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

Burkina Faso

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in French.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of Burkina Faso was held at the 2nd meeting, on 7 May 2018. The delegation of Burkina Faso was headed by the Minister of Justice, Human Rights and Civic Promotion, H.E, Mr. Besolé René Bangoro. At its 10th meeting, held on 11 May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Burkina Faso.
2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Burkina Faso: Spain, Togo and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council 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.6/30/BFA/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/BFA/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/BFA/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay, was transmitted to Burkina Faso through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. La Délégation de Burkina Faso a indiqué que le rapport national avait été élaboré, de manière inclusive et participative, par un comité multisectoriel regroupant des acteurs publics ainsi que des organisations de la société civile.
6. Pour la mise en œuvre des 138 recommandations acceptées lors du deuxième cycle, le plan d'action national 2014-2017 a été adopté, comprenant également les recommandations des organes de traités. Au 31 décembre 2017, le taux de mise en œuvre des recommandations acceptées de l'EPU se situait à 92%. En effet, seules trois d'entre elles n'avaient pas pu être entièrement réalisées. Il s'agissait des recommandations relatives à l'adoption d'un Code de protection de l'enfant, à la ratification de la Convention n°189 de l'OIT sur les travailleuses et travailleurs domestiques, et à la ratification des amendements de Kampala au Statut de la Cour pénale internationale. Toutefois, le processus de mise en œuvre de ces trois recommandations avait été engagé.
7. Au plan normatif, entre 2013 et 2017, 32 nouveaux textes législatifs relatifs aux droits humains avaient été adoptés, et 8 instruments internationaux en la matière avaient été ratifiés.
8. S'agissant de l'indépendance de la justice, les Etats généraux de la justice, tenus en mars 2015, avaient permis de faire un diagnostic complet du fonctionnement de l'appareil judiciaire. Ils ont abouti à l'adoption du « Pacte national pour le renouveau de la Justice » qui visait à consolider l'Etat de droit. C'est ainsi que certains dossiers judiciaires en souffrance depuis de nombreuses années avaient connu une importante avancée.
9. Par ailleurs, avec la révision de la Constitution intervenue en 2015, l'indépendance du pouvoir judiciaire avait été renforcée. En effet, le Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature

n'était plus présidé par le Chef de l'Etat, mais par le Premier Président de la Cour de Cassation. De même, la saisine du Conseil constitutionnel en matière de constitutionnalité des lois avait été ouverte à tout citoyen.

10. En outre, un Fonds d'assistance judiciaire avait été créé et opérationnalisé en 2016. L'évolution des ressources allouées au Fonds avait permis d'accroître le nombre de personnes assistées de 69 en 2016 à 239 en 2017.

11. Le processus de réformes se poursuivait avec la relecture en cours notamment de la Constitution, du Code pénal, du Code de procédure pénale et du Code des personnes et de la famille. Dans ce cadre, les innovations majeures étaient relatives à la constitutionnalisation de certains droits économiques, sociaux et culturels tels que les droits à l'alimentation et au logement décent, ainsi que à l'abolition de la peine de mort, à la définition du mariage et l'harmonisation de la majorité civile et matrimoniale à dix-huit ans pour la femme et l'homme.

12. Au titre des politiques publiques, le Plan national de développement économique et social (PNDES) 2016-2020 visait une croissance cumulative du revenu par habitant à même de réduire la pauvreté, de renforcer les capacités humaines et de satisfaire les besoins fondamentaux, dans un cadre social équitable et durable. Dans le cadre de sa mise en œuvre, plusieurs politiques sectorielles couvrant divers domaines des droits humains avaient été adoptées.

13. Concernant spécifiquement la politique sectorielle « justice et droits humains », la vision du Burkina Faso à l'horizon 2027 était de disposer « d'une justice crédible, accessible à tous et respectueuse des règles d'un Etat de droit qui garantit aux femmes et aux hommes l'effectivité de leurs droits pour une nation pacifique et solidaire »

14. Au plan institutionnel, il y avait eu la création du Haut-conseil pour la réconciliation et l'unité nationale, l'Observatoire national des faits religieux, l'Observatoire national de prévention et de gestion des conflits communautaires, et le Haut-conseil pour le dialogue social. Par ailleurs, le Conseil supérieur de la magistrature, l'Autorité supérieure de contrôle d'Etat et de lutte contre la corruption et la Commission nationale des droits humains avaient vu leur mandat renforcé.

15. S'agissant spécifiquement de la Commission nationale des droits humains, des innovations majeures, la rendant conforme aux Principes de Paris, avaient été introduites par une loi adoptée en 2016. Ses membres avaient prêté serment en mars 2018, et l'institution serait dotée de son budget au cours de 2018.

16. Au plan de la liberté de presse, le Burkina Faso occupait le premier rang en Afrique francophone depuis 2015 selon le classement mondial de la liberté de presse de Reporteurs sans frontière.

17. Dans le domaine de la santé, le nombre de médecins pour 100'000 habitants était passé de 4,8 en 2014 à 6,3 en 2016, et en vue de renforcer l'approche communautaire des questions de santé, 17'668 agents communautaires avaient été recrutés en 2017 pour couvrir tous les villages du pays.

18. Poursuivant ses efforts en matière de lutte contre les mutilations génitales féminines, le Burkina Faso s'était doté d'un nouveau plan stratégique national de promotion de l'élimination de la pratique de l'excision (2016-2020), ce qui avait permis la baisse de la prévalence moyenne chez les filles de moins de 15 ans, la sanction des auteurs de cette pratique ainsi que l'amélioration de la prise en charge des victimes.

19. En matière d'accès à l'eau potable, les dernières statistiques disponibles présentaient une amélioration. En effet, en milieu rural, le taux était passé de 63,5% en 2013 à 66,2% en 2017. En milieu urbain, il était passé de 86,2 % à 91,7 % sur la même période.

