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### Summary prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21

#### Burkina Faso\*

The present report is a summary of seven stakeholders' submissions<sup>1</sup> to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in resolution 16/21 of the Human Rights Council, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

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\* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

## **I. Information provided by the accredited national human rights institution of the State under review in full compliance with the Paris Principles**

1. The NHRI of Burkina Faso did not make a submission.

## **II. Information provided by other stakeholders**

### **A. Background and framework**

#### **1. Scope of international obligations**

2. The authors of Joint Submission No. 1 (JS1) recommended that Burkina Faso accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.<sup>2</sup> The authors of JS1 and FIAN International recommended that Burkina Faso ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.<sup>3</sup>

#### **2. Constitutional and legislative framework**

3. In Joint Submission No. 3 (JS3), the authors stated that, although Act No. 029-2008/AN (on trafficking in persons) and Act No. 028-2008/AN (Labour Code) of 2008 represented a step forward in terms of the protection of children against trafficking, they were not fully in compliance with the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.<sup>4</sup> A similar observation was made in JS1.<sup>5</sup> JS3 contained a recommendation on expediting the reform of the Criminal Code with a view to establishing a definition of and penalties for child pornography in accordance with international law.<sup>6</sup>

4. The authors of JS1 recommended that all legislative and regulatory provisions that undermined human rights should be repealed,<sup>7</sup> including those of Act No. 017-2009/AN on the suppression of organized crime and Act No. 026-2008/AN on the suppression of acts of vandalism committed during public demonstrations.<sup>8</sup>

5. The authors of Joint Submission No. 2 (JS2) expressed concern at the absence of a child protection code.<sup>9</sup> *Coalition au Burkina Faso pour les Droits de l'Enfant* (Coalition for Children's Rights of Burkina Faso, COBUFADE) also noted that the disparities in the definitions of the age of majority in Burkinabe law pointed to weaknesses in the area of child protection.<sup>10</sup> It recommended that a children's code should be drafted, adopted and implemented in full conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.<sup>11</sup>

#### **3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures**

6. Joint Submission No. 4 (JS4) noted that a new national human rights commission (NHRC) had not yet been put in place, although nominations for representatives for the commission were received by the Government in 2009.<sup>12</sup> JS4 recommended that a NHRC be established in line with the Paris Principles.<sup>13</sup> Similar observations were made by JS1.<sup>14</sup>

7. Franciscans International welcomed the preparation of a national action plan for the period 2012–2014 to follow up on the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review.<sup>15</sup>

8. In JS3, it was noted that there was no specific mechanism for coordination between the various ministries that had primary responsibility for implementing the Optional

Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and that either such a mechanism should be set up or the National Council for the Survival, Protection and Development of Children should be empowered to take responsibility for coordination.<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, the authors of JS3 recommended that a children's ombudsman should be appointed at the earliest opportunity.<sup>17</sup>

9. COBUFADE expressed concern that, despite the efforts made by Burkina Faso to raise awareness of children's rights, according to a study conducted by the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity in 2008, 63 per cent of children and 40 per cent of adults in Burkina Faso had never heard of children's rights.<sup>18</sup>

## **B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms**

### **1. Cooperation with special procedures**

10. JS4 recommended that a standing invitation be extended to the United Nations Special Procedures. They refer to invitations particularly for the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of peaceful assembly and association.<sup>19</sup> A similar recommendation was made by JS1.<sup>20</sup>

## **C. Implementation of international human rights obligations**

### **1. Equality and non-discrimination**

11. According to JS1, the situation of Burkinabe women has not improved significantly since the last universal periodic review. Sociocultural models that do not advance the situation of women persist. As a result, women continue to be subject to many forms of discrimination both in the family and in society.<sup>21</sup> The authors of JS1 added that women undertook more tasks than men: the division of labour was unfavourable to women.<sup>22</sup> In JS1, it was also pointed out that women accused of being witches were the victims of discrimination, social exclusion and violence. For example, these women were forced to leave their communities, had their property and houses burned down, and were very often beaten to death, in many cases in the presence of the police and the gendarmerie.<sup>23</sup> JS1 contained a recommendation on the adoption of specific legislation to prohibit abuses against women, including social exclusion of women accused of witchcraft.<sup>24</sup>

