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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-fourth session**

11 September–6 October 2023

Agenda item 6

**Universal periodic review**

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review[[1]](#footnote-2)\*

Burundi

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-third session from 1 to 12 May 2023. The review of Burundi was held at the 7th meeting, on 4 May 2023. The delegation of Burundi was headed by the Minister of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender, Imelde Sabushimiike. At its 16th meeting, held on 10 May 2023, the Working Group adopted the report on Burundi.

2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Burundi: Argentina, Bangladesh and Senegal.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Burundi:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);[[2]](#footnote-3)

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);[[3]](#footnote-4)

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).[[4]](#footnote-5)

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Burundi through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. La délégation burundaise a déclaré que le Burundi avait toujours respecté le rendez-vous des précédents cycles de l’Examen périodique universel. Les droits de l’homme tenaient à cœur au Gouvernement burundais, lequel s’efforçait de garantir la promotion et la protection des droits de l’homme dans tous les domaines.

6. Le rapport national du Burundi était très important, car son élaboration avait été menée par suite de consultations nationales des parties prenantes en collaboration avec les organisations non gouvernementales ainsi que les partenaires au développement.

7. Depuis le précédent cycle d’Examen périodique universel, le Burundi s’était doté d’une nouvelle Constitution à travers l’organisation d’un référendum constitutionnel. Il avait également connu des élections apaisées et transparentes en 2020, qui avaient abouti à la mise en place d’institutions républicaines démocratiquement élues.

8. Le Burundi s’était attelé à renforcer la promotion et la protection des droits de l’homme. Il avait aussi salué la réaccréditation de la Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l’homme au statut A selon les Principes concernant le statut des institutions nationales pour la promotion et la protection des droits de l’homme (Principes de Paris) en juin 2021. Le Burundi avait également continué à augmenter annuellement le budget alloué à cette commission.

9. Dans le domaine judiciaire, outre l’adoption de divers textes de loi sur l’organisation des cours et des tribunaux, la procédure civile ainsi que l’organisation de la profession libérale des notaires, le Burundi s’était doté d’une stratégie d’aide légale depuis 2018, dans l’optique de contribuer à l’amélioration de l’accès à la justice pour tous, en particulier pour les personnes et groupes vulnérables.

10. Le Burundi avait mis en œuvre l’application de la peine de travaux d’intérêt général à la place de la peine privative de liberté pour certaines infractions mineures, la grâce présidentielle, la libération conditionnelle des prisonniers ayant purgé le quart de leur peine, et la campagne de libération provisoire permettant aux prévenus de comparaître libres devant les instances judiciaires, sauf notamment pour les crimes de sang, les viols et les atteintes à la sécurité nationale.

11. Dans le domaine économique et social, le secteur agricole avait été défini comme prioritaire et pilier du développement au Burundi. Dans cette optique, le Gouvernement avait soutenu financièrement les coopératives et subventionné les engrais et intrants agricoles à hauteur de 70 %. En vue de la promotion économique des femmes et des jeunes, des institutions financières catégorielles avaient également été créées, à savoir la Banque d’investissement et de développement pour les femmes, la Banque d’investissement pour les jeunes ainsi qu’un mécanisme d’encadrement de proximité des jeunes.

12. Les groupes à vulnérabilité visible, tels que les personnes âgées, les personnes vivant avec un handicap et les personnes démobilisées handicapées de guerre étaient soutenus par divers programmes gouvernementaux. Ont été cités comme exemples l’offre de soins de santé gratuits pour les personnes âgées, l’octroi d’appareils de mobilité pour les personnes vivant avec un handicap ainsi que la création d’un dispositif de microfinancement pour soutenir les activités génératrices de revenus en faveur des démobilisés de guerre.

13. La délégation burundaise s’est réjouie que la sécurité règne sur le territoire national et a noté le retour volontaire massif des réfugiés accueillis et intégrés, l’engouement de la population à répondre aux travaux d’intérêt communautaire pour le développement, l’afflux visible de personnes entrant dans le pays et l’intérêt manifeste d’investisseurs étrangers.

14. La délégation burundaise a réitéré l’engagement du Burundi à la promotion et à la protection des droits de l’homme.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

15. During the interactive dialogue, 105 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

16. Djibouti commended the efforts by Burundi to strengthen and promote human rights in its domestic legislation.

17. The Dominican Republic recognized the efforts by Burundi at the institutional level with the adoption of the National Policy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Action Plan 2020–2024.

18. Egypt appreciated the efforts of Burundi to improve the human rights situation and commended its institutional framework.

19. Estonia commended Burundi on its progress in combating human trafficking and appreciated the Independent National Human Rights Commission’s reaccreditation with A status.

20. Finland acknowledged the progress made by Burundi in the areas of human rights and good governance, and commended Burundi for its engagement in dialogue.

21. Ethiopia commended Burundi for implementing universal periodic review recommendations and strengthening human rights promotion and protection.

22. Gabon hailed the efforts of Burundi since the last review and the cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms.

23. The Gambia commended Burundi on its continued and constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism.

24. Georgia remained concerned by the lack of cooperation by Burundi with regional and international mechanisms.

25. Germany remained concerned by the renewed narrowing of political and civic space and the lack of structural changes.

26. Ghana acknowledged the establishment of the National Gender Commission and the national preventive mechanism against torture.

27. Greece welcomed legislation on, inter alia, the protection of persons with disabilities and the promotion of their rights.

28. Honduras congratulated Burundi on adopting measures to ensure the effective participation of women in public affairs.

29. Iceland welcomed the national report of Burundi.

30. India hailed the efforts of Burundi regarding judicial reform, revision of the Labour Code and the establishment of the National Gender Commission.

31. Indonesia welcomed the measures by Burundi to combat gender-based violence, including the establishment of the National Gender Commission.

32. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Burundi on its measures to make public services more efficient, transparent and accountable.

33. Iraq supported measures taken to respect and uphold human rights and harmonize national legislation with international standards.

34. Ireland welcomed the renewal of the mandate of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

35. Italy commended measures taken to promote women’s participation in decision-making processes and institutions.

36. Kenya applauded Burundi for its progress in promoting human rights since its last universal periodic review.

37. Kuwait commended Burundi on progress made in promoting the right to a fair trial.

38. Latvia urged Burundi to make further efforts to fulfil human rights obligations and commitments.

39. Libya applauded Burundi for its efforts to adopt legislation and policies and for its National Development Plan 2018–2027.