20. En dépit des efforts réalisés, le pays faisait face à des contraintes économiques et financières qui impactaient négativement l'effectivité des droits humains. En outre, le Burkina Faso avait été à plusieurs reprises, la cible d'attaques terroristes qui ont fait de nombreuses victimes civiles et militaires et occasionné d'importants dégâts matériels. En vue d'apporter une réponse efficace à ce phénomène l'Agence nationale de renseignement et le Conseil de défense et de sécurité nationale, avaient été créés. Par ailleurs, le pays avait

renforcé sa coopération sous régionale et internationale en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme. A ce titre, il participait activement au G5 Sahel. De même, la coopération avec les pays voisins avait été renforcée en vue d'une mutualisation des efforts dans la lutte contre le terrorisme. Le Gouvernement veillait à ce que toutes les mesures prises pour lutter contre ces menaces soient conformes à ses engagements internationaux en matière de droits humains.

21. En outre, dans la perspective de renforcer la résilience des populations, un programme d'urgence pour la région du Sahel pour la période 2017-2020 avait été lancé en 2017, visant à améliorer l'accès aux services sociaux de base par ses bénéficiaires.

22. Le contexte de l'insécurité, exacerbé par l'insuffisance des moyens de l'Etat, avait favorisé le développement des initiatives locales de sécurité, dans certaines régions du pays. Cependant, les atteintes graves aux droits et libertés fondamentales et aux principes de l'Etat de droit dont elles se rendaient coupables étaient regrettables même si leurs actions avaient été souvent saluées par la population. Pour relever ce défi, un décret portant définition des modalités de la participation des populations à la mise en œuvre de la police de proximité avait été adopté en novembre 2016. De même, des actions de formation et de sensibilisation étaient entreprises au profit de ces groupes afin de les amener à intégrer le respect des droits humains dans leurs actions et à améliorer leur collaboration avec les forces de défense et de sécurité. Par ailleurs, des poursuites judiciaires avaient été engagées contre les personnes suspectées de mauvais traitements. Ainsi, de 2015 à la date du 30 avril 2018, 151 personnes avaient été poursuivies devant les juridictions nationales dont 52 personnes condamnées à des peines d'amendes et/ou d'emprisonnement pour diverses infractions.

23. Enfin, le Burkina Faso était résolument engagé dans la promotion et la protection des droits humains et comptait sur l'assistance de ses partenaires ainsi que l'accompagnement de la communauté internationale.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

24. During the interactive dialogue, 87 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

25. Belgium welcomed the abolition of the death penalty for children and the efforts made to improve the status of women and children. It remained concerned about violence against them and the extremely high rate of child marriage.

26. Benin congratulated Burkina Faso for the various initiatives taken to improve the human rights situation and for agreeing to implement its recommendations following its last visit to the UPR in 2013.

27. Botswana welcomed ratification of treaties including the Paris Agreement, the National Action Plan for Human Rights and the Promotion of Civic Values 2012-2022, the action plan to implement the national gender policy and the 2015 National Pact for Justice Reform.

28. Brazil commended Burkina Faso for the adoption of the national action plan for human rights and the enhancement of other normative and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights.

29. Bulgaria noted with appreciation the developments in the normative and institutional framework and praised the implementation of the 2015 Act on prevention and punishment in respect of violence against women and girls.

30. Burundi welcomed the legislative and institutional measures adopted by Burkina Faso since its last review as an expression of the determination of the Government to implement the accepted recommendations and improve the human rights situation.

31. Cabo Verde welcomed the legislative and institutional measures taken over the last five years, including the compulsory universal health insurance act and the law on the prevention and suppression of violence against women and girls.

32. Canada commended Burkina Faso for the adoption of legislations on the protection of human rights defenders and the prevention, repression and redress of violence against women and girls.
33. Central African Republic noted that despite progress, particularly in the fight against terrorism both at the national and the international levels, many challenges and concerns remained.
34. Chile congratulated Burkina Faso for the establishment of a national human rights commission, the adoption of public policies to empower women, the eradication of child marriage and female genital mutilation.
35. The Republic of Congo welcomed the strengthening of the normative framework of human rights and the protection of children, women and the establishment of a universal health insurance scheme.
36. Costa Rica welcomed the establishment of a national observatory for the prevention of torture and the law on the elimination of discrimination against women. Costa Rica also expressed concerns about the persistence of the death penalty in legislation.
37. Côte d'Ivoire commended Burkina Faso's efforts to implement the recommendations of the previous cycle, despite the challenging circumstances related to the country's crisis and the terrorist threat.
38. Cuba welcomed the adoption of the law on prevention, repression and reparation of violence against women and girls and the implementation of the new national plan for economic and social development.
39. The Democratic Republic of Congo noted the efforts of Burkina Faso to implement the accepted recommendations. It raised issues on the legal age of marriage and the right of inheritance for a married woman after the death of the husband.
40. Denmark welcomed efforts to improve detention conditions despite long delays in adjudication of criminal cases and prison overcrowding. It stressed that despite legal provisions to protect women they remain subject to considerable discrimination.
41. Djibouti welcomed measures taken by Burkina Faso, particularly those relating to the supreme council of the judiciary, the supreme state control and anti-corruption authority and the national human rights commission.
42. Egypt commended the diligent efforts to improve the human rights situation on the political, civil, economic and social levels. It also welcomed the efforts to improve the situation of women and persons with disabilities.
43. Equatorial Guinea welcomed the approval in 2014 of the National Civil Registry Strategy, whose application has contributed to the creation between 2014 and 2017 of 5,000 new secondary registration centers to facilitate the registration of births.
44. Ethiopia commended Burkina Faso for identifying priority areas in the promotion and protection of human rights and transforming the normative and institutional framework and public policies for the promotion and protection of human rights.
45. France welcomed significant progress made in the field of democracy and the rule of law since the insurrection of October 2014 and the holding of elections in 2015 and 2016 as well as the draft Constitution, which provides for the abolition of the death penalty.
46. Gabon welcomed measures aimed at combating terrorism, protecting vulnerable groups, supporting women and girls victims of violence, promoting access of women to land, and eradicating harmful practices and discrimination of people accused of witchcraft.
47. Georgia appreciated the strengthened cooperation of Burkina Faso with treaty bodies. It welcomed the law establishing a national human rights commission.
48. Germany commended improvements regarding the democratization process and fighting corruption, but remained concerned about continuing violence against women and girls, and about death penalty.

