

Compilation of recommendations made by UN bodies to Burundi



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1. Introduction

A number of UN bodies have reviewed Burundi's compliance with international human rights treaties in the recent years, namely:

- Human Rights Committee (**HR Committee**), in 2014
- Committee against Torture (**CAT**), in 2016
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (**CEDAW**), in 2016

They have all issued recommendations to improve the human rights situation in Burundi.¹ These recommendations are considered authoritative as they are adopted by the independent experts that monitor the implementation of the treaties in the States Parties (UN Treaty Bodies).²

Additionally, Burundi had its third **Universal Periodic Review (UPR)** in December 2017. UPR takes place through an interactive discussion between the State under review and other UN member States. During this discussion any UN member State can make recommendations to the States under review. Recommendations under this mechanism are considered political as they are made by States (peer review).³

This document compiles the recommendations made by the HR Committee, CAT, CEDAW and the UPR to Burundi. Recommendations are presented by topics based on the recommendations accepted by Burundi at the UPR. This means that the Government of Burundi has expressed willingness to implement these recommendations.

2. UN recommendations made to Burundi

Topic 1: National Human Rights Institution

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	The State party should take the necessary steps to ensure the genuine, full independence of the Commission and to provide it with sufficient resources to enable it fully to carry out its mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles.
CEDAW	The Committee reminds the State party of its responsibility to ensure that the Independent National Human Rights Commission is in full compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), in particular with regard to its independence, and to work with it to enhance women's awareness of their rights and their ability to claim those rights.

¹ HR Committee in 2014, CAT in 2016 and CEDAW in 2016.

² More information about the UN Treaty Bodies available here: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/TreatyBodies.aspx> More information about the status of Burundi in its reporting obligations to the UN Treaty Bodies: <http://ccprcentre.org/ccprpages/status-of-burundi-in-its-reporting-obligations-to-the-untbs>

³ More information about the UPR: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx>

UPR	Ensure that the National Independent Human Rights Commission is in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Liechtenstein);
	Further strengthen the National Independent Human Rights Commission by ensuring its independence, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Thailand);
	Take all necessary steps to ensure the independence of the National Independent Human Rights Commission of Burundi (Afghanistan);
	Take all necessary action, including the provision of resources, to ensure the credibility and independence of the National Independent Human Rights Commission (Namibia);
	Strengthen the role of the National Independent Human Rights Commission (Morocco);
	Continue strengthening national human rights institutions and mechanisms (Nepal);

Topic 2: Torture and ill-treatment

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	The State party should prevent torture from being practised in its territory and ensure that allegations of torture and ill-treatment by the police, security and defence forces and intelligence services are thoroughly investigated , and ensure that suspected perpetrators are prosecuted and, if found guilty, duly punished, and that victims are properly compensated and offered rehabilitation services. The State party should establish an independent mechanism for investigating complaints of torture or ill-treatment at the hands of members of police or security forces or the intelligence services and facilitate the filing of complaints by the victims. The State party should also ensure that law enforcement officials continue to receive training in the investigation of cases of torture and ill-treatment by integrating the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1999 (known as the Istanbul Protocol) into all training programmes for such officials. The State party should ensure that confessions obtained under torture are systematically rejected by the courts.
CAT	The Committee recalls the absolute prohibition of torture as set forth in article 2 (2) of the Convention, whereby no exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture. The Committee also draws the State party's attention to its general comment No. 2 (2007), on the implementation of article 2 by States parties, in which it mentions that States parties must ensure that their laws in practice are applied to all persons, regardless of ethnicity or of the reason for which the person is detained, including persons accused of political offences. The Committee urgently calls on the State party to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To reaffirm in no uncertain terms its absolute prohibition of torture and to make it publicly known that whosoever commits such acts, orders the commission of such acts, is an accomplice to such acts or tacitly authorizes such acts shall be held personally liable before the law; (b) To ensure that all cases and allegations of torture or ill-treatment are promptly investigated in an effective and impartial manner, that suspected perpetrators of and accomplices to acts of torture, including those occupying positions of authority, are prosecuted and sentenced to punishment commensurate with