40. Liechtenstein thanked Burundi for providing information during the opening remarks and for the national report.

41. Lithuania expressed concern about reports of torture, sexual abuse, arbitrary arrests, and intimidation of journalists and human rights advocates.

42. Luxembourg thanked Burundi for its presentation of the national report.

43. Malawi acknowledged advancements in human rights protection, such as passing human rights legislation and strengthening the Ombudsman’s mandate.

44. Malaysia commended Burundi for its strong commitment to protect human rights, and its measures to address gender-based violence, prevent trafficking and provide free basic education.

45. Maldives commended Burundi for its efforts to address climate change and promote women’s representation in the Government and Parliament.

46. Malta expressed concern over human rights defenders’ safety, the absence of a torture prevention mechanism and continued extrajudicial executions and unlawful deaths.

47. Mauritania acknowledged the National Development Plan 2018–2027 for poverty eradication and economic transformation.

48. Mauritius commended Burundi for improving human rights conditions, providing free education and establishing banks for women.

49. Mexico appreciated the efforts by Burundi to eradicate violence against women and to establish the National Gender Commission.

50. Montenegro acknowledged the measures taken by Burundi to strengthen its legal and institutional framework.

51. Morocco commended Burundi for the establishment of a national mechanism for preventing torture.

52. Mozambique commended Burundi for establishing an institutional framework favorable for the respect of human rights in the country.

53. Namibia appreciated the measures taken by Burundi to combat gender-based violence and its appointing of gender focal points in all police stations, courts and tribunals.

54. Nepal commended Burundi for its efforts to implement the National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence.

55. The Kingdom of the Netherlands remained concerned about the general human rights situation, particularly gender inequalities and the treatment of sexual and gender minorities.

56. The Niger welcomed the remarkable progress that Burundi had made in strengthening the legislative and institutional framework, such as the Independent National Human Rights Commission’s reaccreditation with A status.

57. Nigeria welcomed the significant progress that Burundi had made in the administration of juvenile justice.

58. Norway was concerned about continued human rights violations in Burundi, including impunity for extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances, torture and sexual violence.

59. Oman commended Burundi for its National Development Plan 2018–2027 for structural transformation of the economy.

60. Pakistan appreciated the cooperation by Burundi with the United Nations human rights and universal periodic review mechanisms.

61. Paraguay encouraged Burundi to continue its efforts in combating human trafficking, including investigations, prosecutions and convictions of traffickers.

62. The Philippines recognized the steps taken by Burundi to strengthen its institutional framework on human rights.

63. Poland was concerned by reports of increased human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, cases of torture and cruel or degrading treatment, and violence against women.

64. Portugal commended the reaccreditation of the national human rights institution of Burundi with A status.

65. The Republic of Korea recognized the progress made by Burundi in strengthening its legal and institutional framework.

66. Romania was particularly encouraged by the progress that Burundi had made in combating human trafficking.

67. The Russian Federation appreciated the efforts made by Burundi to prevent discrimination against national and religious minorities.

68. Saudi Arabia welcomed the measures taken by Burundi to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

69. Senegal appreciated the efforts of Burundi to strengthen its national human rights institutions and mechanisms.

70. Serbia welcomed various measures taken by Burundi to prevent and address gender-based violence.

71. Sierra Leone welcomed measures taken to prevent and punish trafficking in persons, such as the setting up of a consultation and monitoring commission in 2022.

72. Singapore commended progress made in the protection of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.

73. Slovakia acknowledged efforts by Burundi to improve the human rights situation but noted continued violations of freedom of expression and media freedom.

74. Slovenia called upon Burundi to ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists.

75. South Africa welcomed, inter alia, the renewal of the mandates of the Office of the Ombudsman and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

76. Somalia appreciated the legal and institutional frameworks in Burundi to promote economic, political and social development.

77. South Sudan commended Burundi for the measures taken on reopening civil society organizations that had been suspended in 2015.

78. Spain welcomed the progress made which had led to the restoration of A status to the Independent National Human Rights Commission.

79. Sri Lanka welcomed progressive institutional and judicial measures taken to combat gender-based violence.

80. The Sudan commended Burundi on its progress on legal reform, which included laws on the rights of persons with disabilities.

81. Switzerland welcomed the measures taken to set up effectively the national preventive mechanism against torture within the Independent National Human Rights Commission.

82. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the significant progress achieved in the protection and promotion of human rights.

83. Togo commended the measures taken by Burundi to promote the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples.

84. Tunisia valued the progress made by Burundi in implementing universal periodic review recommendations, including the National Human Rights Policy 2018–2023 and the National Development Plan 2018–2027.

85. Türkiye appreciated the efforts of Burundi to strengthen freedom of the media and freedom of expression by reopening some media outlets.

86. Uganda commended Burundi for its positive milestones, which included the new Constitution in 2018 and other legal developments.

87. Ukraine called upon Burundi to fully implement the recommendations accepted during its previous universal periodic review.

88. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed positive developments, but expressed concern about insufficient improvements.

89. The United Republic of Tanzania congratulated Burundi on its measures to facilitate the safe voluntary return of refugees.

90. En réponse aux questions posées, la délégation burundaise a souligné que le Burundi avait mis en place un département chargé de la rédaction des rapports initiaux et périodiques et du suivi des recommandations.

91. Une nouvelle politique nationale de protection sociale avait été élaborée, avec pour objectif de promouvoir une protection sociale universelle et équitable pour tous.

92. Un programme national de renforcement des capacités des femmes avait été mis en place en vue de s’attaquer à la problématique des inégalités socioéconomiques de genre.

93. La promotion et la protection des droits des personnes âgées faisaient également partie des priorités du Gouvernement.

94. Concernant l’abolition de la peine de mort, le Burundi s’était engagé à éliminer cette pratique cruelle et inhumaine de sa législation. La délégation burundaise trouvait donc illogique qu’il soit recommandé au Burundi de ratifier le Deuxième Protocole facultatif se rapportant au Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, visant à abolir la peine de mort.