49. Ghana commended legislations on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and on torture. It welcomed the independent Commissions of Enquiry established to bring perpetrators to justice and reparation to victims. It appreciated measures on terrorism.
50. Haiti referred to the 2016–2020 National Economic and Social Development Plan, the 2015 National Pact for Justice Reform, the Decree 2016-311 on free health care, and the consultation process on the Constitution reform.
51. Honduras welcomed the National Human Rights Commission, the National Plan on Human Rights and the Promotion of Civic Values, the Act No. 061-2015/CNT on violence against women and girls, and the gender equality action plan.
52. Iceland welcomed the impact of the national strategy for the acceleration of girls' education. It was concerned about high rate of early pregnancy, and that many girls discontinued their schooling to support their families.
53. India welcomed the National Human Rights Commission. It noted the growing unemployment rate among youth and women in urban areas. India welcomed legislations on universal health system and on violence against women and girls.
54. Indonesia appreciated the national action plan to implement previous UPR recommendations and the national strategies on child labour 2018-2025, on girls' education and on inclusive education.
55. Islamic Republic of Iran commended improvements regarding the fight against the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, and corruption. It encouraged combating further human trafficking, particularly of women and children.
56. Iraq commended efforts to implement previous UPR recommendations, the national human rights action plan 2012-2022 and measures to defeat terrorism.
57. Ireland was concerned by threats, harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders, and by female genital mutilation, early and forced marriages and domestic violence. It urged for a comprehensive awareness raising campaign on these matters and to work towards a comprehensive child code.
58. Israel commended Burkina Faso's human rights commitment, despite its political turmoil and the existing challenges in the Sahel region, including terrorism.
59. Italy welcomed specific laws preventing violence against women and protecting human rights defenders.
60. Kenya commended the national human rights action plan, the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, the promotion of civic values and the national gender policy.
61. Lesotho welcomed legislations addressing the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, torture and violence against women and girls. It noted the ratification of key international human rights instruments. Lesotho called to provide technical and financial assistance to Burkina Faso.
62. Luxembourg saluted legal improvements on women rights and that the new project of Constitution reinforced human rights and abolished the death penalty. It referred to alleged torture and ill-treatment in detention centres, to detention conditions, and to high maternal mortality rate and early and forced marriages.
63. Madagascar highlighted the ratification of international treaties and the adoption of laws addressing violence against women and girls, and the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It encouraged further efforts towards universal health coverage. It requested to support the implementation of the country's recommendations.
64. Maldives noted legislative measures on women rights and gender equality. It welcomed the law on violence against women and girls, and commended the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Young Girls 2017–2026.

65. Mali noted various laws addressing the sale of children, preventing torture and ensuring national reconciliation, as well as progress in the area of employment. It encouraged the international community to support Burkina Faso.

66. Mauritania noted the adoption of various laws, including the review of the Constitution. It invited the international community to support Burkina Faso.

67. Mauritius commended measures to eradicate poverty and improve access to water and sanitation, the 2016-2020 National Economic and Social Development Plan, and efforts to improve the health sector, economic empowerment of women and universal access to education, and to ensure inclusive education for children with disabilities.

68. Mexico acknowledged the law establishing a national human rights commission and national strategies to promote girls' education and inclusive education. It welcomed the law on the rights of persons with disabilities.

69. Montenegro noted the adoption of a comprehensive set of measures for strengthening the legislative and institutional framework for human rights protection, in particular the national action plan for human rights, and encouraged the government to ensure its effectiveness.

70. Mozambique commended Burkina Faso for, inter alia, the adoption of various social and economic development frameworks and the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission.

71. La Délégation a repris la parole pour indiquer que le Burkina Faso avait fait des progrès en matière d'éducation dans les deux dernières décennies grâce la mise en œuvre d'un ensemble de programmes, parmi lesquelles le programme de développement stratégique de l'éducation de base (2012-2021), la stratégie nationale d'accélération de l'éducation des jeunes filles (2012-2021), et la stratégie nationale de développement de l'éducation inclusive (2016-2020). La mise en œuvre de ces programmes avait permis l'accroissement du taux brut de scolarisation des filles de 6,7% entre 2013 et 2016. Par ailleurs, le taux brut de scolarisation des filles en 2017 était nettement supérieur à celui des garçons, ainsi que le taux d'achèvement au primaire et de succès des filles au baccalauréat technologique et professionnel. Le Burkina Faso entendait consolider les acquis par plusieurs actions envisagées.

72. Concernant la protection des enfants et des personnes vulnérables contre la traite des personnes, la Délégation s'est référé à la mise en place d'un système de surveillance du travail des enfants, à la définition et la validation de 45 indicateurs de suivi et de protection de l'enfance, et au projet de stratégie de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants en attente d'adoption en Conseil de ministres. Pour lutter contre le mariage des enfants, le Burkina Faso avait entrepris des actions comme l'adoption de la stratégie de prévention et d'élimination du mariage d'enfants sur la période 2016-2025, la mise en place d'une plateforme multisectorielle de prévention et d'élimination du mariage d'enfants, et l'exécution d'un projet de lutte contre le mariage d'enfants (2016-2019). Par ailleurs, le Code des Personnes et de la Famille était en cours de révision pour uniformiser l'âge au mariage à 18 ans.

73. Quant à la protection des personnes vivant avec le VIH-SIDA, une loi avait été adoptée pour les protéger de toute discrimination.

