



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-fourth session
6–17 November 2023

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Burkina Faso*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 22 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations³ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

2. FIAN Burkina Faso recommended that Burkina Faso ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.⁴

3. World Coalition Against the Death Penalty (WCADP) noted that Burkina Faso had accepted the universal periodic review recommendations to fully abolish the death penalty in law for all crimes and that the instrument of ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty had not been deposited with the United Nations Secretary General. WCADP and JUBILEE urged Burkina Faso to ratify the OP2-ICCPR.⁵

4. Just Atonement Inc (JAI) and JUBILEE recommended that Burkina Faso ratify the interstate communication procedure under the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.⁶

5. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) urged Burkina Faso to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW), as a matter of international urgency.⁷

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



B. National human rights framework

Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

6. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights welcomed the establishment of the Ministry for Human Rights and the Promotion of Civic Values in January 2019 and the launch of the National Observatory for the Prevention and Management of Community Conflicts in Burkina Faso.⁸

7. The National Human Rights Commission of Burkina Faso⁹ noted that the universal periodic review recommendations relating to the Commission had been partially implemented. With regard to human resources, the number of staff employed by the Commission increased from 7 officers in 2018 to 56 in 2023. With regard to financial resources, its budget allocation rose from 12,000,000 CFA francs (CFAF) in 2018 to CFAF 646,347,000 in 2023. Since January 2022, a specific section of the State budget has been allocated to the Commission. Where logistics are concerned, the number of vehicles in the Commission's fleet increased from two to seven.¹⁰

8. The Commission and Joint Submission 2¹¹ (JS2) reported that the adoption of Act No. 002-2021/AN of 30 March 2021, amending Act No. 001-2016/AN of 24 March 2016 establishing the Commission, had transferred the mandate of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture back to the Commission. It pointed out that Decree No. 2021-1223/PRES/PM/MINEFID/MJDHPC/MFPTPS on the remuneration of the Commission's members had been adopted on 29 November 2021. A regional branch covering the administrative regions of Hauts-Bassins, Cascades, Boucle du Mouhoun and Sud-Ouest was opened in Bobo-Dioulasso in December 2021.¹²

9. Despite the progress made, the Commission considered that a number of challenges remained. For instance, the Commission did not have sufficient human and financial resources to be able to support the national mechanism for the prevention of torture. It also lacked staff regulations, did not have a strong enough presence in local communities and was housed in an unsuitable building with insufficient office space and no lift.¹³

10. The Commission recommended that its financial resources be increased to enable it to carry out its activities and properly support the national mechanism for the prevention of torture. It also recommended that the decree on the Commission's staff regulations be adopted and that the Commission be provided with suitable headquarters.¹⁴

11. The Commission reported that, on 1 January 2019, a state of emergency had been established in six of the country's regions in order to step up the fight against terrorism. According to the Commission, however, the state of emergency had remained in force in the regions concerned until 30 March 2023, without any legal basis, and had enabled the authorities to take decisions that restricted individual and collective freedoms.¹⁵ The Commission recommended ensuring compliance with laws relating to states of emergency.¹⁶

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

12. The Commission noted that there has been an upsurge in hate speech and incitements to violence. This state of affairs had been exacerbated by the deterioration in the security situation, leading to political instability. Although legal action has been taken against some of the perpetrators, the Commission was concerned to note that violence was glorified on social networks and in interactive broadcasts and incessant calls to murder human rights defenders were being made. The Commission recommended raising awareness of the responsible use of social networks and systematically prosecuting the perpetrators of hate speech and those who were complicit in it.¹⁷

13. International Communities Organisation (ICO) reported that in spite of the de jure prohibition of discrimination in the national Constitution, its de facto manifestation for the Fulani population was pervasive. Members of the Fulani ethnic group complained of government negligence, prejudice, and mistreatment, particularly at the hands of security personnel and militias. After the military seized control in January 2022, the new interim government enlisted civilians into armed forces to combat non-state armed groups. According to ICO, reports from local stakeholders suggested that these civilian forces disproportionately persecuted Fulani people. The Fulani population was reportedly the target of extra-judicial killings. According to ICO, as a result of their refusal of Western education, the Fulani community was under-represented in any form of decision-making process, such as public administration and the armed forces.¹⁸ ICO recommended to reduce stigmatisation of the Fulani ethnic group through education and awareness-raising.¹⁹