95. Concernant les conventions sur le statut des apatrides, le Burundi continuait l’analyse interne de la pertinence de leur ratification, et la délégation burundaise a rappelé l’existence du Code de la nationalité du Burundi.

96. S’agissant de l’adoption du code de la protection de l’enfant, le processus se trouvait à un stade très avancé.

97. The United States of America commended steps to combat trafficking in persons, facilitate refugee return and host refugees, but remained concerned regarding the situation of civil and political rights in Burundi.

98. Uruguay welcomed laws on the rights of persons with disabilities, higher education, and the revision of the Labour Code.

99. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended efforts to provide free basic education, and the National Health Policy 2016–2025.

100. Viet Nam welcomed measures to strengthen social cohesion and security and to consolidate social and economic development programmes.

101. Yemen noted achievements in the strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms.

102. Zambia thanked the delegation of Burundi for the presentation of the national report.

103. Zimbabwe welcomed the strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms, including the establishment of the department for the prevention of gender-based violence and the holistic care of victims.

104. Afghanistan praised efforts, but noted concerns about the low rate of secondary school completion among girls.

105. Algeria commended the strengthening of national human rights institutions, including the decentralization of the Office of the Ombudsman.

106. Angola indicated support for efforts by Burundi to find lasting solutions to improve the living conditions of the population.

107. Argentina made recommendations.

108. Australia commended efforts to tackle corruption, but expressed concern about reports of alleged torture, abuse and incarceration of journalists and human rights activists.

109. Azerbaijan commended measures taken to make public services more efficient, transparent and accountable.

110. Belgium stated that, despite some progress such as in combating human trafficking, the human rights situation remained worrying.

111. Benin welcomed the reaccreditation of the Independent National Human Rights Commission with A status.

112. Au sujet de la promotion et de la protection des droits de l’enfant, la délégation burundaise a mentionné l’existence de la Politique nationale de protection de l’enfance.

113. Concernant le mariage des enfants, il n’y avait pas de dérogation en dessous de l’âge minimal qui était prévu pour pouvoir se marier. La délégation burundaise a rappelé l’existence des comités de protection des droits de l’enfant ainsi que du Forum national des enfants au Burundi.

114. La délégation burundaise s’est félicitée de la prise en compte de la vulnérabilité des enfants et des efforts entrepris par le Burundi pour aider les enfants vivant dans la rue.

115. S’agissant des personnes handicapées, le Burundi avait ratifié la Convention relative aux droits des personnes handicapées et le Protocole à la Charte africaine des droits de l’homme et des peuples relatif aux droits des personnes handicapées en Afrique.

116. Concernant l’égalité de genre, le Burundi avait fait sienne la lutte contre les violences fondées sur le genre, et un département chargé de la prévention et de la prise en charge globale des victimes de ces violences avait été créé. Le Burundi avait également procédé à la mise en place de différents mécanismes dans ce domaine. La délégation burundaise a également rappelé l’existence d’un programme de renforcement des capacités économiques des femmes à travers la création de la Banque d’investissement et de développement pour les femmes.

117. Concernant la lutte contre la pauvreté, le Burundi s’était engagé dans la lutte contre les vulnérabilités structurelles ainsi que les inégalités sociales. Une politique nationale avait déjà été mise en place afin d’atteindre une protection sociale universelle.

118. Sur le plan de l’éducation, le Burundi avait mis en place des mesures de gratuité scolaire. Le Ministère de l’éducation nationale avait par ailleurs instauré un bureau de l’éducation inclusive, dont les principales réalisations étaient la création de guides de pédagogie harmonisés sur l’éducation inclusive.

119. Concernant le droit à la santé et la politique nationale de santé, des mesures de gratuité existaient pour les enfants et les retraités. Une couverture de santé universelle était en cours d’élaboration.

120. Dans le domaine de la justice, la délégation burundaise a déclaré que le Burundi n’avait jamais croisé les bras quand la vie des individus était en danger.

121. En matière de lutte contre la traite des personnes, le Burundi avait pris l’engagement de se joindre à la communauté internationale pour lutter contre ce crime. Un comité ad hoc de lutte contre la traite des personnes ainsi que la Commission de concertation et de suivi sur la prévention et la répression de la traite des personnes avaient été mis en place en 2021.

122. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed the quota to guarantee the presence of women in political institutions.

123. Brazil commended the expansion of access to primary education for children but remained concerned about the situation of human rights defenders.

124. Burkina Faso encouraged Burundi to pursue its efforts aimed at greater effectiveness of human rights on the ground.

125. Cameroon considered that Burundi was in a positive dynamic.

126. Canada was deeply concerned about arbitrary detention and the suppression of civil society activities.

127. Chad welcomed the significant progress made by Burundi in the promotion and protection of human rights.

128. Chile highlighted the legislative advances regarding the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

129. China welcomed the constructive participation of Burundi in the universal periodic review and commended its efforts and achievements in promoting and protecting human rights. China noted the positive achievements of Burundi in promoting socioeconomic development, protecting the rights of children and persons with disabilities, promoting health-care services, mitigating disasters and combating sexual violence.

130. Colombia made recommendations.

131. The Congo noted progress made by Burundi in fighting human trafficking.

132. Costa Rica congratulated Burundi on the A status accreditation of the Independent National Human Rights Commission.

133. Côte d’Ivoire congratulated Burundi on its efforts in protecting and promoting human rights, including the law relating to the rights of persons with disabilities.

134. Cuba recognized efforts in implementing accepted recommendations from previous cycles and in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals.

135. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea commended Burundi on its efforts and progress in the promotion and protection of human rights by strengthening its legislative and institutional framework.

136. Denmark regretted that an effective national preventive mechanism against torture had not been established.

137. France praised efforts to protect human rights, notably by tackling prison overcrowding and human trafficking.

138. La délégation burundaise a souligné qu’il était nécessaire de différencier les jeunes Imbonerakure des forces de sécurité, qui étaient quant à elles prévues dans la Constitution et exécutaient des missions régaliennes de l’État en respectant les droits de l’homme. Elle a ajouté que si un membre des forces de sécurité commettait une faute, il devait comparaître devant le ministère public pour les juridictions ordinaires.

139. La délégation burundaise a également annoncé la mise en place d’un réseau de communication entre l’administration, les coordonnateurs et la police.