74. Par rapport à la violence faite aux femmes, une loi avait été adoptée en 2015, portant prévention, répression et réparation des violations faites aux femmes et aux filles et prises en charge des victimes. En outre, une stratégie nationale de protection et de promotion de la jeune fille avait été adoptée en 2017. Par ailleurs, des modules sur le harcèlement sexuel et la santé reproductive avaient été introduits dans la formation des élèves et des enseignants, et des campagnes de sensibilisation avaient été organisées sur la question.

75. Quant aux infrastructures de santé, le Burkina Faso comptait 1760 centres de santé et de promotion sociale installés à travers tout le pays.

76. Par ailleurs, le pays s'était inscrit dans une dynamique abolitionniste de la peine de mort, et des actions de sensibilisation avaient été menées. En outre l'abolition de la peine de mort était inscrite dans le projet de constitution et du Code Pénal.

77. Concernant le suivi des recommandations acceptées lors du cycle précédent, un dispositif national de suivi de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'EPU avait été mis en place, ainsi qu'un mécanisme national d'élaboration des rapports nationaux dus aux instances internationales.

78. La protection des défenseurs des droits humains était garantie respectivement par la loi portant liberté d'association et la loi portant protection des défenseurs des droits humains adoptée en 2017.

79. Le Burkina Faso avait en outre ratifié la convention contre la torture et son Protocole facultatif et un observatoire national de prévention contre la torture et autres pratiques assimilées avait été institué.

80. En vue de lutter contre le terrorisme, le pays avait mis en place des unités spéciales de police, de gendarmerie ainsi qu'un pôle judiciaire spécialisé dans la répression des actes terroristes.

81. Relativement à l'amélioration des conditions carcérales, le Gouvernement avait élaboré un projet de plan stratégique pénitentiaire qui permettrait à l'horizon 2022 d'améliorer les conditions dans les prisons. Pour ce qui concerne l'accès des détenus à un procès équitable, des actions avaient été prises pour renforcer les droits de la défense.

82. Quant à la question de groupes koglwéogo, la Délégation a indiqué qu'ils n'étaient pas des milices mais des initiatives locales de sécurité émanant des populations locales ayant pour but de contribuer à la lutte contre le grand banditisme. Les violations de droits occasionnées par leurs actions étaient toujours sanctionnées et des actions étaient toujours en cours pour leur meilleur encadrement.

83. Namibia commended the adoption by Burkina Faso of several human rights impacting initiatives, such as the National Economic and Social Development Plan, despite the social and economic crisis it experienced.

84. Nepal welcomed initiatives on curbing corruption, preventing torture, protecting the rights of children and the elderly, and respecting the role of human rights defenders. It encouraged the government to make the National Human Rights Commission fully functional.

85. The Netherlands welcomed the adoption of a law on human rights defenders and encouraged the government to implement it and continue its efforts to create a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders.

86. Niger welcomed the strengthening of the legislative and institutional framework on human rights. It also welcomed the establishment of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2016 – 2020 to enhance the effective enjoyment of human rights.

87. Nigeria noted with satisfaction the efforts of Burkina Faso to strengthen its institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights and commended the adoption of a number of legislations in this regard.

88. The Philippines welcomed the strengthening of the domestic framework on human rights and lauded Burkina Faso for its ratification efforts. It noted persistent reports that the practice of early and forced marriage was still prevalent in the country.

89. Portugal welcomed the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and the legislative and institutional initiatives adopted by Burkina Faso to eliminate discrimination against women.

90. Qatar noted the adoption of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2016 – 2020, the programmes aimed at promoting decent work for women and youth, and the efforts to promote inclusive education.

91. Rwanda noted the progresses made in combating discrimination and violence against women and encouraged Burkina Faso to enhance such efforts. It further encouraged Burkina Faso to expedite efforts aimed at the de facto abolition of the death penalty.

92. Saudi Arabia commended the adoption of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2016 – 2020 and the adoption of programs aimed at the promotion of human rights.
93. Senegal commended Burkina Faso on its efforts to promote human rights and welcomed the adoption of the laws creating the National Human Rights Commission and the National Observatory for the Prevention of Torture.
94. Serbia commended the measures taken by Burkina Faso to implement the recommendations from the previous UPR cycle. It also commended the adoption of numerous laws and the establishment of several new institutions related to human rights.
95. Slovenia acknowledged progress made in relation to the rights of the child. It however expressed concern over the very high rates of early pregnancies as well as reports of child, early and forced marriages.
96. South Africa welcomed positive developments since the last review, including the constitutional developments to ensure the justiciability of human rights, the adoption of a national strategy for the acceleration of girls' education and the establishment of the Reconciliation and National Unity Commission.
97. Spain commended the adoption of a law on the protection of human rights defenders and a law on violence against women and girls as well as the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission.
98. The State of Palestine commended Burkina Faso's adoption of most of the recommendations from the second cycle, its efforts to develop a national human rights action plan and strengthen civil values, and its national policy for gender equality.
99. Sudan appreciated Burkina Faso's efforts to protect and promote human rights, despite the challenges faced, notably through cooperation with Human Rights Council mechanisms and adoption of international treaties and laws protecting human rights.
100. Sweden welcomed Burkina Faso's legal reforms in favour of women's and girls' human rights, which nevertheless remain restricted during to ineffective implementation thereof and harmful social practices.
101. Switzerland welcomed Burkina Faso's adoption of a National Strategy to Prevent and Eradicate Child Marriage, and its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, while expressing its concern about reported cases of torture during custody periods.
102. Togo congratulated Burkina Faso on progress in human rights despite a difficult security context with threats from terrorist groups. It linked its success to the full or partial implementation of many recommendations from the previous cycle.
103. Tunisia welcomed Burkina Faso's efforts to deploy previously accepted recommendations and, in particular, its positive efforts in the fight against terrorism, promotion of education and protection of the rights of the child.
104. Turkey particularly welcomed the creation of Burkina Faso's ministry dedicated to human rights, its ratification of international instruments and promotion of human rights outreach and increased access for girls to education, despite the many drop outs.
105. Uganda commended Burkina Faso for its commitment to improving human rights in the country, while encouraging it to adopt a comprehensive approach to implementing this commitment to ensure equitable redistribution of its benefits.
106. Ukraine commended Burkina Faso's human rights achievements since the previous cycle. However, it was concerned about reports of torture and killing by vigilante groups, violence against women and children, and life threatening and excessively long detentions without trial.
107. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the efforts undertaken by Burkina Faso to promote and protect human rights and basic freedoms despite the difficulties faced by the Government.

108. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland called upon Burkina Faso to announce comprehensive abolition of the death penalty. It encouraged it to tackle violence against women, combat human trafficking, ensure access to education and counter radicalisation.

109. The United States of America commended Burkina Faso for working to re-establish democratic governance but urged it to investigate reports of extrajudicial killings, torture and human rights abuses by vigilante groups. It was concerned by life-threatening prison conditions.

110. Uruguay welcomed Burkina Faso's progress on the rights of the child, birth registration and curtailing early enforced marriage.

111. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed Burkina Faso's healthcare for women and young children, and family planning, programmes and its strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development. It invited the international community to offer assistance and cooperation to Burkina Faso.

112. Viet Nam welcomed Burkina Faso's progress in promoting and protecting human rights through various socio-economic development programmes, as well its adoption of major human rights-related legislative texts and creation of relevant new institutions.

113. Yemen commended Burkina Faso on its adoption of multiple legislative acts in relation to independence of justice and combatting impunity, along with its action plans reflecting with recognised international standards and its successful STG programme.

114. Zambia welcomed Burkina Faso's clear commitment to promoting and protecting human rights as reflected by its 75% recommendation implementation rate in 2016 and its acceptance of 138 recommendations from the previous cycle.

115. Zimbabwe noted Burkina Faso's adoption of the National economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020 and its legislation to protect the rights of specific groups, guaranteeing judicial independence and punishing perpetrators of human rights violations.

116. Afghanistan valued the legislative steps taken by Burkina Faso to protect the rights of specific groups, guarantee judicial independence and punish perpetrators of human rights violations within a general framework of promoting and protecting human rights.

117. Algeria welcomed Burkina Faso's adoption of a national action plan on implementing recommendations from the previous cycle, a national strategy for promoting and protecting young girls and its policy of free healthcare for young children and pregnant women.

118. Angola recognised Burkina Faso's work to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and encouraged it to pursue its efforts in promoting the National Action Plan 2016-2020 on implementing UPR Cycle 2 and treaty body recommendations.

119. Argentina congratulated Burkina Faso for approving national programmes dedicated to women and young people, youth employment in the national education system and youth socio-professional integration. It noted its efforts to combat human rights violations, eradicate child marriage and FGM.

120. Australia commended Burkina Faso on developing a national programmes to end child marriage and improve access to healthcare, including services dedicated to women and girls. It remained concerned by the high rate of FGM despite criminalisation thereof.

121. Austria welcomed the key elements of Burkina Faso's draft constitution bolstering the protection of human rights, especially abolition of the death penalty and women's rights. It looked forward to swift adoption of these changes.

122. Azerbaijan noted Burkina Faso's legislative changes and institutional reforms to enhance human rights, especially its provision of free legal counselling. It highlighted the Government's attachment to combatting corruption and promoting transparency in the administration of justice.

123. Morocco noted the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, of the High Council for Reconciliation and National Unity and of the National Council for

Children and welcomed the development of public policies for the protection of women's rights.

124. La Délégation a signalé que le Burkina Faso faisait des efforts pour l'amélioration des droits humains et restait disponible à recevoir les titulaires de mandat qui souhaitent effectuer une visite et qui en font la demande. Il prenait acte des recommandations qui lui avait été formulées et demandait un appui technique dans des domaines tels que le renforcement des capacités des acteurs et institutions publiques en matière d'implémentation d'une approche basée sur les droits de l'homme, le renforcement des capacités nationales pour la mise en place d'un système de collecte et d'analyse des données adapté au contexte national et enfin, pour l'amélioration et l'exécution d'un plan d'action de mise en œuvre des recommandations issues du troisième EPU.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

- 125.1 **Maintain positive dynamics of ratification of international treaties (Azerbaijan);**
- 125.2 **Continue cooperation with Special Procedures (Morocco);**
- 125.3 **Continue the work with Human Rights Council bodies to protect and implement those rights (State of Palestine);**
- 125.4 **Move forward with the translation of UPR recommendations into the national languages to ensure their wide public dissemination (Israel);**
- 125.5 **Continue to mobilise resources and seek necessary international support to enhance its capacity to fulfil its human rights obligations (Nigeria);**
- 125.6 **Intensify its efforts in the implementation of pending recommendations (Nigeria);**
- 125.7 **Consider establishment of a national coordination mechanism for drafting reports, follow up and implementation of recommendations, in line with the elements of the 2016 guide published by the UN Human Rights Commissioner (Uruguay);**
- 125.8. **Finalize and adopt the new constitution to further safeguard the human rights of its people (Botswana);**
- 125.9. **Ensure the effective implementation of Law No. 061-2015 / CNT with the participation of different social stakeholders (Canada);**
- 125.10. **Implement the law creating National Human rights Commission and allocate it the necessary resources, according to the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);**
- 125.11 **Provide the National Human Rights Commission with sufficient financial and human resources, in line with the Paris Principles in order to ensure its autonomy and independence (Georgia);**
- 125.12 **Make the National Human Rights Commission fully operational and provide it with sufficient financial and human resources, in line with the Paris Principles (Germany);**
- 125.13 **Continue to provide sufficient resources to the National Human Rights Commission to enable it carry out its mandate (Ghana);**
- 125.14 **Strengthen efforts to enable its national human rights institution to comply with the Paris Principles, including by ensuring sufficient resources and independency of the institution (Indonesia);**