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

14. Amnesty International (AI) reported that while Burkina Faso amended its Criminal Code in May 2018 and abolished the death penalty in civilian courts, the death penalty remained a sentence that could be imposed in military courts.²⁰ AI recommended to totally abolish the death penalty by also removing it as a sentence before military courts before the mid-term review.²¹

15. AI reported that since 2017, at least 4,801 Burkinabè civilians had been killed during the conflict by various parties.²² AU-ACHPR and several other stakeholders²³ expressed concerns regarding a dramatic increase in attacks by armed militant groups as well as the fact that State security forces and allied militias reportedly committed violent abuses.

16. The Commission²⁴ and JS4²⁵ noted that, in the context of counter-terrorist operations undertaken by the defence and security forces and the volunteer defence force, allegations of human rights violations, including enforced disappearances and summary and extrajudicial executions, had been recorded in several regions. Some of these allegations had been investigated and monitored by the Commission, which reported that the violations were committed by members of the defence and security forces and especially by the volunteer defence force.²⁶ JS1²⁷ reported that, according to the Collectif contre l'Impunité et la Stigmatisation des Communautés, members of the defence and security forces had freely engaged in organized looting and abuse directed at civilians, against a backdrop of racial profiling and stigmatization targeting the Fulani community. This community is the majority ethnic group in the Sahel (Nord-Est) region, which has been ravaged by jihadi violence. In August 2022, a call to carry out murder, consisting of audio recordings inviting so-called indigenous communities to kill Fulani people en masse, was made on the WhatsApp social network. On 8 January 2023, the Government responded to the hate speech disseminated on social media by issuing a press release condemning apologists for terror, urging people not to give in to hatred and division, and inviting victims of threats to contact the relevant agencies without delay.

17. According to JS4, the actions of armed terrorist groups have resulted in, inter alia, violations of the right to life, including mass killings, violations of the right to physical and moral integrity, the forced displacement of persons, aggravating the humanitarian crisis, sexual violence linked to terrorism, particularly an increase in attacks and violence directed at women and girls, and violations of children's rights as a result of their being enrolled in armed terrorist groups.²⁸

18. The Commission recommended that legal investigations be conducted into allegations of human rights violations linked to terrorism.²⁹ The Commission,³⁰ JS1³¹ and JS4³² also recommended strengthening the training of the defence and security forces and the volunteer defence force in respect for human rights.³³ JS1 recommended taking the necessary measures to put an end to the serious violations, discrimination and stigmatization directed at vulnerable groups and minorities, in particular the Fulani community.³⁴

19. JS4 noted that numerous cases of arbitrary arrests and detentions, particularly by the volunteer defence force, had been documented. The authors recommended ensuring compliance with national laws on arrests and detentions and establishing effective means by which to take action against the perpetrators of arbitrary arrests and detentions.³⁵

20. Several stakeholders denounced allegations of torture and ill-treatment committed by members of the gendarmerie against persons in police custody, and by members of the volunteer defence force against alleged terrorists.³⁶ AI recommended that Burkina Faso ensure that all detainees are informed of their rights and kept in humane conditions.³⁷ The CNDH/BF³⁸ and AI³⁹ also recommended to investigate promptly, impartially, independently, and effectively all reports of torture and ill-treatment, bring to justice respective of fair trial standards all agents responsible for these violations to the rights of detainees. AI recommended to provide reparations to those whose rights had been violated.⁴⁰ The National Human Rights Commission recommended continuing efforts to raise awareness of the prohibition of torture and ill-treatment.⁴¹

21. The Commission expressed concern about prison conditions and conditions of police custody, particularly in relation to overcrowding, food and health. The Commission recommended continuing to implement alternative measures to detention and improving food and health care for inmates by providing remand prisons and reformatories with financial and material resources and by improving food and health care in police custody.⁴²