	<p>the seriousness of their actions and that victims receive adequate compensation;</p> <p>(c) To ensure that no person is held in a place of detention that is secret or not recognized officially, as such places constitute in and of themselves a violation of the Convention;</p> <p>(d) To authorize, without delay, unhindered access for human rights observers, including representatives of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Burundi, of the Human Rights Council-mandated mission of independent experts and of the Commission of the African Union, to all places of deprivation of liberty, be they official or non-official in nature. In particular, the State party should authorize access to the premises of the National Intelligence Service near the cathedral in Bujumbura and the police premises at Chez Ndadaye and the Iwabo W'abuntu isolation cell;</p> <p>(e) To set up an independent, effective and properly resourced national mechanism for the prevention of torture, pursuant to the recommendations made previously (CAT/C/BDI/CO/2, para. 19).</p>
UPR	Establish an effective torture prevention mechanism in accordance with the obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Montenegro);
	Consider establishing an independent mechanism tasked with preventing acts of torture (Senegal);
	Establish an effective torture prevention mechanism (Holy See);
	Pursue its work to enhance the capacity of bodies in charge of prohibition of torture (Russian Federation);
	Establish a national preventive mechanism regarding torture, to ensure investigation and prosecution of extrajudicial killings and torture and to hold perpetrators, including State agents, to account (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

Topic 3: Conditions of Detention

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	The State party should step up its efforts to improve the living conditions and treatment of persons held in custody and continue to take steps to address overcrowding in prisons in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. It should introduce a genuine policy on the use of non-custodial penalties. The State party should ensure that an effective mechanism is set up to receive and process complaints filed by detainees while maintaining their confidentiality. It should take the necessary steps to separate prisoners by age, sex and custodial status. The State party should ensure that effective and regular visits are paid to places of detention and should establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture as soon as possible.
CEDAW	The Committee recommends that the State party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Urgently address the excessive duration of pretrial detention and immediately release women accused of non-serious crimes; (b) Implement the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) and guarantee the separation of detained women and men, placing female guards in charge of the supervision of women detainees and ensuring adequate health facilities and services, as well as appropriate treatment, in

	particular for pregnant women and women detained with their children.
UPR	Take appropriate measures to align the conditions of detainees with international standards, including by preventing and combating torture and other ill-treatment of persons in custody (Italy);
	Take further steps to improve the condition and treatment of female detainees, pregnant prisoners and children born in prison (Thailand);

Topic 4: Arbitrary Detention

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	The State party should amend the Code of Criminal Procedure in order to align it with the Covenant by setting the allowable period of police custody at 48 hours; specify the duration of pretrial detention and ensure that it is adhered to; and take steps, as a matter of urgency, to address the situation of persons who have been in pretrial detention for years. The State party should also systematically ensure that persons held in police custody or pretrial detention are informed of their rights and that the basic legal safeguards mentioned above are in place. Lastly, it should ensure that release orders issued by the courts are acted upon so that people can regain their freedom as soon as possible.
CAT	The State party should immediately undertake a review of the legality of all the detentions that have taken place since April 2015, should release all persons detained arbitrarily and should ensure the right to a fair trial for all detained or arrested persons. The State party should also ensure that all arrested persons enjoy, under the law and in practice, all fundamental legal safeguards as from the time they are deprived of their liberty, as indicated in the Committee's previous concluding observations (CAT/C/BDI/CO/2, para. 10). The State party should moreover systematically verify that law enforcement officials respect legal safeguards and it should penalize any failure on their part to do so and punish all persons responsible for arbitrary detentions.
UPR	As follow-up to the recommendation contained in paragraph 126.87 of the report of the Working Group from the second cycle (A/HRC/23/9), devise and implement a strategy to improve and reduce the duration of police custody and pretrial detention (Haiti);
	Take measures to strengthen efforts in increasing the number of judges and prosecutors, with a view to curbing extended pretrial detention (Botswana);

Topic 5: Human Trafficking

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	The State party should take steps to prevent and combat human trafficking , in particular by adopting the specific law and plan of action currently in preparation. It should also carry out investigations into all cases of human trafficking, prosecute the suspected perpetrators and, if they are found guilty, impose appropriate sentences on them and take the necessary steps to see to it that the victims receive appropriate compensation . Lastly, it should conduct public awareness campaigns on human trafficking and strengthen links with neighbouring countries in order to combat trafficking effectively.