12. In JS1, it was pointed out that, despite the adoption of legislative measures, social barriers prevented persons living with HIV from participating fully in social life, particularly from enjoying their rights to education, work and marriage.<sup>25</sup>

### **2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person**

13. The authors of JS1 reported that the death penalty was still provided for in the Criminal Code and continued to be imposed by the Burkinabe courts. However, there had been no executions since 1988.<sup>26</sup> COBUFADE expressed concern that the death penalty could still be imposed both on adults and children, but noted that the National Codification Commission set up to review the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure intended to propose the abolition of the death penalty.<sup>27</sup> The authors of JS1 also observed that a bill on the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been drafted in 2011.<sup>28</sup>

14. According to JS1, there had been cases of summary or extrajudicial execution, enforced disappearance, torture in detention centres and public lynchings in Burkina Faso,

and most of the perpetrators of those crimes had gone unpunished.<sup>29</sup> The authors of JS1 added that children had been shot dead by the police during the 2011 crisis and gave a number of examples.<sup>30</sup>

15. With regard to the prison situation, in JS1 it was reported that the country's 24 functioning detention and correctional facilities are overcrowded. Levels of overcrowding at Fada N'Gourma, Tenkodogo, Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso prisons are particularly high, with occupation rates of 218 per cent, 244 per cent, 269 per cent and 270 per cent respectively in December 2011.<sup>31</sup> The situation with regard to the personal hygiene of the detainees, the cleanliness of the premises and health and food standards is also worrying. For instance, prisoners are served only one meal a day, which is of poor quality and insufficient quantity. Furthermore, minors are often held in the same cells as adults, and convicted prisoners are not separated from those in pretrial detention. In JS1, it was also noted that there is a shortage of doctors and nurses in some prisons.<sup>32</sup>

16. The authors of JS1 expressed concern at: delays in the investigation of cases, which resulted in an increase in the number of persons being held in pretrial detention; the systematic imposition of prison sentences, even for minor offences; and the absence of proper judicial or prison policy to promote and protect the rights of prisoners.<sup>33</sup>

17. The authors of JS1 expressed concern at the many cases of rape and other sexual crimes committed against women during the 2011 sociopolitical and military crisis. Several women had allegedly been physically attacked by members of the security forces, but no investigation had been undertaken to establish the facts in those cases.<sup>34</sup>

18. The authors JS1 expressed concern at practices that violated the rights of women in Burkina Faso, such as female genital mutilation, early and/or forced marriage, polygamy, levirate, and the persistence of the persistence of domestic violence.<sup>35</sup> In JS1, it was also noted that in the gold mining industry, young girls were subjected to sexual violence and forced into prostitution because of the persistent belief among miners that having unprotected sexual relations with young girls on a site would help them discover gold. That situation had also led to the spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.<sup>36</sup>

19. COBUFADE noted that violence against children was widespread in Burkina Faso.<sup>37</sup> JS3 also stated that children faced many problems as a result of poverty and the economic crisis. They had been made victims of trafficking and prostitution and were exposed to pornography.<sup>38</sup> JS3 contained a recommendation stating that prevention campaigns should be developed to raise awareness, particularly among children, of the risks of child sexual exploitation through the use of information and communication technologies. It was also suggested that social services should be set up to provide specifically for child victims.<sup>39</sup>

20. According to JS1, the number of street children and child domestic workers has reached very worrying levels in Burkina Faso in recent years and such children are exposed to a variety of dangers. Many of them are "garibous" (Koranic students) who are often forced to beg.<sup>40</sup>

21. COBUFADE noted that, although there were courts competent to deal with cases of violence against children, only a few sentences had been handed down, as cases were rarely brought before the courts.<sup>41</sup> COBUFADE recommended that legislation should be adopted allowing for complaints to be lodged through children's rights organizations, and that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the public should be encouraged to report cases of violence that came to their attention.<sup>42</sup>