International humanitarian law

22. AI noted that in the conduct of counter-insurgency operations, defence and security forces of Burkina Faso and their partners committed violations of international humanitarian law.⁴³ AI reported in particular arrests and extrajudicial killings by members of special military unit, which likely constitute war crimes.⁴⁴ AI reported also unlawful killings by the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (GSIM) and the Islamic State in the Sahel (ISS) against civilians which constitute war crimes under international law.⁴⁵ AI recommended to ensure that all persons suspected of responsibility for serious abuses or violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed in the context of the conflict since 2016, including crimes under international law, are prosecuted through the ordinary courts, and tried in proceedings that meet fair trial standards, without recourse to the death penalty.⁴⁶ AI also recommended to protect civilians at the frontlines and expedite investigations linked to the abuses by armed groups.⁴⁷ JS4 recommended ensuring effective security for people and property throughout the country and taking effective and urgent measures to deliver humanitarian aid throughout the country and lift the blockades set up by armed terrorist groups.⁴⁸

Human rights and counter-terrorism

23. The Commission noted that there has been an increase in human rights violations linked to the fight against terrorism.⁴⁹

24. AI reported that the Current Criminal Code of Burkina Faso did not guarantee legal counsel to people arrested and detained for terrorism charges. Detainees could apply for a state fund to pay for representation, but the law did not mandate for the court to appoint a lawyer when the detainees failed to find one. This loophole constituted a risk to the fair trial standards. AI recommended to ensure fair trial rights of all people, notably those arrested for terrorism charges.⁵⁰

25. JUBILEE recommended to foster greater collaboration with G5 Sahel nations including to cooperate to conduct updated and standard training of military forces with regards to counterterrorism and the necessity of upholding civilian safety and international humanitarian law, and advance security coverage for vulnerable communities and/or infrastructure; and directly provide humanitarian aid and assistance to communities affected by Islamist insurgency and corresponding counterterrorism efforts.⁵¹

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

26. The Commission criticized prison conditions and conditions of police custody, particularly in relation to overcrowding, food and health.⁵² The Commission recommended continuing to implement alternative measures to detention and improving food and health care for inmates by providing remand prisons and reformatories with financial and material resources and by improving food and health care in police custody.⁵³

27. JS2 recommended training defence and security forces in protecting and respecting the human rights of all people, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex people, and raising awareness among legal professionals of sexual violence against such people and the need to deal with such cases.⁵⁴

28. The Commission,⁵⁵ JS4⁵⁶ and JS5⁵⁷ noted that the security threat was hampering access to justice, leading to the closure of the headquarters of several courts (the Sahel region, for example, no longer has any functioning courts) and their relocation to safer localities.⁵⁸ The same authors noted that the human, material and financial resources made available to the judiciary were inadequate, with the result that, for example, the judicial counter-terrorism unit attached to Ouaga *Tribunal de Grande Instance* (court of major jurisdiction) No. 2 was unable to function properly, despite having been made operational. They also drew attention to the concentration of courts in the main towns, the lack of courts in rural and remote areas and the complexity of proceedings. These obstacles particularly affect women.⁵⁹ JS4 also noted that the ordinary courts almost routinely ceded jurisdiction to the only Ouagadougou-based military court for offences attributed to the defence and security forces and the volunteer defence force, while many defendants' cases are still pending before this court.⁶⁰ The Commission, JS4 and JS5 recommended that Burkina Faso reopen and protect the courts, strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to deal with cases of terrorism, provide anti-terrorist units with financial and material resources, and promote access to justice for victims of abuses attributed to the defence and security forces and the volunteer defence force.⁶¹

29. JAI urged Burkina Faso to renounce to its 2021 decree granting immunity to special counterterrorism forces and to prosecute soldiers, police, and other officials who conduct illegal executions and forced disappearances.⁶²

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

30. JUBILEE reported that, while the Burkinabe government generally did not encroach upon its citizens' right to freedom of religion, Christians and Muslims remained endangered due to Islamic militancy in the Sahel region.⁶³ ECLJ recommended that Burkina Faso increase its efforts to stop the violence being carried out against Christians and innocent civilians across the country.⁶⁴

31. The Commission, JS1 and JS4 expressed regret at the fact that the activities of political parties and civil society organizations had been suspended by the issuance of a single press release.⁶⁵ Stakeholders also voiced their concerns about restrictions on the right to assemble and demonstrate and repression by security forces or supporters of the Government.⁶⁶ JS4⁶⁷ recommended organizing the rapid restoral of normal constitutional life and guaranteeing that the State respects all the rights recognized by the Constitution of 11 June 1991, while the Commission⁶⁸ recommended lifting the suspension imposed on the activities of political parties and demonstrations held by civil society organizations.