CEDAW	<p>The Committee, reiterating its previous recommendation (CEDAW/C/BDI/CO/4, para. 28), draws attention to target 5.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation, and recommends that the State party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ensure sufficient human, technical and financial resources for the effective implementation and monitoring of the law adopted in 2014 on combating trafficking in persons and its multisectoral action plan; (b) Provide continuous capacity-building for law enforcement officials on the early identification, referral and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking; (c) Prevent, prosecute and adequately punish traffickers and perpetrators of related human rights violations and adopt gender-specific protection measures for women and girls who are victims; (d) Carry out nationwide education and awareness-raising campaigns about the risks and criminal nature of trafficking; (e) Systematically collect sex-disaggregated data on both the exploitation of prostitution and trafficking in persons; (f) Amend article 539 of the draft revised Criminal Code to decriminalize women in prostitution; (g) Ensure that perpetrators of violence against women in prostitution are prosecuted and punished and victims provided with gender-sensitive protection and support.
UPR	<p>Continue efforts to enable tangible progress in combating trafficking in persons (Turkmenistan);</p> <p>Implement fully the national anti-trafficking action plan and establish the consultation and monitoring committee, ensuring adequate human and financial resources (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</p>

Topic 6: Non-discrimination of vulnerable groups

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	<p>The State party should continue its efforts to protect persons with albinism against all forms of discrimination, including attacks on their physical integrity, and should find lasting solutions that will give persons with albinism access, without discrimination, to health care, social services, employment and education.</p>
CEDAW	<p>The Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Enact a comprehensive law on the social protection of persons with disabilities, the Batwa and persons with albinism and establish a mechanism to monitor its enforcement, ensuring that the perpetrators of discrimination and gender-based violence against them are adequately punished and victims adequately compensated; (b) Carry out a census to establish the number of persons with disabilities, Batwa and persons with albinism in the State party, disaggregated by sex, age and region; (c) Ensure that women in situations of vulnerability benefit from special measures in terms of access to justice, political and public life, education, income-generating activities and health care, including sexual and reproductive health services.

UPR	Increase its efforts to ensure access to education for all , including girls, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (Azerbaijan);
	Pursue its efforts to eliminate discrimination in education against girls, children with special needs, internally displaced persons, refugees, children of the Batwa minority and children with albinism (Slovenia);
	Pay particular attention to the schooling of children with disabilities, displaced and refugee children and children with albinism (Togo);

Topic 7: Discriminatory Laws

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	The State party should amend the Personal and Family Code so that it sets the same minimum age of marriage for men and women , in accordance with international standards. It should adopt the bill on inheritance, matrimonial regimes and bequests and make sure that it is in full compliance with the Covenant. The State should, in addition, conduct public awareness campaigns to help bring about a change in traditional attitudes that hinder women's ability to exercise their fundamental human rights.
CEDAW	The Committee draws attention to the links between articles 1 and 2 of the Convention and target 5.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere . It recommends that the State party accelerate its law reform process and within a specific time frame, repeal all discriminatory provisions, harmonize all laws in line with the Convention and ensure their effective implementation.
	The Committee reiterates its recommendation (CEDAW/C/BDI/CO/4, para. 30) that the State party amend the Nationality Code and the Code of the Person and the Family so as to bring them into line with article 9 of the Convention and ensure the registration of all births .
UPR	Step up its efforts towards achieving gender equality (Portugal);
	Harmonize gender equality to guarantee the equal rights of men and women (Turkmenistan);
	Repeal all discriminatory provisions and align legislation with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Latvia);
	Accelerate the domestic law reforms in order to harmonize all laws in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and ensure their effective implementation (Albania);
	Amend the code on persons and family and the nationality code , in order to remove the gender-based discriminatory provisions contained therein (Namibia);
	Remove all discriminatory provisions between men and women relating to their ability to pass their nationality to their children (Sierra Leone);
	Allocate adequate human, technical and financial resources necessary to ensure the implementation of the national gender policy (Ghana);