22. COBUFADE noted that, generally speaking, the public was still somewhat reluctant to abandon the practice of corporal punishment.<sup>43</sup> The organization Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children stated that a draft new Code of Child Protection was

under discussion. However, it did not include prohibition of corporal punishment, which is lawful at home (the right to correction of parents towards their children). It recommended to Burkina Faso that legislation is enacted to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in the home and in all schools and care settings as a matter of priority.<sup>44</sup>

### **3. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law**

23. The authors of JS1 noted that the 2011 trials and convictions in the Norbert Zongo case represented a positive development in the fight against impunity.<sup>45</sup> However, since the 2008 universal periodic review exercise, the judiciary had faced institutional difficulties, partly because it was subject to administrative and financial control by the executive and partly because the executive also had the authority to appoint and evaluate the performance of judges.<sup>46</sup> Furthermore, the Higher Council of the Judiciary, which was supposed to safeguard the independence of the judiciary, remained under the authority of the executive.<sup>47</sup> The authors of JS1 recommended that all necessary legislative, administrative and financial measures should be taken to ensure the independence of the judiciary.<sup>48</sup>

24. The authors of JS1 expressed regret that only very limited legal aid was available in Burkina Faso and that the parties in appeal cases had to travel long distances to court.<sup>49</sup>

25. In JS1, it was also pointed out that access to a lawyer continued to be denied during preliminary investigations.<sup>50</sup> JS1 contained a recommendation suggesting that all necessary legislative and regulatory measures should be taken to grant access to a lawyer from the beginning of the preliminary investigation.<sup>51</sup>

26. In JS1, it was pointed out that, due to a lack of court interpreters, cases were being postponed, causing excessive trial delays.<sup>52</sup>

27. The authors of JS1 expressed concern that, since 2009, there had been routine violations of the principle of the presumption of innocence and of the right to protect one's image. For instance, alleged offenders had been presented to the media by various criminal investigation units, with apparently no reaction forthcoming from the Higher Council for Communication or the Commission on Information Technology and Freedoms.<sup>53</sup>

### **4. Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly and the right to participate in public and political life**

28. According to JS4, the operating environment for journalists and media representatives remained imperilled. Threats and harassment of journalists were still a matter of concern as well as official interference in media reporting activities.<sup>54</sup> Journalists were at risk of persecution and accusations of libel for carrying out their professional duties, and some media outlets reportedly indulge in self-censorship when reporting on sensitive issues in order to evade persecution.<sup>55</sup> JS1 expressed similar concerns.<sup>56</sup> JS4 recommended to carry out independent criminal investigations in cases of harassment of journalists and held accountable all those responsible.<sup>57</sup>

29. The authors of JS1 added that the security forces had stormed and ransacked the premises of private radio station Savane FM on the night between 14 and 15 April 2011, and that nothing had been done to find the perpetrators.<sup>58</sup>

30. JS4 also noted with concern that security forces committed human rights abuses and are acting with impunity while halting demonstrations. During protests in February 2011 to call for an end to impunity following the death of Justin Zongo — a student who died in police custody in Koudougou — the police fired tear gas and used live ammunition against protesting crowds, killing five protesters. The authors of JS1 added that, on 11 March 2011, during a demonstration by the Association Nationale des Etudiants Burkinabés (National Association of Students of Burkina Faso (ANEB)), the security forces had used heavy-

handed tactics against some demonstrators<sup>59</sup> and the authorities had intervened on several occasions to interrupt telecommunications services. SMS services had been suspended on the days in March and April 2011 when public demonstrations were taking place.<sup>60</sup> JS4 recommended to give clear directives on not impeding peaceful assemblies to members of the security forces, and to train them on the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms.<sup>61</sup>

31. According to JS1, the sociopolitical and military crisis in Burkina Faso has given rise to a veritable campaign of intimidation against human rights defenders. The most common practices consist in unwarranted police stops, prosecutions, excessively harsh interrogations by the security forces, threats, the deployment of militias, and physical assaults.<sup>62</sup> JS4 recommended that Burkina Faso create an enabling environment for civil society to operate in accordance with the ICCPR and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders<sup>63</sup> and that senior Government officials publicly declare their support for civil society in order to prevent harassment of activists.<sup>64</sup>