32. Many stakeholders reported serious violations in relation to the freedom of expression, media and digital rights, ranging from intimidations, arrests, deprivation of liberty, death threats, blocking access to sources of information, internet shutdowns, invasion of privacy and the suspension and closure of media, to the instrumentalization of legislation to harass or intimidate human rights defenders and journalists.⁶⁹ In July 2019, Burkina Faso amended its Criminal Code by adopting a new law No.0442019/AN, which contains broad offences, including Article 312-11 which criminalizes any acts that may "demoralize security forces" with a minimal sentence of one year and a fee amounting to XOF 10 million (USD 16273) maximum, while other articles restrict access to, or dissemination of, information related to military operations or weapons, to protect public order or the integrity of the military operations.⁷⁰ JS6 recommended to create and restore an environment conducive for the exercise of digital rights and freedoms and guarantee access to the Internet and Information and Communication Technologies by (a) halting and desisting from any current or future Internet shutdowns and other arbitrary measures limiting Internet access and use, and restore all digital networks, including social media, broadcast platforms and ensure that any limitation complies with established regional and international standards; (b) End the intimidation, harassment, arbitrary arrests and prosecutions of journalists, critics, activists and campaigners who exercise their right to freedom of expression online and offline in

accordance with the law. JS6 also recommended to repeal provisions of the Penal Code, under Law No. 044-2019/AN and others that arbitrarily interfere with the exercise of free expression, both online and offline.⁷¹

Right to health

33. JS5 noted that the implementation of the right to sexual and reproductive health was hampered by harmful cultural practices, gender inequality, poverty, the difficulty of accessing health-care services and the climate of insecurity.⁷² While noting that abortion is established as an offence⁷³ in Burkina Faso, JS5 also pointed out that the safe termination of pregnancy is authorized in certain circumstances (health hazards, serious illness of the fetus, rape and incest),⁷⁴ but that the related legal proceedings represented a major obstacle to this right.⁷⁵ JS5 recommended eliminating the need for legal proceedings to enable women to effectively enjoy their rights and ensuring the availability of safe abortion services, under the conditions set out in law, and post-abortion care for all women in need.⁷⁶

34. While noting the significant progress made in enhancing access to reproductive health and family planning services,⁷⁷ AIESEC-BF noted that there were major shortcomings in the implementation of policies and laws relating to sexual and reproductive health, particularly owing to the climate of insecurity.⁷⁸ This situation has resulted in a large number of persons, the majority of whom are women, being displaced and losing their livelihoods, with the result that women and girls often turned to prostitution to make ends meet.⁷⁹ AIESEC-BF recommended setting up mobile clinics at sites for internally displaced persons to improve such persons' access to essential sexual and reproductive health services and quality information. It also recommended increasing the number of shelters, especially in rural areas, and providing medical treatment, legal assistance, and psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration programmes to victims of gender-based violence.⁸⁰

35. CFam⁸¹ noted that, despite some progress, maternal mortality remained an issue. CFam recommended to continue to improve maternal and child health outcomes, including by ensuring adequate nutrition for pregnant women and affordable maternal health care, including emergency obstetric care, with special attention to those in rural and remote areas and for those in low-resource settings.⁸²

Right to education

36. Numerous stakeholders underscored that Burkina Faso was facing an education crisis due to the high level of insecurity and terrorist activity in the country, leading to attacks on educational staff and the closure of thousands of schools across the country.⁸³ AI recommended to establish a national plan to protect schools, children, teachers from attacks by armed groups, and develop effective measures and mechanisms to prevent attacks and threats of attacks against schools and the civilian nature of education infrastructure.⁸⁴ Broken Chalk recommended to Burkina Faso to consult UNICEF to create centres to help victims of school attacks for counselling to overcome the fear of returning to school.⁸⁵ JS3 recommended to develop strategies to offer alternative means of education to those who have been excluded because of family situations or other reasons.⁸⁶