Topic 8: Participation in Political and Public Life

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	The State party should continue its efforts to ensure increased representation of women in public affairs by, inter alia, ensuring the

	enforcement of the applicable legislation and encouraging women to run for elective office. It should also take measures to increase the number of women in decision-making positions in all other areas.
CEDAW	<p>In line with its general recommendation No. 23 (1997) on women in political and public life, the Committee recommends that the State party pursue sustained policies aimed at the promotion of women's full and equal participation in decision-making at the national and local levels and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Adopt measures, including temporary special measures, in accordance with article 4 (1) of the Convention and the Committee's general recommendation No. 25, including through specific training of women on public campaigning sustained by financing; (b) Undertake awareness-raising activities targeting the general public and political parties on the importance of the participation of women in decision-making, with the aim of eliminating patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes regarding the roles of women and men in society; (c) Establish a disaggregated data collection system on the participation of women representing various ethnicities, as well as Batwa women, in public life and decision-making positions in all sectors and at all levels.
UPR	<p>Allocate the human, technical and financial resources necessary to implement the national gender policy and, in this context, remove the obstacles that most women continue to face in the process of their economic empowerment (Mauritania);</p> <p>Continue efforts to promote full and equal participation of women in decision-making at all levels (State of Palestine);</p> <p>Strengthen the rights of women, in particular with regard to their representation in public life, as well as the fight against domestic violence and the gender pay gap (Algeria);</p> <p>Continue the full implementation of initiatives that break barriers for the economic empowerment of women (Bahrain);</p> <p>Continue implementing policies aimed at promoting women's full and equal participation in decision-making at the national and local levels (Timor-Leste);</p>

Topic 9: Violence against Women

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	<p>The State party should:</p> <p>Ensure that the relevant provisions of its Criminal Code are effectively enforced and expedite the passage of the bill on the prevention of gender- based violence and the punishment of perpetrators of such violence; facilitate the filing of complaints of domestic violence and protect women from any form of reprisal and any form of social stigmatization; ensure that cases of domestic violence are investigated thoroughly and that the perpetrators are brought to justice; ensure that law enforcement officials receive sufficient training to enable them to handle domestic violence cases properly and that the number of shelters is sufficient and that they have qualified staff and the necessary financial resources; and conduct public information campaigns to raise awareness of the harmful effects of violence against women.</p>

CAT	<p>The State party should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Put an end to the impunity enjoyed by persons who perpetrate acts of sexual violence in a context of political crisis, be they agents of the State or non-State actors acting with the consent or acquiescence of agents of the State, immediately launch thorough and impartial investigations, bring the suspected perpetrators of such acts to trial and, if they are found guilty, sentence them to punishment commensurate with the seriousness of their actions; (b) Take legislative, administrative and judicial action to protect women against acts of sexual violence during searches or protest control operations, such as by ensuring that women police officers take part in security operations; (c) Ensure that the women victims of this violence are able to receive medical care and psychological support and undergo an independent medical examination to gather evidence of these crimes, and that they can find protection at a shelter and receive other forms of reparation; (d) Issue clear orders along the chain of command to prohibit sexual violence, including in the handbooks and training for the security services, the police and the military, and publicly condemn and denounce in the strongest terms the commission of rape by agents of the State or by Imbonerakure youth group members as well as the incitement to commit rape through chanting, while ensuring that the security forces do not tolerate this kind of sexual violence.
CEDAW	<p>The Committee, recalling its general recommendation No. 19 (1992) on violence against women, recommends that the State party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Implement the law adopted in 2016 effectively and enhance the prevention and protection of victims and the prosecution of perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence and, to that end, provide systematic training on all its provisions to judges, law enforcement personnel and lawyers; (b) Ensure that victims are destigmatized and encouraged to report incidents of gender-based violence, that they have access to effective protection and redress, including compensation, and that perpetrators are prosecuted by a competent criminal court; (c) Remove obstacles faced by victims of gender-based violence to gaining access to justice, including by eliminating the requirement of a medical certificate to initiate criminal proceedings for rape; (d) Provide sufficient assistance and protection to women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence, including by increasing the number of shelters and providing medical treatment, psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, especially in rural areas, and through the coordination of interventions and support services in cooperation with civil society organizations and international partners; (e) Effectively implement the national plan to combat gender-based violence (2010) and allocate adequate resources to ensure its implementation in a coordinated and effective manner, paying special attention to women in situations of vulnerability; (f) Intensify public awareness efforts, through consistent strategic media campaigns and educational programmes, to address gender-based violence and discrimination against women;