- 125.15 Empower fully their National Human Rights Commission in line with the Paris Principles (Kenya);
- 125.16 Take necessary measures to fully align the National Human Rights Commission with the Paris Principles (Mauritania);
- 125.17 Ensure that the National Human Rights Commission is fully operational and adequately funded (Namibia);
- 125.18 Strengthen further the capacities of the National Human Rights Commission in order for it to be fully in line the Paris Principles (Niger);
- 125.19 Take the necessary measures to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission fully complies with the Paris Principles (Portugal);
- 125.20 Accelerate the operationalization of the National Commission on Human Rights (Senegal);
- 125.21 Continue to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission to enable it to carry out its mission more effectively (Zimbabwe);
- 125.22 Strengthen the role of the National Human Rights Commission to bring it into line with the Paris Principles (Morocco);
- 125.23 Continue further strengthening national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);
- 125.24 Allocate sufficient human and financial resources towards a sustained implementation of the domestic normative framework on human rights (Philippines);
- 125.25 Continue its effort to build the capacity of the public institutions to adopt a human rights approach in the formulation and implementation of public policies in all sectors (Yemen);
- 125.26 Continue implementing measures to achieve equitable redistribution of the benefits of growth (Cuba);
- 125.27 Design programmes to safeguard the rights of small farmers and promote their economic and social development with the necessary support (Mexico);
- 125.28 Continue efforts to support small scale and subsistence farmers in rural areas (South Africa);
- 125.29 Continue the implementation of the National Plan for Economic and Social Development, broadening access to services for all (Sudan);
- 125.30 Ensure full respect for human rights by the defense and security forces, including in their struggle against terrorist groups, (France);
- 125.31 Continue the harmonization of domestic legislation with the obligations under the Convention against Torture (Morocco);
- 125.32 Undertake immediate and effective action to prevent all forms of torture and ill treatment and to ensure thorough, independent and impartial investigations into all acts of torture committed by government officials, with the aim to end impunity (Netherlands);
- 125.33 Ensure that all reports of alleged torture and ill-treatment are investigated by an independent and impartial body and the perpetrators prosecuted, and ensure that victims receive full redress and rehabilitation (Zambia);
- 125.34 Intensify efforts for addressing allegations of torture by law enforcement agents (Ukraine);
- 125.35 Make operational its National Observatory on the Prevention of Torture as soon as possible (Switzerland);

- 125.36 **Operationalise the National Observatory for the Prevention of Torture (Uganda);**
- 125.37 **Pursue efforts to regulate self-defense groups, sometimes accused of torture, violence and racketeering (France);**
- 125.38 **Conduct thorough investigations of allegations of torture and other ill-treatment in detention centers (Luxembourg);**
- 125.39 **Redouble efforts to improve the living conditions and treatment of detainees (France);**
- 125.40 **Improve the conditions of prisoners (Iraq);**
- 125.41 **Combat prison overcrowding and take all necessary measures aimed at improving detention conditions (Luxembourg);**
- 125.42 **Implement a comprehensive plan to end overcrowding in prisons (Zambia);**
- 125.43 **Investigate all allegations of human rights abuses by self-defense groups and bring suspected perpetrators to justice (Ghana);**
- 125.44 **Investigate credible allegations of human rights abuses and violations, and hold those responsible accountable (United States of America);**
- 125.45 **Investigate allegations of physical abuse by jailers and hold the perpetrators accountable, as efforts to improve access to justice will reduce prison overcrowding (United States of America);**
- 125.46 **Enhance measures to guarantee the furthering of judicial investigations and sanctioning the perpetrators of all human rights violations (Argentina);**
- 125.47 **Take necessary measures to strengthen investigations and sanctions against the perpetrators of child marriage and female genital mutilation (Argentina);**
- 125.48 **Bolster mechanisms of prevention of human rights violations by security forces (Austria);**
- 125.49 **Take measures to promote human rights training for security forces (Italy);**
- 125.50 **Strengthen security and civil protection (Sudan);**
- 125.51 **Ensure that security force operations within the framework of combating extremism and terrorism are implemented in strict compliance with human rights (Canada);**
- 125.52 **Take concrete measures to put an end to lengthy detention of unconvicted detainees (Denmark);**
- 125.53 **Continue its efforts to implement the 2010-2019 national justice policy (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 125.54 **Continue efforts to guarantee the independence and impartiality of justice (France);**
- 125.55 **Strengthen measures to ensure access to justice, including by increasing the number of judicial venues (France);**
- 125.56 **Pursue efforts to implement the national justice policy, 2010-2019, to improve prisons management (Kenya);**
- 125.57 **Intensify efforts to implement previously accepted UPR recommendations that relate to ensuring the independence and effectiveness of the judicial system (Sweden);**

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

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

customary practices that are harmful to women, such as female genital mutilation and forced marriages (Montenegro);

125.100 Redouble efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, in particular combat the practice of Female Genital Mutilation (Uruguay);

125.101 Implement the strategy, legislation and national plans to combat practices that violate the rights of women, especially female genital mutilation and forced marriage (Cabo Verde);

125.102 Continue to work to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation (Congo);

125.103 Redouble efforts towards eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (Mozambique);

125.104 Intensify its actions in favour of women's rights, seeking the full implementation of the National Plan against Female Genital Mutilation, ending forced or early marriages, eradicating violence against women, and achieving a greater presence of women in political and economic life (Spain);

125.105 Continue the necessary efforts to combat female genital mutilation (Egypt);

125.106 Redouble its efforts to eradicate the practice of genital mutilation of women and girls and other harmful practices, and share with other countries its best practices in the implementation of its legal framework to address the root causes of this practice (Honduras);

125.107 Continue efforts to raise awareness and develop new intervention strategies to eradicate genital mutilation and early and forced marriages (Gabon);

125.108 Strengthen measures aimed at combating gender discrimination in all spheres and to adequately protect women from all forms of violence and abuse including female genital mutilation, marital rape, domestic violence, and social exclusion for alleged witchcraft (Namibia);