140. Enfin, la délégation burundaise a affirmé que le Burundi attachait une grande importance au respect de la liberté d’expression et de religion.

141. En ce qui concernait les lieux de détention, les conditions de vie avaient été améliorées pour les détenus, en matière de sécurité et d’hygiène. Le Burundi avait aussi entrepris des améliorations dans les programmes de réadaptation et de réinsertion sociale, ainsi que la mise en place de mécanismes de surveillance.

142. Concernant la ratification des conventions, le Burundi attendait l’avis de ses experts, lesquels devaient terminer leur analyse.

143. Concernant la ratification de la Convention de 2011 sur les travailleuses et travailleurs domestiques (no 189) de l’Organisation internationale du Travail, le Burundi avait déjà réalisé une avancée significative grâce à la loi no 1/11 du 24 novembre 2020, qui prenait en compte la situation des travailleurs domestiques.

144. La délégation burundaise a remercié les États membres de la troïka, à savoir l’Argentine, le Bangladesh et le Sénégal. Les recommandations issues de l’Examen périodique universel feraient l’objet d’une analyse approfondie, et le Gouvernement burundais leur réserverait assurément une attention particulière. La délégation a également remercié la Vice-Présidente ainsi que les délégations qui avaient soutenu les efforts du Burundi pour la promotion et la protection des droits de l’homme, qui restaient pour tous les pays un idéal à atteindre.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

145. **The following recommendations will be examined by Burundi, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council:**

145.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Colombia);**

145.2 **Study the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile);**

145.3 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Dominican Republic) (Luxembourg) (Niger) (Ukraine);**

145.4 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (Uruguay);**

145.5 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Gabon) (Gambia) (Senegal);**

145.6 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Congo) (Niger) (Nigeria) (Togo);**

145.7 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Gambia) (Mauritania) (Somalia);**

145.8 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Paraguay);**

145.9 **Accede to the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Brazil);**

145.10 **Ratify the two Optional Protocols relating to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and in particular the Optional Protocol aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Togo);**

145.11 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovenia);**

145.12 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);**

145.13 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Côte d’Ivoire);**

145.14 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Estonia);**

145.15 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Namibia);**

145.16 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mexico);**

145.17 **Establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Romania);**

145.18 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as rejoining the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court (France);**

145.19 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Latvia);**

145.20 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sierra Leone);**

145.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Iceland);**

145.22 **Adopt the necessary measures to finalize the procedure for the accession of Burundi to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, of 1954, and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, of 1961 (Côte d’Ivoire);**

145.23 **Ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education from 1960 in line with the recommendation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Mauritius);**

145.24 **Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education 1960 (Nigeria);**

145.25 **Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

145.26 **Ratify the Rome Statute in its 2010 version (Liechtenstein);**

145.27 **Continue to cooperate with the United Nations country team in Burundi and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to fulfil national and international human rights obligations (Zimbabwe);**

145.28 **Continue strengthening collaboration with human rights mechanisms at the regional and international levels, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as this august Council (Somalia);**

145.29 **Cooperate fully with the United Nations human rights protection mechanisms and other regional and international organizations (Georgia);**

145.30 **Strengthen its engagement and cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms, including regional mechanisms (Sierra Leone);**

145.31 **Continue its cooperation with human rights bodies and mechanisms at both the regional and the international levels (Ethiopia);**

145.32 **Strengthen cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Cameroon);**

145.33 **Take meaningful measures to improve relations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Switzerland);**

145.34 **Cooperate constructively with international human rights monitoring mechanisms and allow them unimpeded access to the country (Lithuania);**

145.35 **Cooperate fully with the United Nations special procedure mandate holders and relevant treaty bodies, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi, and respond to all pending visit requests (Latvia);**

145.36 **Cooperate fully with the established United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of the human rights in Burundi (Montenegro);**

145.37 **Cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi by allowing full and unhindered access to the country and by providing all information needed to fulfil its mandate (Norway);**

145.38 **Allow United Nations human rights mechanisms and other regional monitors to conduct investigations on allegations of human rights violations across the country, unimpeded and without restrictions (Malta);**

145.39 **Grant access to the Special Rapporteur, and actively engage with the Human Rights Council (Germany);**

145.40 **Fulfil its obligation to cooperate with United Nations mechanisms and allow special procedures mandate holders to conduct visits to the country (Canada);**

145.41 **Implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi and the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi in their reports and cooperate fully with the special procedures mandate holders and the relevant treaty bodies (Luxembourg);**

145.42 **Strengthen and advance the institutionalization of the Standing Committee in charge of preparing initial and periodic reports to the treaty bodies (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

145.43 **Continue with efforts to submit all outstanding reports to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies (Malawi);**

145.44 **Intensify efforts to submit national reports to the treaty bodies and discuss them on time (Iraq);**

145.45 **Take concrete steps to submit outstanding periodic reports to treaty bodies, including seeking technical assistance and capacity-building (Sierra Leone);**

145.46 **Restore cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and allow the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi access to the country (Paraguay);**

145.47 **Engage fully with the Human Rights Council, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other United Nations bodies working to improve the human rights situation in Burundi (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

145.48 **Reopen the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Burundi (Georgia);**

145.49 **Present a timeline for the reopening of the OHCHR country office in Burundi (Liechtenstein);**

145.50 **Continue with its efforts to ensure enjoyment of human rights for all citizens (Mozambique);**

145.51 **Continue further strengthening its institutional framework with a view to respect for all human rights (Ethiopia);**

145.52 **Continue to take targeted steps to improve national legislation in terms of respect for human rights and freedoms (Russian Federation);**

145.53 **Continue its efforts in improving legislation, institutions and mechanisms to strengthen the enjoyment of human rights (Türkiye);**

145.54 **Continue efforts to improve good governance and institutional reform of the public service (Sudan);**

145.55 **Continue to mobilize international support to advance the implementation of the National Development Plan 2018–2027 (Syrian Arab Republic);**

145.56 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and implement relevant national development plans (China);**

145.57 **Continue its efforts to fulfil international obligations by further developing and implementing the comprehensive and concrete national programmes aimed at meeting the objectives of the National Social Protection Strategy (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**

145.58 **Take measures to ensure the rule of law by strengthening national human rights institutions and ensuring access to legal rights services (Germany);**