	<p>(g) Ensure the systematic collection and analysis of data on all forms of gender-based violence against women, disaggregated by age, region and relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.</p> <p>In line with the Convention and its general recommendation No. 30, the Committee recommends that the State party:</p> <p>(a) Immediately issue orders to the police, the military and the Imbonerakure prohibiting all forms of violence against women;</p> <p>(b) Investigate, prosecute and adequately punish all cases of violence against women and ensure reparations for victims;</p> <p>(c) Ensure that women have access to justice by, among other things, adopting gender-sensitive procedures to investigate sexual violence, conducting training and adopting gender-sensitive codes of conduct and protocols for the police and the military and building the capacity of the judiciary so as to ensure its independence, impartiality and integrity;</p> <p>(d) According priority to the protection of victims and witnesses from reprisals whenever they seek access to justice or cooperate with the judiciary;</p> <p>(e) Ensure access by women who are victims of sexual violence to comprehensive medical treatment, mental health care and psychosocial support provided by health professionals who are appropriately trained to detect sexual violence and to treat its consequences, as well as access to forensic testing;</p> <p>(f) Ensure that the issue of sexual violence is raised early and consistently in the resolution of the conflict and, ultimately, that it is adequately addressed in a peace agreement, continuing to reject amnesties for gender- based crimes, in particular sexual violence.</p>
UPR	<p>Continue efforts to combat violence and discrimination against women (Egypt);</p> <p>Continue efforts to fight against gender-based violence (Morocco);</p> <p>Step up its efforts to effectively implement its policy to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women (Honduras);</p> <p>Adopt effective measures to curtail violence against women and girls, thus enforcing the Law on the prevention and punishment of gender-based violence, repeal legal provisions that discriminate against women and end practices such as forced marriage and child marriage (Spain);</p> <p>Further undertake firm preventive measures to combat and prohibit all forms of violence against women committed by all parties (Thailand);</p> <p>Adopt and implement effective measures to address sexual violence against women and girls (Maldives);</p> <p>Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence against women and promote gender equality (Nepal);</p> <p>Strengthen measures aimed at combating gender-based violence (Georgia);</p> <p>Investigate cases and prosecute perpetrators of acts of violence against women, including physical abuse, rape, mutilation and torture (Poland);</p> <p>Ensure that allegations of violence against women are thoroughly investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice (Sierra Leone);</p> <p>Take all necessary measures to effectively enforce Act No. 1/13 of September 2016 on the prevention and punishment of gender-based violence, by bringing perpetrators to justice and assuring full rehabilitation for the victims (Republic of Moldova);</p>

	Strengthen the capacity of the criminal judiciary and enhance access to legal assistance for survivors of gender-based and sexual violence, without discrimination on any ground (Slovenia);
	Take effective measures, including strengthening the capacity of the criminal judiciary and enhancing access to legal assistance for survivors of gender-based violence, without any discrimination, in order to punish the perpetrators of rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls (Hungary);
	Strengthen multisectoral actions aimed at eradicating gender-based violence , considering the importance of the empowerment of rights and awareness initiatives and paying special attention to appropriate mechanisms for this purpose (Ecuador);

Topic 10: Justice System

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	The State party should take all necessary steps to ensure the independence of the judiciary . It should also strengthen measures designed to ensure access to justice, ensure that everyone is afforded all the legal safeguards, in law and in practice, including the right to be assisted by a lawyer in the course of criminal proceedings, and should foster conditions conducive to a fair trial. In addition, it should furnish the justice system with appropriate human and financial resources so that it can operate properly and should provide legal assistance to persons accused of criminal offences.
CAT	The Committee strongly urges the State party to set up an independent commission of inquiry to promptly, impartially and effectively investigate all allegations of violations committed by the security forces and members of the Imbonerakure youth group during the political crisis . The State party should also take the necessary steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To ensure that there is no institutional relationship or reporting line between the investigators and the suspected perpetrators of violations and that the commission can carry out its mandate without any interference whatsoever; (b) To ensure that agents of the State who are the alleged perpetrators of violations are immediately suspended from their duties for the duration of the investigation, and that other measures are taken in respect of anyone else involved in the violations so as to prevent any risk of reoccurrence, retaliation or interference with the investigation, subject to respect for the principle of the presumption of innocence; (c) To set up an independent, effective, confidential and accessible mechanism for the lodging of complaints and ensure that, in practice, both those bringing complaints and victims are protected against retaliation in any form; (d) To guarantee adequate compensation for the victims of such violations, as set forth in article 14 of the Convention and detailed in the Committee's general comment No. 3 (2012), on the implementation of article 14 by States parties; (e) To cooperate with the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court for the preliminary examination of the situation since April 2015; (f) To make public the report of the National Forum on the Justice System and take urgent steps to implement its recommendations, in particular by amending the legislation on the composition of