37. Many stakeholders reported that education for girls continued to represent a major challenge, especially in rural areas, where girls often could not access education because of lack of financial resources or because of early marriage.⁸⁷ Stakeholders recommended that Burkina Faso ensure that girls have access to education, particularly in rural areas.⁸⁸

38. RBM was concerned to note that many obstacles hindered access to education for children in pastoral settings. RBM recommended adopting and implementing education programmes tailored to the lives of pastoralists to enable nomadic children to attend school.⁸⁹

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

39. Several stakeholders noted that peri-urban rural areas were being targeted by non-rural actors for speculative purposes owing to a lack of urban planning mechanisms and difficulties in enforcing rural land laws. They also drew attention to violations of the land rights of pastoralists in pastoral areas, where mining and gold panning activities degraded and polluted pastoral resources, infringing pastoralists' rights and sometimes leading to deadly clashes

between communities.⁹⁰ FIAN Burkina recommended reviewing the law on property development in order to reframe real estate development activities with a view to safeguarding rural land and peri-urban agriculture and regulating gold panning activities in order to prevent the degradation and pollution of arable and grazing land.⁹¹

40 JAI highlighted how climate change posed a significant threat to health, livelihoods, and infrastructure in Burkina Faso, and exacerbated political instability and violence. Despite contributing very little to climate change, Burkina Faso suffered disproportionately from its impacts. JAI also noted that Burkina Faso had set ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement and had been actively implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.⁹² JAI recommended Burkina Faso continue leading and collaborating regionally to combat climate change.⁹³

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

41. JS3 noted that having recognized that the growth and development of the country could not be accomplished without the full participation of women, in 2020 Burkina Faso established a National Strategy on Gender.⁹⁴ However, JS3 reported that while the situation of urban women had improved, there was a notable lack of equality between women and men in rural settings and more traditional cultures.⁹⁵ JS3 further reported that the voice of women was often lacking in decision-making that directly affected them.⁹⁶ JS3 recommended to develop and make effective the National Strategy on Gender 2020–2024; and raise awareness of women’s rights in rural settings and villages through media and education campaigns.⁹⁷ ICO recommended to implement legislation empowering women to own and benefit from their own land and inheritance; and support programs pushing for representation of women in political and administrative positions.⁹⁸

42. Numerous stakeholders deplored the persistence of female genital mutilations (FGM), despite some efforts by Burkina Faso to address the situation as it was still deeply rooted in the culture and was viewed as a rite of passage.⁹⁹ Many stakeholders recommended to strengthen public awareness efforts against FGM.¹⁰⁰ JAI recommended to continue to combat gender-based violence.¹⁰¹ JS6 recommended to amend the Penal Code to criminalize the acts of procuring, aiding or abetting FGM; and enforce the existing laws which criminalize FGM.¹⁰²

43. JS5 noted that, despite the existing legislative framework, accusations of witchcraft were becoming increasingly common. JS5 recommended conducting awareness-raising, information-sharing and advocacy campaigns aimed at customary and religious leaders, and actors in the criminal justice system, in order to combat accusations of witchcraft.¹⁰³

44. The National Human Rights Commission remained concerned about the persistent violations of women’s rights as a result of the security crisis, leading to numerous cases of gender-based violence.¹⁰⁴ JS3 reported that more than one-third of Burkinabe women had suffered domestic violence. Although violence against women was against the law, domestic violence was not considered a crime.¹⁰⁵ AI recommended to implement the National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence, including by improving holistic access to justice for survivors.¹⁰⁶ The CNDH/BF recommended continuing to set up special agencies to protect and support victims of violence and ensuring the effective protection of victims and witnesses of gender-based violence.¹⁰⁷ JS5 recommended allocating more material, human and financial resources to the three existing centres in order to provide better psychological, legal and financial support to women victims of violence. They also recommended establishing more centres and making it easier to produce evidence in rape cases.¹⁰⁸ JS3 recommended to amend the Penal Code to consider domestic violence a crime.¹⁰⁹