32. With regard to the right of children to be heard, COBUFADE noted with concern that, traditionally, children's opinions were not taken into account in decisions that affected them.<sup>65</sup> There were no legislative provisions establishing in law that children have the right to be heard. According to COBUFADE, violations of that right were even more common when the right-holder was a girl, as women in many communities were not granted freedom of expression.<sup>66</sup>

33. With regard to political rights, it was pointed out in JS1 that the refusal by Burkina Faso to allow independent candidates to run for election constituted a flagrant violation of the Constitution.<sup>67</sup> The authors of JS1 recommended that all necessary legislative and regulatory measures should be taken to authorize independent candidates to run in legislative and municipal elections.<sup>68</sup>

34. According to JS1, the level of women's participation in the public domain remained low, although some progress had been made in recent years. In 2012, 4 of the 33 ministers in Burkina Faso were women (12 per cent). With 17 women out of 111 deputies (15.3 per cent) in the National Assembly, Burkina Faso was ranked eighty-sixth out of 139 countries by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in its world classification of women in national parliaments. JS1 also stated that, according to *Journal du Jeudi* No. 1093, there were only 20 women among the 351 mayors of towns and districts. The authors of JS1 added that the 30 per cent quota imposed on political parties for the 2012 municipal and legislative elections had not been observed.<sup>69</sup>

## **5. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work**

35. With regard to the right to work, in JS1 it was noted that the systematic use of fixed-term contracts, which employers could renew or not as they wished without facing any consequences, created a situation of real job insecurity.<sup>70</sup> This was particularly true for young people seeking their first job and for whom opportunities were few and far between. The authors of JS1 were of the view that the special job creation programme announced by the Government had proven ineffective.<sup>71</sup>

36. According to JS1, working conditions in the gold mines were bad. Gold-washers, who worked without any form of protection, risked their health, and even their lives, and frequent landslides at gold mines, particularly during the winter months, cost the lives of many people.<sup>72</sup>

37. Citing the 2010 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report on child labour, JS1 reported that 38 per cent of children in Burkina Faso were economically active. It also stated that gold mining was behind an increase in the number of child workers.<sup>73</sup> In addition, the particularly difficult work at gold mines, especially given the use of dangerous

products such as mercury and cyanide had a negative impact on the health of the children concerned.<sup>74</sup> COBUFADE recommended that Burkina Faso should ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189); adopt and implement relevant legislation;<sup>75</sup> strengthen the capacities of regional labour inspectorates by providing them with appropriate logistical resources to ensure the effective implementation of child labour legislation; and implement action plans for 2010–2015 to combat the worst forms of child labour.<sup>76</sup>

## 6. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

38. Franciscans International noted that the country's social, food and health security situation remained precarious.<sup>77</sup> Although the Government had adopted urgent measures and introduced reforms, for the majority of the population the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights was far from assured. Although progress had been made in a number of areas, poverty, hunger and diarrhoeal diseases were still major challenges.<sup>78</sup>

39. FIAN International noted that the level of agricultural output of Burkina Faso was generally insufficient to meet the food needs of the population, particularly those of farming communities in rural areas that were the most vulnerable to food crises. According to the Department of Food and Agricultural Statistics and Forecasting, almost 46 per cent of the total population of Burkina Faso was vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity. The food crises faced by Burkina Faso were partly linked to climatic factors, poverty and inappropriate agricultural policies and practices.<sup>79</sup> FIAN also reported that, according to the nutritional survey conducted by Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) in 2010, the prevalence of acute malnutrition had risen from 11.2 per cent in 2009 to 14.7 per cent in 2010 in the Sahel region and from 10.7 per cent to 12.5 per cent in the Centre-Nord region.<sup>80</sup> COBUFADE noted that, according to the demographic and health survey conducted in 2010, 35 per cent of children suffered from chronic malnutrition and 15 per cent from severe malnutrition. The incidence of stunted growth was higher among children in rural areas than children in urban areas (37 per cent, as compared with 21 per cent).<sup>81</sup>