145.59 **Take measures to further strengthen the formal and material independence of the National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);**

145.60 **Guarantee the independence of the Human Rights Commission and provide it with both material and financial resources to enable it to fulfil its mandate (Sierra Leone);**

145.61 **Continue efforts to ensure the independence of the National Independent Human Rights Commission (South Africa);**

145.62 **Pursue efforts to guarantee the formal and material independence of the Independent National Human Rights Commission by providing it with sufficient material, human and financial resources to fulfil its mandate (Côte d’Ivoire);**

145.63 **Guarantee equal protection of the law to everyone, without discrimination, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);**

145.64 **Step up efforts to combat discriminatory practices against ethnic, political and religious minorities (Gabon);**

145.65 **Support the United Nations resolution for a universal moratorium on the use of the death penalty, and adhere to the Safe Schools Declaration (Italy);**

145.66 **Guarantee that actions by the State security forces are fully consistent with international human rights law, thoroughly investigate persistent allegations of arbitrary arrests, torture, extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances, mainly targeting the opposition, and prosecute those responsible for such acts, including members of the security forces and Imbonerakure (Spain);**

145.67 **Investigate and prosecute those accused of alleged extrajudicial killings and torture (Australia);**

145.68 **End human rights violations, conduct prompt and impartial investigations, and prosecute those responsible in fair trials (Georgia);**

145.69 **Investigate and pursue accountability, where appropriate, for all allegations of harassment, intimidation, or disappearances of opposition party members, including those committed by members of police and other security forces (United States of America);**

145.70 **Investigate and prosecute individuals allegedly responsible for crimes under international law and other grave human rights violations and abuses, in fair trials (Denmark);**

145.71 **Undertake immediately independent, effective and impartial investigations into allegations of extrajudicial executions and unlawful and excessive use of force by security forces, and prosecute those suspected of being responsible (Finland);**

145.72 **Conduct a comprehensive investigation into allegations of arbitrary arrests, torture and unlawful detention by law enforcement and other national security structures (Malta);**

145.73 **Undertake independent and transparent investigations into all allegations of human rights violations (Republic of Korea);**

145.74 **Ensure that crimes against human rights defenders, journalists, LGBTIQ people, Indigenous Peoples, and members of the opposition and civil society are properly investigated, and that those responsible are held accountable (Norway);**

145.75 **Intensify efforts to hold all perpetrators of crimes found by the Commission of Inquiry, including the crimes of extrajudicial killing, arbitrary arrest or detention, torture and sexual violence, criminally accountable, and adopt reparation measures (Liechtenstein);**

145.76 **Prosecute those alleged to be responsible for summary executions, unlawful killings and other acts of violence and torture, on the basis of thorough, transparent, impartial and independent investigations (Belgium);**

145.77 **Establish protection mechanisms to prevent and investigate complaints of torture and excessive use of force, ill-treatment and abuse of authority by members of the police, security and intelligence services, eliminate impunity and release all political prisoners, journalists and human rights defenders (Costa Rica);**

145.78 **Continue strengthening national mechanisms for the prevention of human rights violations and abuses (Kenya);**

145.79 **Establish an independent and effective mechanism to investigate complaints of torture and ill-treatment committed by members of the police and security forces and intelligence services that encourages complaints by victims (Dominican Republic);**

145.80 **Establish an independent mechanism for investigating complaints of torture or ill-treatment perpetrated by State actors, and facilitate a complaints procedure for victims (Ireland);**

145.81 **Establish an independent mechanism to investigate complaints against government forces for torture and ill-treatment, and to encourage complaints by victims (Paraguay);**

145.82 **Establish an independent mechanism to investigate allegations of torture and ill-treatment committed by members of the police, security forces and intelligence services (Argentina);**

145.83 **Establish an independent mechanism to investigate complaints of torture and ill-treatment committed by members of the police, security forces and intelligence services, protecting complainants (Chile);**

145.84 **Expedite the legislative review process to effectively establish the national mechanism for the prevention of torture (Montenegro);**

145.85 **Pursue efforts to effectively set up the national preventive mechanism against torture, notably by speeding up the adoption of the corresponding legislative amendments (Switzerland);**

145.86 **Implement without delay an effective national preventive mechanism against torture, as set out in the draft amendment to the law on the Human Rights Commission, of 2021 (Denmark);**

145.87 **Consider the establishment of an effective national preventive mechanism regarding torture, as required by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**

145.88 **Strengthen the Penal Code provisions against torture and ill-treatment, in accordance with its international commitments (Poland);**

145.89 **Re-examine legislation concerning crimes against the security of the State with the aim of strengthening legal certainty and preventing arbitrary arrest (Germany);**

145.90 **Guarantee the rights of detainees, in line with international standards, prevent and combat torture and implement a fully transparent, equitable and independent judicial system (Italy);**

145.91 **Continue measures to improve prison conditions and reduce overcrowding (France);**

145.92 **Continue efforts to address overcrowding in prisons and improve health-care services there (Iraq);**

145.93 **Improve the situation in detention centres by taking measures to reduce overcrowding (Germany);**

145.94 **Disarm and demobilize the Imbonerakure, and take concrete steps to reform the police and security forces, as well as the National Intelligence Service (Norway);**

145.95 **Proceed without delay with the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of the Imbonerakure militia (Luxembourg);**

145.96 **Continue to engage in a dialogue with the stakeholders involved in the conflict in Burundi, to restore peace and security and guarantee the enjoyment of their human rights (South Sudan);**

145.97 **Rejoin, as a State party, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia);**

145.98 **Reconsider the decision to withdraw from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Portugal);**

145.99 **Reconsider the withdrawal from the International Criminal Court (Italy);**

145.100 **Take specific measures to ensure the implementation of the action plan on the National Observatory for the Prevention and Eradication of Genocide, War Crimes and Other Crimes against Humanity (Angola);**

145.101 **Continue efforts to address endemic corruption by implementing the national strategy for good governance and anti-corruption and holding accountable those who have misused public office for private gain (United States of America);**

145.102 **Continue efforts to promote social and economic rights, such as the rights to education, health and employment (Greece);**

145.103 **Accelerate the implementation of the National Development Plan 2018­­–2027, taking positive steps to promote the rights of the people of Burundi, including the rights of vulnerable groups such as the poor, women and youth (Zimbabwe);**