Children

45. Many stakeholders denounced the persistent cases of early and forced marriage in Burkina Faso, whereby 52 per cent of girls were married before they turn 18, and 10 per cent were married before they turn 15.¹¹⁰ ADEP recommended improving the country’s legal and institutional framework by speeding up the adoption of the new Personal and Family Code

and ensuring that the minimum age for marriage is set at 18 years for both boys and girls and ensuring the strict implementation of laws prohibiting early and forced marriages, including the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code.¹¹¹

46. Several stakeholders denounced the recruitment of child soldiers by armed terrorist groups.¹¹² The Commission recommended developing a national strategy for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of children recruited by such groups and searching for and prosecuting the persons suspected of recruiting them.¹¹³

47. End Violence deplored that a “right of correction” of parents was recognised. It recommended that Burkina Faso accelerates its efforts to enact its Child Protection Code to clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in every setting of their lives and repeal any legal defence allowing its use, as matter of priority.¹¹⁴

48. The National Human Rights Commission noted that the rise in the number of terrorist attacks had led to the closure of schools and the mass displacement of people, the majority of whom were children. The phenomenon of child begging had increased since 2018, exposing children to financial and sexual exploitation, trafficking and juvenile delinquency.¹¹⁵ The Commission recommended strengthening the capacity of shelters by increasing the number of staff and allocating substantial financial resources to facilitate the holistic care of child beggars and children living in street situations.¹¹⁶

49. JAI reported that children remained subject to child labour in key industries with around 20,000 children working in gold mining. JAI recommended that Burkina Faso release data on child labour and continue to build on its efforts, including collaborating regionally, to combat child labour.¹¹⁷

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

50. Several stakeholders denounced the persistence of violence, including assassinations and attacks on the premises of LGBTQI organizations, as well as the stigmatization, social and family exclusion, discrimination and even hate speech being directed at lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and other sexually diverse people,¹¹⁸ including by politicians and traditional leaders. They also denounced the lack of protective instruments for such people and the lack of a legal framework by which to punish violations and discrimination and address other concerns relating to sexual orientation and gender identity.¹¹⁹

51. JS2 recommended adopting a law providing for protection against all forms of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; ensuring that complaints submitted by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex citizens are recorded and followed up by investigations and convictions; and allowing identity-based organizations to register with the Directorate of Civil Liberties, freely stating their names and missions, so that there is an open civic space in which LGBTQI organizations can organize, participate and communicate freely and without hindrance.¹²⁰

Internally displaced persons

52. Several stakeholders noted that the worsening security situation in Burkina Faso had led to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons, which had risen from 47,029 on 31 December 2018 to 1,938,792 on 31 January 2023.¹²¹ Despite the efforts being made by the State and its partners to provide internally displaced persons with free identity documents and humanitarian assistance, a number of challenges remained, such as the inadequacy and irregularity of the food aid provided to them, the inadequacy and dilapidated state of some shelters and the lack of schooling for children.

53. ADEP considered that the legal and institutional framework did not provide for sufficient protection for the rights of internally displaced persons, particularly displaced women and children.¹²² ADEP recommended securing areas under terrorist control to encourage the safe return and resettlement of internally displaced persons who wish to return to their places of origin.¹²³

54. The National Human Rights Commission recommended adopting a specific law to incorporate the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally

Displaced Persons in Africa into national law and improving humanitarian assistance for internally displaced persons.¹²⁴ JS4 recommended improving access to basic social services for internally displaced persons, particularly women and children, and guaranteeing the right to education for all internally displaced children.¹²⁵ ADEP recommended stepping up measures to punish the perpetrators of violence against internally displaced persons, particularly women and children.¹²⁶