125.109 Strengthen implementation of legislation and policies aimed at ending harmful traditional practices in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation (Rwanda);

125.110 Eradicate female genital mutilation and bring perpetrators to justice (Sweden);

125.111 Ensure that people who continue to practice Female Genital Mutilation are held accountable and prosecuted as a means to deter perpetrators (Australia);

125.112 Ensure implementation of the National Plan against Female Genital Mutilation and feminine excisions, and bolster efforts to prevent, by raising awareness among various communities in the country, in particular with regard to tribal leaders, religious leaders, men and boys, as well as by raising awareness and education of girls (Austria);

125.113 Take urgent measures to put an end to harmful traditional practices to women, such as forced marriages (Costa Rica);

125.114 Consider amending its laws with a view to protect those at risk of early and forced marriages and ensure that all victims have access to effective remedies and reparation (Philippines);

125.115 Promote the adoption of measures aimed at protecting the rights of women and intensify the efforts to combat early and forced marriages of children and early pregnancies (Italy);

125.116 Take all measures to fight early and forced marriages (Luxembourg);

- 125.117 **Materialize its intention to harmonize the legal age of marriage to 18 years in order to combat early forced and child marriages (Canada);**
- 125.118 **Amend the Individuals and Family Code to set 18 years as the minimum age of marriage for both boys and girls (Zambia);**
- 125.119 **Raise to the age of 18 years the minimum age for marriage (Central African Republic);**
- 125.120 **Increase the minimum age of marriage to 18 years and request that legal guarantees be granted for the succession of married women after the death of their husband in order to combat discrimination against women (Democratic Republic of Congo);**
- 125.121 **Allocate sufficient resources to programmes to combat early pregnancies and to support young mothers to stay at school (Mexico);**
- 125.122 **Effectively address the high prevalence of early pregnancies by working with children, parents, teachers and other stakeholders (Slovenia);**
- 125.123 **Set the minimum age of marriage for both girls and boys at 18 years and take firm legal action to prevent children from becoming victims of child, early and forced marriage (Sweden);**
- 125.124 **Continue efforts deployed to fight against early marriage and take all necessary measures to ensure the full deployment of programmes in this area (Tunisia);**
- 125.125 **Promote outreach among local communities, traditional and religious authorities, as well as among parents, to ensure universal implementation of a minimum age for marriage at 18 years for both men and women (Austria);**
- 125.126 **Guarantee access to justice for women and girls victims of violence as well as to elderly women accused of witchcraft, ensuring that perpetrators are prosecuted and sanctioned (Gabon);**
- 125.127 **Redouble the efforts to effectively protect women accused of witchcraft (Congo);**
- 125.128 **Reinforce the policies and programmes designed to combat the social exclusion of people accused of practicing witchcraft (Israel);**
- 125.129 **Continue actions to reduce social and gender inequality and the advancement of women as an active agent of development (Cuba);**
- 125.130 **Strengthen its action to fight discrimination against women (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 125.131 **Continue efforts to ensure education for girls and gender equality in the education sector (Tunisia);**
- 125.132 **Continue its commitment to improve access for women to the formal labor market with acceptable working conditions and sufficient salaries for a decent life (Turkey);**
- 125.133 **Continue adopting measures which promote gender parity in social-economic activities (Angola);**
- 125.134 **Develop a mediation mechanism for alternative dispute resolution concerning women's equal rights in inheritance and access to land to complement the formal justice system (Denmark);**
- 125.135 **Continue efforts to improve women's participation in decision-making (Egypt);**
- 125.136 **Continue advancing the economic empowerment of women and girls through the creation of income-generating activities (Ethiopia);**

- 125.137 Dismantle barriers to girls' access to education by raising awareness of the importance of education for women (Iceland);
- 125.138 Develop and implement concrete policies to ensure that women and girls have easy access to justice, education and healthcare systems, particularly those with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 125.139 Continue efforts to improve the participation of women in decision-making process (Maldives);
- 125.140 Develop and implement a strategy to guarantee that women and girls, including women and girls with disabilities, have effective access to justice, political and public life, education, income generating activities and health care, including sexual and reproductive health care services (Mexico);
- 125.141 Invest additional efforts in fighting against all kinds of discrimination, in particular against women, by implementing special national strategies and concrete legal frameworks (Serbia);
- 125.142 Continue efforts in the area of promoting the rights of women through formulating and implementing strategies that protects women and girls, notably with disabilities, and guarantee their access to education, work and healthcare (State of Palestine);
- 125.143 Continue to fight discrimination against women through concrete measures and continue to fight all forms of violence, notably domestic violence (Tunisia);
- 125.144 Continue to strengthen its social programmes in favour of vulnerable groups, especially for women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 125.145 Continue enhancing the role of women in strengthening democracy and ensuring sustainable development (Azerbaijan);
- 125.146 Finalise the review of the necessary legislation and complete the drafting and adoption of the Child Protection Code (Uganda);
- 125.147 Continue to fight against child trafficking (Senegal);
- 125.148 Fast track the implementation of the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage for the period 2016 – 2025 (Netherlands);
- 125.149 Ensure that the capacity of the National Council of Children is strengthened in order to intensify efforts aimed at combatting trafficking of children, protecting children from sexual abuse, corporal punishment and the worst forms of child labour as well as to end early and forced marriages (Namibia);
- 125.150 Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of the national plan and strategies to combat child marriage (Afghanistan);
- 125.151 Ensure the effective implementation of laws relating to child trafficking, child labour and the exploitation of children (Brazil);
- 125.152 Continue progressing in protecting the rights of children, above all with regard to child labour in the mining sector and in sexual exploitation (Uruguay);
- 125.153 Strengthen the efforts aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of children, with a focus on the right to education and the fight against child labour (Italy);
- 125.154 Ensure the enforcement of existing laws relating to child trafficking, child labour and the exploitation of children (Maldives);
- 125.155 Continue efforts aimed at combatting the use of child labour (South Africa);
- 125.156 Make every effort to protect children in gold panning sites (France);