40. FIAN recommended that Burkina Faso should: review its agricultural policies and adapt them to the needs of the population; enact legislation to include in the conditions for approving private agricultural investment proposals the requirement to observe human rights, particularly the right to food; review the legislation on mineral exploration and mining with a view to the inclusion of safeguards based on human rights impact assessments; and establish mechanisms to monitor and follow up on the application of laws regulating the mining industry, as well as mechanisms to provide redress to affected communities.<sup>82</sup>

41. FIAN also pointed out that private sector development, including in the mining and agricultural sectors, had had a particularly negative impact on the right to food.<sup>83</sup> For instance, according to reports received by FIAN, the relocation of 13 communities in 2009 (2,562 households) to make way for a gold-mining company had had serious repercussions on the realization of their rights to food, water, housing, education and work.<sup>84</sup> The land allocated to those communities had proven to be of very poor quality and unsuited to the cultivation of traditional food crops.<sup>85</sup> Certain communities also faced water shortages because of high levels of water consumption in mines, which also pumped water from sources traditionally used to provide drinking water for cattle.<sup>86</sup>

42. Franciscans International also expressed concern at the many obstacles that continued to undermine the enjoyment of the right to drinking water and sanitation in Burkina Faso.<sup>87</sup> Water quality was seriously compromised by various factors, including poor management of waste water, dangerous products and waste from the mining industry. Those toxic products drained into water systems, contaminating not only the reservoirs used

by people living in the immediate vicinity, but also those of communities living hundreds of kilometres downstream.<sup>88</sup>

43. According to Franciscans International, significant inequalities between rural and urban areas and corruption contributed to the poor state of sanitation in poor urban areas and rural areas with limited infrastructure. A sizeable proportion of the population did not have access to the main drinking water system and often had to collect water from polluted and untreated sources.<sup>89</sup> Franciscans International also expressed concern about the negative impact of water pollution and a lack of sanitation on children and the poorest groups in Burkina Faso, as they caused illnesses such as diarrhoea and malaria.<sup>90</sup> Franciscans International recommended that steps should be taken to: complete all projects set up to distribute good quality water on an equitable and sustainable basis, particularly in rural and remote areas and to the most vulnerable groups in society;<sup>91</sup> complete all projects designed to provide proper sanitation services;<sup>92</sup> raise awareness of water and sanitation issues, and mitigate the impact on health, especially of children and the most vulnerable groups in society.<sup>93</sup>

44. In JS1, it was noted that access to decent housing was not guaranteed in Burkina Faso. Mention was made of abuses by the authorities in relation to the division of land.<sup>94</sup> The authors of JS1 also pointed out that rents were too high for households in cities, particularly for poorer families living in informal settlements and hoping one day to obtain a plot of land. Furthermore, the majority of housing was constructed using materials of poor quality.<sup>95</sup>

## **7. Rights to health**

45. With regard to the right to health, COBUFADE noted major disparities between regions and provinces in regard to infrastructure, as well as a shortage of specialized staff. Because of this, patients had to travel long distances to centres and they were thus deprived of family support.<sup>96</sup> Similar concerns were expressed by Franciscans International<sup>97</sup> and by the authors of JS1, who also expressed regret that there were excessively long waiting times to access health-care services and that the services were not free of charge.<sup>98</sup> COBUFADE added that the problem of physical access to health-care and welfare centres was exacerbated by the poor state of the roads and of means of transport, not helped by the negative and unwelcoming attitude of some health workers.<sup>99</sup>

46. According to the 2010 demographic and health survey cited by COBUFADE, approximately one in every eight children in Burkina Faso dies before reaching the age of 5. The main causes of infant deaths are avoidable or treatable diseases, such as malaria, respiratory infections, diarrhoea and diseases such as measles and whooping cough for which there are vaccinations.<sup>100</sup> The authors of JS1<sup>101</sup> and Franciscans International<sup>102</sup> expressed similar concerns.