145.104 **Strengthen the rule of law and the administration of justice through an analysis of access to justice, legal aid programmes and capacity-building for judges (Dominican Republic);**

145.105 **Strengthen the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as it will have significant importance in ensuring transitional justice (Ethiopia);**

145.106 **Strengthen the mandate of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and redouble efforts to advance other pillars of transitional justice, such as accountability, reparations, institutional reforms through land restitution, and reforms of the security and justice sectors (Colombia);**

145.107 **Take the necessary measures to reform the judicial system and ensure its independence to reach justice in order to overcome impunity (Libya);**

145.108 **Take effective measures to establish an independent judiciary (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

145.109 **Adopt measures to ensure progress with regard to accountability, reparations, and institutional reforms through land restitution, as pillars of transitional justice (Honduras);**

145.110 **Strengthen the promotion of fundamental freedoms of expression and association (Cameroon);**

145.111 **Ensure freedom of expression and association, and create a safe and enabling environment for civil society (Italy);**

145.112 **Fully guarantee the unduly restricted freedoms of expression, the press, association and peaceful assembly, allowing the free activity of all the media without exception, lifting the prohibitions on various human rights organizations and facilitating their return to the country (Spain);**

145.113 **Adopt effective measures to guarantee the implementation of the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Brazil);**

145.114 **Take all necessary measures to guarantee freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association and expression, free from intimidation, reprisals or discrimination (Canada);**

145.115 **Adopt measures aimed at guaranteeing freedom of expression and opinion, peaceful assembly and association, as well as the normal functioning of civil society and human rights defenders (Argentina);**

145.116 **Guarantee freedom of assembly by refraining from arbitrary interdictions of assemblies of political parties and civil society on all levels (Germany);**

145.117 **Take all necessary measures to ensure the freedom and safety of media and civil society (Indonesia);**

145.118 **Allow civil society activists, journalists and human rights organizations to carry out their work without obstruction and reprisals, including by lifting the legal and financial measures targeting them (Finland);**

145.119 **End any harassment and intimidation against human rights defenders, journalists and media workers, and refrain from criminalizing their lawful activities (Estonia);**

145.120 **End reprisals against human rights defenders, journalists and members of the opposition and civil society (Norway);**

145.121 **Put an end to measures that intimidate journalists and human rights defenders (Slovakia);**

145.122 **Adopt effective measures to end intimidation and harassment of journalists (Ghana);**

145.123 **Establish a protection mechanism for human rights defenders, lift measures that obstruct their work and overturn sentences imposed on human rights defenders who are victims of judicial harassment (Slovakia);**

145.124 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders, journalists, and other media workers to carry out their work, without fear of prosecution, intimidation or undue interference (Ireland);**

145.125 **Provide a safe and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders, journalists and other media workers to conduct their work independently (Montenegro);**

145.126 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment where civil society, human rights defenders and media workers can exercise their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly without fear of reprisal (Republic of Korea);**

145.127 **Ensure that human rights defenders are not subject to arbitrary detention (United States of America);**

145.128 **Take measures to ensure that human rights defenders, journalists and media workers can exercise their rights to the freedoms of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association without fear of reprisals, prosecution or intimidation (Lithuania);**

145.129 **Identify and implement policies which facilitate an active civil society and an open media, and address in particular threats to journalists and human rights defenders (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

145.130 **Take all necessary measures to ensure that journalists and rights defenders can carry out their activities without risk of arrest or reprisal (France);**

145.131 **Strengthen measures to provide a safe and enabling environment so that human rights defenders and journalists can carry out their work independently, without undue interference (Colombia);**

145.132 **Accelerate the revision of the press law in line with freedom of expression standards and the adoption of a law on the protection of human rights defenders (Luxembourg);**

145.133 **Continue and finalize the process of adopting a law on the protection of human rights defenders that is in line with international law, notably with regard to the protection of freedom of expression (Switzerland);**

145.134 **Increase efforts to modify the laws that regulate the media, guaranteeing freedom of expression, and complying with commitments made by the country at the regional and international levels (Uruguay);**

145.135 **Accelerate the revision of the law on freedom of the press and adopt the amendments to put an end to the intimidation and persecution of journalists and members of civil society carrying out their work (Belgium);**

145.136 **Lift all restrictive provisions applied since 2015, ensuring that civil society actors, including media and journalists, can do their work freely, independently and free from fear, intimidation or reprisals (Canada);**

145.137 **Expedite the review of the Press Law in accordance with the rules on freedom of expression, and approve a law for the protection of human rights defenders (Chile);**

145.138 **Promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to ethnic and racial minorities, including with respect to education, employment, and participation in public and political affairs (Australia);**

145.139 **Repeal or amend all discriminatory provisions in legislation, including article 4 of the Nationality Code and article 122 of the Persons and Family Code (Latvia);**

145.140 **Review provisions that discriminate on the basis of gender, and ensure gender parity in inheritance (Honduras);**

145.141 **Continue its measures to combat trafficking in persons (Nepal);**

145.142 **Enhance its measures to combat trafficking in persons, including assistance for victims and their families (Singapore);**

145.143 **Establish stronger international cooperation to develop and implement social and economic development policies for poverty eradication and food security and against malnutrition (Indonesia);**

145.144 **Pursue the efforts made in the fight against poverty through the implementation of national reforms in the fields of education and health (Morocco);**

145.145 **Redouble the Government’s efforts to continue fighting against poverty by working more towards the development of families and the country (South Sudan);**

145.146 **Continue efforts to eradicate poverty (United Republic of Tanzania);**

145.147 **Continue policies and programmes aimed at reducing poverty levels (Sudan);**

145.148 **Coordinate and enact policies and programmes that will enable the eradication of poverty among the masses through nationally driven programmes (Uganda);**

145.149 **Continue strengthening its social policies in favour of the most vulnerable sectors of the population (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

145.150 **Guarantee that social education, health and food programmes have sufficient financing to continue advancing in the fight against exclusion and poverty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

145.151 **Continue efforts to implement national programmes that help reduce poverty and provide for the needs of the population (Yemen);**

145.152 **Approve and implement policies to improve the socioeconomic conditions of people living in poverty, and mobilize resources to reduce the rate of chronic malnutrition in the country (Paraguay);**