Notes

¹ See A/HRC/19/4, A/HRC/39/4/Add.1 and A/HRC/39/4.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADEP	Association D'appui et d'Eveil Pugsada (ADEP), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
AIESEC-BF	AIESEC au Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso);
Broken Chalk	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CFam	Center for Family and Human Rights, New York, NY 10017 (United States of America);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, The, Strasbourg (France);
End Violence	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, New York (United States of America);
FIAN Burkina Faso	FIAN Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICO	International Communities Organisation, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc., 2nd Floor (United States of America);
JUBILEE	JUBILEE CAMPAIGN, FAIRFAX, VA (United States of America);
RBM	Réseau Billital Maroobè, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso);
WCADP	World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, Montreuil (France).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: International Service for Human Rights, Geneva (Switzerland), Coalition Burkinabe des Défenseurs des Droits Humains (CBDDH) ;
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Pan-Africa ILGA, Johannesburg (South Africa), PAN AFRICA ILGA (PAI) and Réseau des Droits Humains pour l'Egalité au Burkina (RDHEB) ;
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Congregations of St Joseph, New York (United States of America), Congregations of St. Joseph, Dominican Leadership Conference;
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Mouvement Burkinabè des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Mouvement Burkinabè des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (MBDHP), Amnesty International – Burkina Faso, (AI-BF) Association des Femmes Juristes du Burkina Faso, (AFJ-BF) Association des Journalistes du Burkina (AJB), Centre d'Information et de Documentation Citoyennes (CIDOC), Centre d'Information et de Formation en matière de Droits Humains en Afrique (CIFDHA), Centre pour la Qualité du Droit et la Justice (CQDJ), Coalition Burkinabè pour les Droits de la Femme (CBDF), Coalition au Burkina Faso des Droits de l'enfant (COBUFADE), Collectif contre l'Impunité et la Stigmatisation de Communautés (CISC), Fondation pour l'étude et la Promotion des droits humains en Afrique

- (FEPDHA), Groupe de recherches-Action sur la Sécurité Humaine (GRASH), Organisation Démocratique de la Jeunesse du Burkina (ODJ) ;
- JS5 **Joint submission 5** submitted by: Groupe de Recherche Action sur la Sécurité Humaine, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Association des Femmes Juristes du Burkina Faso, Association femme et vie, Association Munyu, Association Ramziya pour le développement, Avocats sans frontières Canada, Centre d'Information et de Formation en matière de Droits Humains en Afrique, Centre pour la Qualité du Droit et la Justice, ONG Voix de Femmes, Réseau Africain Jeunesse Santé et Développement au Burkina Faso ;
- JS6 **Joint submission 6** submitted by: Small Media, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Small Media Foundation Centre National de Presse Norbert Zongo.

National human rights institution:

CNDH/BF Commission nationale des droits humains du Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso).

Regional intergovernmental organization:

AU-ACHPR African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Western Region P.O. Box 673 Banjul (Gambia).

³ *The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:*

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
ILS	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
RSC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

⁴ FIAN Burkina Faso, III- Recommendation 8.

⁵ WCADP, paras. 1–2, JUBILEE, para. 3.

⁶ JAI, para. 33 and JUBILEE para. 3.

⁷ ICAN, p. 1.

⁸ AU-ACHPR, p. 4.

⁹ CNDH/BF, para. 2.

¹⁰ CNDH/BF, para. 1.

¹¹ JS2, para. 12.

¹² CNDH/BF, para. 2.

¹³ CNDH/BF, para. 3.

¹⁴ CNDH/BF, para. 3.

¹⁵ CNDH/BF, paras. 5–6.

¹⁶ CNDH/BF, para. 10.