47. In JS1, it was noted that, according to official figures, 743 women died in childbirth in 2011.<sup>103</sup>

48. With regard to young people's sexual health, COBUFADE noted that, since staff had still not been trained, programmes to promote reproductive and sexual health often benefited only a small number of young people.<sup>104</sup>

## **8. Right to education**

49. According to JS1, the gross enrolment ratio rose from 61.4 per cent in 2009 to 74.8 per cent in 2010. In 2012, 22.1 per cent of children were not attending school, 7 per cent of them at primary level and 39.9 per cent at secondary level.<sup>105</sup> Despite the many efforts undertaken by Burkina Faso, the gross enrolment ratio falls further up the educational ladder one goes: the estimated gross enrolment ratio of 77.6 per cent for primary education



drops to 23.90 per cent for secondary education and 5 per cent for higher education. The authors of JS1 added that, despite the significant increase in the number of classes, student numbers remain very high; there are often as many as 100 students per class in the first year of secondary school.<sup>106</sup>

50. FIAN International pointed out that, as a result of the relocation of communities following the arrival of gold-mining companies, a large number of children had been forced to drop out of school because of the problem of the distance to their school.<sup>107</sup> COBUFADE noted that there were few remedial education options for children who had dropped out of school.<sup>108</sup> The authors of JS1 recommended that continuing efforts should be made to make primary education free for all children.<sup>109</sup>

51. COBUFADE expressed concern that the delivery of secondary education was essentially left to the private sector, with the result that school fees were high and teaching conditions were not well monitored and were not always in compliance with the right to education. Furthermore, children from poor families left the education system at the end of primary school, and the lack of accommodation in secondary schools meant that many girls, particularly those from rural areas, were excluded.<sup>110</sup> COBUFADE recommended that educational access and quality should be improved and that the budget allocated to the education sector should be increased.<sup>111</sup>

## 9. Persons with disabilities

52. The authors of JS1 observed that, notwithstanding comprehensive domestic legislation, persons with disabilities did not fully enjoy all their rights in Burkina Faso.<sup>112</sup> Those persons faced social exclusion, various forms of discrimination, physical violence and sometimes even attempts upon their lives.<sup>113</sup> They continued to encounter many obstacles to finding employment and participating fully in the life of society. For instance, there was no mechanism to allow blind and visually impaired persons to participate in civil service examinations, and disability was often cited as a ground for denying admission to some civil service examinations.<sup>114</sup>

## 10. Right to development and environmental issues

53. In JS1, it was pointed out that traditional gold mining had caused a great deal of environmental damage. At sites, vegetation had been destroyed, as the digging of a large number of wells, which were then generally abandoned, had led to large-scale deforestation. The practice had accelerated the process of erosion, undermined biodiversity, and increased the risk of landslides and subsidence. The environmental damage had been exacerbated by the techniques used to treat gold concentrates. The chemicals used had dangerously compromised water and soil safety, threatening to contaminate the food chain.<sup>115</sup> Franciscans International recommended that an assessment should be undertaken of the impact of the economic activities of various sectors, including the mining sector, and that regulations should be tightened up to reduce pollution of groundwater and waterways.<sup>116</sup>

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org).

#### *Civil society*

FIAN            Fian International;  
FI                Franciscans International;