145.153 **Increase investments in local food systems to make them more resilient to internal and external shocks, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Angola);**

145.154 **Pursue efforts to establish a non-contributory social protection system to improve the living conditions of the Burundian population (Benin);**

145.155 **Continue to implement social housing construction programmes as well as measures for access to decent housing for vulnerable people as part of the zero straw house policy (Djibouti);**

145.156 **Increase investment in eliminating poverty and reducing the domestic poverty rate (China);**

145.157 **Enhance the accessibility of public services to all categories of people, especially those in vulnerable situations (Azerbaijan);**

145.158 **Improve the living conditions of the Batwa population through access to education, health care, decent housing and justice, as well as access to land (Costa Rica);**

145.159 **Ensure effective access to health care for all, free from discrimination (Iceland);**

145.160 **Implement the International Conference on Population and Development 25 commitment in order to reduce preventable maternal deaths, including by ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health services (Estonia);**

145.161 **Strengthen the National Health Policy to ensure free health care for children and pregnant women and continue to work on measures to provide free health care for retirees (Saudi Arabia);**

145.162 **Ensure that young people and adolescents have free and unhindered access to accurate information on sexual and reproductive health (Estonia);**

145.163 **Continue providing free health care for retirees and their dependents, and for pregnant mothers until delivery, and strengthening the community worker system (Ethiopia);**

145.164 **Strengthen actions to tackle drivers of food insecurity, to end hunger and to address child malnutrition, including in rural areas (Malaysia);**

145.165 **Step up efforts to ensure access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, by addressing the main barriers, investing in quality sanitation infrastructures and increasing water points in public facilities including schools and health centres (Malaysia);**

145.166 **Pursue measures to extend access to universal health coverage and free health services for the most vulnerable populations, particularly in rural areas, in accordance with the 2016–2025 national health policy (Djibouti);**

145.167 **Continue efforts within the framework of the National Health Policy 2016–2025, and adopt a national policy aimed at ensuring universal health coverage (Mauritania);**

145.168 **Continue efforts to improve health care for the population, especially through the implementation of the National Health Policy for the period 2016–2025 (Tunisia);**

145.169 **Continue to ensure improvement of the health status of the population through the National Health Policy 2016–2025 (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**

145.170 **Continue to implement the National Health Policy 2016–2025 to improve the general health and working conditions of health-care workers (Oman);**

145.171 **Continue to allocate greater resources under the National Health Policy 2016–2025, and ensure continuous improvement in the health-care infrastructure (Pakistan);**

145.172 **Accelerate efforts to improve health services, especially in rural areas, through the effective implementation of national health (Ghana);**

145.173 **Intensify efforts to finalize the health financing strategy (United Republic of Tanzania);**

145.174 **Step up efforts to curb the spread of infectious diseases and reduce maternal and infant mortality among the internally displaced population, in accordance with the updated national health development plan and disaster risk reduction strategy (Philippines);**

145.175 **Take concrete steps to reduce the high rate of maternal and infant mortality by improving access to basic prenatal and postnatal care services, particularly among adolescents, persons living in rural areas and persons with disabilities (Costa Rica);**

145.176 **Continue efforts in the strengthening of the health-care system, in particular prevention of the spread of infectious diseases (Serbia);**

145.177 **Intensify efforts to improve access to prenatal and postnatal care, particularly in rural areas and vulnerable populations to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality (Maldives);**

145.178 **Continue efforts to strengthen the health-care system, particularly the maternal and child health-care system (Viet Nam);**

145.179 **Take measures to improve its health-care infrastructure in order to enhance access to health care, particularly for women from poor and rural backgrounds (India);**

145.180 **Ensure the right to education for all by enhancing access to education (Sri Lanka);**

145.181 **Continue national efforts to strengthen access to free basic education and school supplies for students from families in poverty, as a fundamental instrument to achieve better quality indicators in the teaching and learning process (Cuba);**

145.182 **Continue efforts to provide free-of-charge primary education and school supplies to students from poor families (Tunisia);**

145.183 **Continue taking measures to provide free basic education and school kits for students from poor families (Ethiopia);**

145.184 **Continue efforts to provide free basic education and school supplies for children in need (Oman);**

145.185 **Increase the budget allocated to education, in particular for building schools’ infrastructure and providing schools with sufficient material and human resources (South Sudan);**

145.186 **Increase the budget allocation for education, building school infrastructure and providing schools with sufficient material and human resources (Zambia);**

145.187 **Use all its capacities to increase the budget for the education and health-care sectors, particularly with an emphasis on facilitating women’s and girls’ access to education and health care (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

145.188 **Take further steps in the field of education to address the challenges relating to lack of materials and insufficient budget support (Azerbaijan);**

145.189 **Continue implementing measures to address the challenges in the education sector (United Republic of Tanzania);**

145.190 **Continue efforts to address challenges in the field of education and to adopt positive measures to tackle the issues of high school-dropout rates among young people and low rates of secondary school completion among girls (Malaysia);**

145.191 **Revise articles 27, 35, 37, 70 and 71 of ministerial order No. 60/1078 on the harmonization of school regulations, so as to encourage pregnant girls to stay in school as long as they wish and to ensure reintegration as soon as they feel able (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

145.192 **Put in place measures to ensure equal access to education for all children, including girls (Gambia);**

145.193 **Continue implementing measures to provide quality education for children, especially from the most marginalized groups (Pakistan);**

145.194 **Redouble efforts to address challenges in education to ensure meaningful schooling for all children (Congo);**

145.195 **Strengthen relevant mechanisms to ensure that children in vulnerable situations, including those internally displaced, have equal access to quality education and basic health services (Philippines);**

145.196 **Continue action to promote the schooling of girls, in order to guarantee their access to education (Greece);**

145.197 **Continue to promote education cause and protect the right to education for vulnerable groups such as girls and children with disabilities (China);**

145.198 **Put in place action policies in favour of the education of girls, in order to guarantee gender equality and contribute to the development of the latter (Mauritius);**

145.199 **Guarantee the access to education of pregnant girls and their unconditional reintegration into school after childbirth (Iceland);**

145.200 **Strengthen measures allowing access to contraceptive methods and condoms in educational institutions (Belgium);**