- 17 CNDH/BF, para. 25.
- 18 ICO, paras. 6–8.
- 19 ICO, paras. 12.
- 20 AI, para. 4.
- 21 AI, para. 47.
- 22 AI, para. 10.
- 23 JAI, paras. 26–27, AI paras. 11–20, AU-ACHPR, p. 4, Domaines de préoccupations.
- 24 CNDH/BF, para. 9.
- 25 JS4, IV-1.
- 26 CNDH/BF, para. 9.
- 27 JS1, paras. 15–17.
- 28 JS4, Part III.
- 29 CNDH/BF, para. 10, Recommendations.
- 30 CNDH/BF, para. 10.
- 31 JS1, Recommandations au Gouvernement du Burkina Faso.
- 32 JS4, Recommendations, p. 14.
- 33 CNDH/BF, para. 10. See also JS1, p. 5, Recommandations au Gouvernement du Burkina Faso, JS4, p. 14, Recommendations.
- 34 JS1, Recommandations au Gouvernement du Burkina Faso.
- 35 JS4, para. 44 and Recommendations p. 14.
- 36 AI, para. 30, CNDH/BF, para. 23, JS4, para. 34.
- 37 AI, para. 45.
- 38 CNDH/BF, para. 23, Recommendations.
- 39 AI, para. 46.
- 40 AI, para. 46.
- 41 CNDH/BF, para. 23.
- 42 CNDH/BF, para. 22, Recommendations.
- 43 AI, para. 11.
- 44 AI, paras. 13, 15.
- 45 AI, paras. 17–20.
- 46 AI, para. 31.
- 47 AI, para. 32.
- 48 JS4, p. 8.
- 49 CNDH/BF, para. 4.
- 50 AI, paras. 27 and 38.
- 51 JUBILEE, paras. 17–18.
- 52 CNDH/BF, para. 22.
- 53 CNDH/BF, para. 22, Recommendations.
- 54 JS2, paras. 49–50.
- 55 CNDH/BF, paras. 20–21.
- 56 JS4, para. 41.
- 57 JS5, para. 9.
- 58 CNDH/BF, para. 20, JS4, para. 41, JS5, para. 9.
- 59 CNDH/BF, para. 21 and JS5, para. 8.
- 60 JS4, pp. 2, 12, 13.
- 61 CNDH/BF, para. 21, Recommendations pp. 7–8, JS4 Recommendations p. 14, JS5, Recommendations p. 6.
- 62 JAI, para. 32.
- 63 JUBILEE, para. 6. See also ECLJ, para. 18.
- 64 ECLJ, para. 34.
- 65 CNDH/BF, para. 7, JS1, para. 6, JS4, para. 40.
- 66 CNDH/BF, para. 7, JS1, para. 6, and JS4, para. 38.
- 67 JS4, Recommendation para. 8 and CNDH/BF, para. 10.
- 68 CNDH/BF, para. 10, Recommendations.
- 69 JS1, paras. 11–12, JS4, para. 39, JS6, paras. 9, paras. 18 and 23–49, JAI, para. 24, AI, paras. 7 and 28–29.
- 70 AI, para. 7, JS6, para. 18.
- 71 JS6, Recommendations p. 8. See also AI, paras. 42 and 43.
- 72 JS5, paras. 2 and 23.
- 73 See also CFam, para. 8.
- 74 JS5, para. 24.
- 75 JS5, paras. 28–29.
- 76 JS5, para. 29 Recommendations.

- 77 AIESEC-BF, p. 2.
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80 AIESEC-BF, p. 5.
81 CFam, para. 4.
82 CFam, para. 19.
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84 AI, para. 37. See also Broken Chalk, para. 22, ADEP, para. 12 Recommendations.
85 Broken Chalk, para. 23.
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88 JS3, Recommendations d. and e., p. 8, Cfam, para. 20.
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90 FIAN Burkina paras. 4–5 and 9, RBM, paras. 6 and 7.
91 FIAN Burkina, Recommendations 2 and 5, p. 6.
92 JAI, paras. 1, 2, 9, 19, 20.
93 JAI, para. 35.
94 JS3, para. 4.
95 JS3, para. 16.
96 JS3, para. 9.
97 JS3, Recommendations e and f, p. 6.
98 ICO, paras. 25–26.
99 CNDH, para. 13, ICO, para. 18, JAI, para. 28, JS3, para. 17.
100 ECLJ, para. 35, JS5, p. 9, JS3, p. 6, AI, para. 34.
101 JAI, para. 38.
102 JS3, p. 6.
103 JS5, para. 10.
104 CNDH/BF, paras 12–13. See also ICO, para. 17, AI, para. 22, JS5, p. 3, JS3, p. 4.
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123 ADEP, p. 3.
124 CNDH/BF, para. 18.
125 JS4, p. 8.
126 ADEP, p. 4.
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