- GIEACPC Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishments;
- JS1 Joint submission 1 by Mouvement Burkinabè des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (MBDHP); Centre International de Formation aux Droits de l'Homme en Afrique (CIFDHA); Ecole Instrument de Paix-Section du Burkina Faso (EIP-Burkina); Syndicat Burkinabè des Magistrats (SBM); Organisation Démocratique de la Jeunesse (ODJ); Commission Episcopale Justice et Paix;
- JS2 Joint submission 2 by Coalition au Burkina Faso pour les droits de l'enfant (COBUFADE), Save the Children (SC); Action pour l'Enfance et la Santé au Burkina (AES / Burkina); Association Burkinabé/Enfant pour enfant (AB/Epe); Association Burkinabé pour la Protection de l'Enfance-Suka (ABPE/Suka); Association des Femmes Juristes (AFJ/BF); Association des Parents d'Enfants Encéphalopathes (A.P.E.E); Association des Veuves et Orphelins du Burkina (AVOB); Association FEEREN, Association pour la Survie, la Protection et le Développement de l'Enfant, (UNTENI), Association pour l'Epanouissement de l'Enfant au Nahouri (A.E.E.N); CATHWEL, Christian Children's Fund of Canada (C.C.F.C); Enfants du Monde (E.D.M); GRADE-FRB, Jeune Chambre Economique, Mouvement Burkinabé des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (MBDHP); Plan Burkina Faso, Action pour la Promotion des Droits de l'Enfant au Burkina (APRODEB); Fondation pour le Développement Communautaire (FDC); Défense Enfant International (DEI), Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance;
- JS3 Joint submission 3 by l' Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance (ABSE); AN Assemblée Nationale; ASJ Association Solidarité Jeunes; CDE Convention relative aux Droits de l'Enfant; CNSPDE Conseil National pour la Survie, la Protection et le Développement de l'Enfant; COSPE Cadre d'Orientation Stratégique pour la Promotion de l'Enfant; EPU Evaluation Périodique Universelle; MASSN Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale; MTSS Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale, PM Premier Ministère; PRES Présidence; UNICEF Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance;
- JS4 Joint submission 4 by CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen, Participation Réseau des Organisations de la Société Civile pour le Développement (RESOCIDE).
- <sup>2</sup> JS1, para. 55.
- <sup>3</sup> JS1, para. 55 and FIAN, para. 12.
- <sup>4</sup> JS3, pages 4 and 5.
- <sup>5</sup> JS1, para. 3.
- <sup>6</sup> JS3, page 9.
- <sup>7</sup> JS1, para. 55.
- <sup>8</sup> JS1, para. 55.
- <sup>9</sup> JS2, para. 8.
- <sup>10</sup> JS2, para. 6.
- <sup>11</sup> JS2, para. 12.
- <sup>12</sup> JS4, para. 1.5.
- <sup>13</sup> JS4, para. 4.2.
- <sup>14</sup> JS1, para. 7.
- <sup>15</sup> FI, paras. 12–13.
- <sup>16</sup> JS3, page 6.
- <sup>17</sup> JS3, page 8.
- <sup>18</sup> JS2, para. 7.
- <sup>19</sup> JS4, para. 4.4.
- <sup>20</sup> JS1, para. 55.
- <sup>21</sup> JS1, para. 33.
- <sup>22</sup> JS1, para. 34.
- <sup>23</sup> JS1, para. 22.
- <sup>24</sup> JS1, para. 55.
- <sup>25</sup> JS1 paras. 44–46.
- <sup>26</sup> JS1, para. 10.

- 27 JS2, para. 9.  
28 JS1, para. 11.  
29 JS1, paras. 8–9.  
30 JS1, paras. 39–41.  
31 JS1, para. 47.  
32 JS1, para. 48.  
33 JS1, para. 49.  
34 JS1, para. 35.  
35 JS1, para. 34.  
36 JS1, para. 51.  
37 JS2, para. 40.  
38 JS3, page 3.  
39 JS3, page 9.  
40 JS1, para. 38.  
41 JS2, para. 40.  
42 JS2, para. 42.  
43 JS2, para. 40.  
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<sup>84</sup> FIAN, para. 6.  
<sup>85</sup> FIAN, para. 7.  
<sup>86</sup> FIAN, para. 8.  
<sup>87</sup> FI, para. 7.  
<sup>88</sup> FI, para. 8.  
<sup>89</sup> FI, para. 9.  
<sup>90</sup> FI, para. 10.  
<sup>91</sup> FI, para. 15.1.  
<sup>92</sup> FI, para. 15.2.  
<sup>93</sup> FI, para. 15.5.  
<sup>94</sup> JS1, para. 29.  
<sup>95</sup> JS1, para. 30.  
<sup>96</sup> JS2, para. 20.  
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<sup>98</sup> JS1, paras. 23–25.  
<sup>99</sup> JS1, para. 21.  
<sup>100</sup> JS2, para. 21.  
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<sup>112</sup> JS1, para. 42.  
<sup>113</sup> JS1, para. 43.  
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<sup>115</sup> JS1, para. 53.  
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