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

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

125.159 **Take further measures to encourage the inclusion of students with disabilities into the education system (Qatar);**

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

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

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

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

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

126.1 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Chile, Costa Rica, Spain, Togo);**

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

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

126.4 **Fully abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Portugal);**

126.5 **Formally abolish the death penalty, including by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Australia);**

126.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal) (Spain)/ Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Uruguay);**

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

126.8 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

126.9 **Finalise and adopt the draft law revising the Act No. 010-2009, as follow up to recommendations 135.44, 135.54 and 135.61 from the second cycle (Haiti);**

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

- 126.11 **Continue its efforts to abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 126.12 **Abolish officially and ultimately the death penalty (Cabo Verde);**
- 126.13 **Complete the process of abolishing the death penalty (Central African Republic);**
- 126.14 **Take necessary legislative steps to abolish the death penalty (Ukraine);**
- 126.15 **Fully abolish the death penalty, commute all death sentences and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);**
- 126.16 **Consider abolishing the death penalty for all crimes and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Namibia);**
- 126.17 **Adopt necessary measures in order to guarantee that forced disappearances remain explicitly outside the scope of the competence of military jurisdictions in all cases (Argentina);**
- 126.18 **Honor its role as guarantor of security, without being replaced by self-defense groups, and ensure respect for human rights in its territory, including by the security forces; and ensure an end to impunity (Spain);**
- 126.19 **Strengthen the rule of law throughout the country by supporting the presence of national security forces trained in human rights and counter the presence of vigilante militias, including the Kog / weogo (Belgium);**
- 126.20 **Take meaningful steps to improve civilian security and access to the formal judicial system, while building trust in formal law enforcement to prevent the proliferation of vigilante groups (United States of America);**
- 126.21 **Prioritise the consultation with small farmers to prevent the negative impact of agro-industrial policies on food and nutritional security as follow up to recommendation 135.24 of the second cycle (Haiti);**
- 126.22 **Ensure that evictions result from a justice decision, with rigorous procedural guarantees in line with international norms (Togo);**
- 126.23 **Ensure maternal, sexual and reproductive healthcare for women through applying standard methods (Afghanistan);**
- 126.24 **Implement a strategy that ensures the sexual and reproductive health and rights of young people by fighting against female genital mutilation and reducing maternal mortality related to unsafe abortions (Belgium);**
- 126.25 **Amend legislation to fight and legally ban the practice of female genital mutilation, other harmful customary practices and domestic violence against women, by inter alia revising the law to define marital rape and to establish an appropriate punishment (Germany);**
- 126.26 **Amend the Code of Individuals and Family to guarantee that the same minimum age for marriage of 18 applies to men and women and includes all types of marriages, including religious and traditional marriages (Australia);**
- 126.27 **Establish comprehensive mechanisms to fight early forced marriage by, inter alia, raising the minimum age for marriage, including for traditional marriages, for both boys and girls to 18 and making shelters available for people at risk (Germany);**
- 126.28 **Set the minimum age of marriage at 18 for women and men and for all forms of marriage (Ireland);**

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

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

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

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

126.33 **Conduct awareness raising activities to change negative attitudes towards people with albinism (Congo);**

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

127.1 **Issue a standing invitation to the HRC Special Procedures (Ukraine);**

127.2 **Consider extending standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures mandate holders (Georgia);**

127.3 **Consider extending a standing invitation to all thematic Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Rwanda);**

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

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

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

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

127.8 **Criminalise the recruitment and use of persons under 18 years of age in the national armed forces (Zambia).**

128. 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

Burkina Faso pledged to submit its mid-term report by 31 May 2020.

Annex

[French Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Burkina Faso was headed by the Minister of Justice, Human Rights and Civic Promotion, H.E, Mr. Besolé René Bangoro, and composed of the following members:

- S.E.M Dieudonné W. Désiré Sougouri, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire, Représentant permanent;
- Mr Samson Arzouma III Ouedraogo, Premier Conseiller;
- Mr Emmanuel Ouali, Deuxième Conseiller;
- Mme Myriam Poussi, Conseiller juridique Conseiller Juridique;
- Mr Mathieu Bonkougou, Conseiller de presse;
- Mr Franck Ouedraogo, Attaché.
- Monsieur Maxime Lomboza Koné, Parlementaire, Président de la Commission des Affaires Générales, Institutionnelles et des Droits Humains (CAGIDH) à l'Assemblée nationale du Burkina Faso;
- Mr Germain Zong-Naba Pimé, Conseiller technique ;
- Mr Yakouma Jean de Dieu Bambara, Directeur général de la Défense des Droits humains;
- Mr Adama Sawadogo, Directeur général des Etudes et des Statistiques sectorielles;
- Mme Hadjaratou Zongo/Sawadogo, Directrice générale de la Promotion civique;
- Mr Dieudonné Marie Désiré Manly, Directeur général de la Politique criminelle et du Sceau;
- Mr Dramane Sanou, Directeur du Suivi des Accords internationaux;
- Mr Bachirou Nana, Directeur de la Communication et de la Presse ministérielle;
- Mr Dramane Koussoubé, Chef de département/planification, suivi-évaluation;
- Mr Salifou Binadibé Lankouandé, Chef de Division à la Direction générale de la Garde de Sécurité pénitentiaire;
- Mr Madou Coulibaly, Administrateur des Services financiers;
- Mr Christian Nabalma, Chef du Service du suivi des accords relatifs aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels;
- Mr Isaac Alassane Ouattara, Chargé d'études;
- Mr Harouna Kadio, Conseiller technique;
- Mr Guéhon Zigani, Chargé d'études;
- Mr Boukari Linkoné, Conseiller technique;
- Mr Abdoulaye Gandema, Directeur de la Police de Proximité;
- Mme Nathalie Kaoré, Journaliste à la Radio-Télévision du Burkina;
- Mr Halidou Badini, Caméraman à la Radio-Télévision du Burkina.