August 2017, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf.

¹⁶ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 17.

¹⁷ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 13.

¹⁸ MASSN (2015), “*Statistics Yearbook Social Action 2014*”.

¹⁹ ECPAT (2016), “*Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism*”, Finding #4, <http://globalstudysectt.org/findings/>.

²⁰ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 19.

²¹ ECPAT (2016), “*Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism*”, Finding #2, <http://globalstudysectt.org/findings/>.

²² UNICEF (2016), “*The State of the World’s Children 2016; A Fair Chance for Every Child*”, 150, accessed on 22 September 2017, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf.

²³ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 20.

²⁴ Constitution of Burkina Faso, Article 151.

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- ²⁵ Article 1 of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as: "... any human being under the age of eighteen years unless the majority is attained earlier under the legislation applicable to it "
- ²⁶ Article 2 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child protects "every human being under the age of eighteen years".
- ²⁷ GoBF, Labour Code, article 145.
- ²⁸ La Politique Nationale de la Protection Sociale (PNPS).
- ²⁹ Le Cadre d’Orientation Stratégique pour la Promotion de l’Enfant (COSPE).
- ³⁰ La Stratégie nationale de prévention et d’élimination du mariage d’enfants (SNPEME).
- ³¹ Le Ministère de la Femme, de la Solidarité Nationale et de la Famille (MFSNF).
- ³² ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 23.
- ³³ Le Programme National de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants dans les Sites d’Orpillage et Carrières Artisanales (2015-2019).
- ³⁴ Direction de la Lutte contre les Violences faites aux Enfants (DLVE).
- ³⁵ Le Ministère de l’Administration Territoriale, de la Décentralisation et de la Sécurité Intérieure.
- ³⁶ Conseil National pour l’Enfance (CNE).
- ³⁷ Conseils Régionaux pour l’Enfance (CRE).
- ³⁸ Groupe de Travail de Protection de l’Enfance (GTPE).
- ³⁹ Les Réseaux de Protection de l’Enfance (RPE).
- ⁴⁰ Le Groupe d’Apprentissage des Programmes (GAP).
- ⁴¹ Le Réseau Afrique de l’Ouest (RAO).
- ⁴² Coalition des Intervenants auprès des Jeunes et Enfants en situation de Rue (CIJER).
- ⁴³ Focus des Organisations de la société civile pour la Réalisation de la Convention relative aux droits de l’Enfant (FORCE).
- ⁴⁴ Coalition au Burkina Faso pour les Droits de l’Enfant (COBUFABE).
- ⁴⁵ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 21.
- ⁴⁶ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 36-38.
- ⁴⁷ Des brigades régionales de protection de l’enfance (BRPE) established by Decree No. 2009-009 SECU / CAB of July 1, 2009.
- ⁴⁸ Toll free number ‘116’ in ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 57.
- ⁴⁹ Ibid., 58.
- ⁵⁰ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 22.
- ⁵¹ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2014), « *Etude sur la prostitution des mineurs* ».
- ⁵² ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 39 and CNE (2015), “*Investigative report on knowledge, attitudes and practices related to children's rights in Burkina Faso*”, 19, 23, 45, 53.
- ⁵³ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 40.
- ⁵⁴ ECPAT France and ECPAT Luxembourg (2016), « *Rapport Global de Suivi* », 64.