	<p>the Supreme Council of the Judiciary and by ensuring its independence;</p> <p>(g) To guarantee and safeguard the independence of the judiciary, as mentioned in the previous concluding observations (CAT/C/BDI/CO/2, para. 13).</p>
	<p>The State party should include in its next periodic report statistical data with regard to penal and disciplinary measures taken, complaints lodged, investigations launched, cases prosecuted and sentences ordered in cases of extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, torture and ill-treatment, sexual violence, ethnically motivated violence and excessive use of force involving agents of the State and members of the Imbonerakure youth group since April 2015. The data should be disaggregated using relevant indicators, including ethnicity of the victim, and should include information on the reparation measures, in particular compensation and rehabilitation, made available to victims.</p>
CEDAW	<p>In line with its general recommendation No. 30 (2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations, the Committee calls upon the State party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To effectively combat impunity and comply with its due diligence obligation to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence perpetrated against women and girls by the police, the military and the Imbonerakure; (b) To provide systematic training on women's human rights to all law enforcement officials, the military and the Imbonerakure; (c) To ensure unhindered access by United Nations entities, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the commission of inquiry to all areas in Burundi; (d) To continue to cooperate with the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court regarding the ongoing preliminary examination and any eventual formal investigation or prosecution, to enable the Prosecutor to monitor and document, as well as determine the full scale and scope of, human rights violations perpetrated against civilians, including women and girls.
CEDAW	<p>The Committee, recalling its general recommendation No. 33 (2015) on women's access to justice, reiterates its previous recommendation (CEDAW/C/BDI/CO/4, para. 16) that the State party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Continue its efforts to reform and strengthen the judicial system, including through the provision of systematic capacity-building to judges, prosecutors, lawyers, the police and other law enforcement officials on the Convention, as well as on the Committee's general recommendations and its jurisprudence under the Optional Protocol; (b) Allocate sufficient resources to the legal assistance fund and to non-governmental organizations facilitating women's access to justice; (c) Enhance women's awareness of their rights and their legal literacy in all areas covered by the Convention, to enable them to claim their rights.
UPR	<p>Continue training judges and law enforcement officials in order to promote justice, while urging the international community and partners to make more technical and financial efforts (Sudan);</p>
UPR	<p>Step up efforts to fight impunity and establish effective mechanisms that immediately ensure the respect and fulfilment of human rights (Costa Rica);</p>
UPR	<p>Continue its efforts to combat impunity for the perpetrators of acts of torture (Angola);</p>

	Make all the necessary efforts to fight against impunity and guarantee that perpetrators are punished (Portugal);
	Bring to justice without delay all perpetrators of acts of torture and of any other human rights violations (Switzerland);
	Fight impunity for the perpetrators of gross human rights violations (France);
	Ensure accountability for grave human rights violations (Ukraine);
	Take all appropriate measures to address the issue of impunity and implement a fully transparent and equitable judicial system, in line with international standards (Italy);
	Combat corruption and impunity at all levels of the criminal justice system (Ecuador);

Topic 11: Corporal Punishment

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	The State party should take practical steps, including legislative measures where appropriate, to put an end to corporal punishment in all settings. It should encourage the use of non-violent forms of discipline instead of corporal punishment and should conduct public information campaigns to raise awareness about its harmful effects.
UPR	Take legislative measures to put an end to corporal punishment in all settings (Zambia);

Topic 12: Ratification of the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

UN Body	Recommendation
HR Committee	The Committee encourages the State party to ratify the two Optional Protocols to the Covenant as soon as possible.
UPR	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Georgia) (Honduras) (South Africa) (Spain); accede to the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Canada);
	Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium) (Croatia) (Georgia) (Honduras) (Montenegro) (South Africa) (Spain) (Togo);
	Formally abolish the death penalty , and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
	Sign the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Albania);