145.201 **Implement comprehensive sexuality education inside and outside of school settings (Iceland);**

145.202 **Invest in projects to mitigate and reduce deforestation and soil erosion to prevent the destruction of the environment (Maldives);**

145.203 **Strengthen efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change while implementing effective measures to reintegrate the victims of natural disasters (Nepal);**

145.204 **Continue developing and drawing up plans to counteract the negative effects of climate change (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

145.205 **Continue its commendable efforts to improve the environment and ensure the well-being of the people (Viet Nam);**

145.206 **Consolidate measures to combat climate change, in particular through the implementation of prevention and resilience systems intended for the populations most at risk (Morocco);**

145.207 **Step up efforts to protect the rights of citizens from the effects of climate change (Serbia);**

145.208 **Finalize the new national strategy for the socioeconomic reintegration of disaster victims (Türkiye);**

145.209 **Finalize national legislative reforms to harmonize laws with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Senegal);**

145.210 **Harmonize internal regulations with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and ensure their proper implementation (Paraguay);**

145.211 **Harmonize laws with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and ensure their application (Chad);**

145.212 **Continue efforts to harmonize its legislation with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

145.213 **Accelerate the reforms of national legislation to harmonize all laws with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and ensure their correct implementation (Argentina);**

145.214 **Strengthen efforts to remove the obstacles to women’s empowerment, under the National Programme for Women’s Economic Empowerment 2021–2027 (Pakistan);**

145.215 **Continue awareness-raising campaigns on women’s leadership, and adopt reforms to promote women’s participation in decision-making bodies (Ghana);**

145.216 **Continue awareness-raising campaigns on women’s leadership and adopting reforms to promote women’s participation in decision-making bodies and economic activities (Indonesia);**

145.217 **Continue its efforts to promote the economic, social and cultural rights of the most vulnerable persons such as women, children and persons with disabilities (Algeria);**

145.218 **Continue efforts to improve the rights of women in the social, cultural, economic and political spheres (Sri Lanka);**

145.219 **Take all necessary measures to increase the representation of women in decision-making bodies and State institutions (Malawi);**

145.220 **Strengthen measures towards removing structural and legal barriers to women’s participation in politics and decision-making processes (South Africa);**

145.221 **Ensure equitable participation of women in decision-making bodies (Mozambique);**

145.222 **Continue to implement policies to promote the participation of women in decision-making at both the national and local levels (Lithuania);**

145.223 **Continue to implement policies to promote the full and equal participation of women in decision-making (Greece);**

145.224 **Continue to implement the national programme for women’s economic empowerment (Syrian Arab Republic);**

145.225 **Implement policies to empower women, particularly women and girls with disabilities or albinism (Colombia);**

145.226 **Step up its efforts to implement policies and programmes to promote the full and equal participation of women in economic development (Kenya);**

145.227 **Take steps to promote the funding of grass-roots organizations that can increase women’s participation in social and economic, political and public life (Honduras);**

145.228 **Continue to focus on improving the social and cultural status of women in the family and society (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);**

145.229 **Fight against all forms of violence against women (Congo);**

145.230 **Continue efforts to combat violence against women (Egypt);**

145.231 **Strengthen measures aimed at addressing violence against women (Azerbaijan);**

145.232 **Continue efforts to combat gender-based violence against women and to promote gender equality (Ghana);**

145.233 **Continue with efforts to combat gender-based violence (Malawi);**

145.234 **Continue its efforts to combat discriminatory practices against women and girls, including gender-based violence (India);**

145.235 **Redouble efforts to combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, strengthen legal proceedings and combat impunity (Romania);**

145.236 **Give continuity to the actions developed for the implementation of the National Strategy to Combat Gender-based Violence (Cuba);**

145.237 **Adopt the necessary measures to confront violence against women and girls, and guarantee all their rights and their sexual and reproductive health (Costa Rica);**

145.238 **Strengthen the measures to address all forms of gender-based violence (Mozambique);**

145.239 **Strengthen the legislative and regulatory framework to guarantee better protection of women against gender-based discrimination and violence, including sexual violence (Benin);**

145.240 **Pursue reforms by taking meaningful measures, notably to implement the 2016 Act to protect victims, and combat and prevent sexual and gender-based violence (Gabon);**

145.241 **Strengthen the legal framework and judicial services to adequately prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, fight impunity and bring justice to survivors (Italy);**

145.242 **Prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence and improve access to legal aid for victims and survivors in order to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice (Liechtenstein);**

145.243 **Ensure that perpetrators of violence against women are punished and that all victims of violence have equal access to legal aid, shelters and care services (Poland);**

145.244 **Eliminate all forms of violence against women, young women and girls, including the establishment of shelters with comprehensive care for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (Mexico);**

145.245 **Amend the 2016 law on victim protection and the prevention and punishment of gender-based violence (Poland);**

145.246 **Modify the 2016 law on the protection, prevention and repression of gender-based violence to offer effective reparation to the victims of this concern (Uruguay);**

145.247 **Amend the law on victim protection and the prevention and punishment of gender-based violence and harmonize it with the Penal Code (Zambia);**

145.248 **Establish a national legal aid programme for the most vulnerable populations, especially women and girl victims of violence (Afghanistan);**

145.249 **Ensure that allegations of violence against women are thoroughly investigated and perpetrators are brought to justice (Slovenia);**

145.250 **Take concrete and effective measures to prevent gender-based violence, and ensure that allegations of violence against women, including domestic violence, are thoroughly investigated and perpetrators brought to justice (Norway);**

145.251 **Ensure that allegations of violence against women are thoroughly investigated and perpetrators are brought to justice (Afghanistan);**

145.252 **Equip, increase and make accessible care centres for victims of gender-based violence, and promote the reintegration and resettlement of victims to make them independent (Burkina Faso);**

145.253 **Decriminalize abortion, and legalize it in cases of rape, incest and fetal impairment (Iceland);**

145.254 **Intensify efforts to promote and protect children’s rights (Egypt);**

145.255 **Support efforts to promote and protect children’s rights, especially those related to education and health (Libya);**

145.256 **Strengthen the implementation of the national strategy to combat the phenomenon of children in street situations and to promote their integration in families (Burkina Faso);**

145.257 **Accelerate the legislative review process on child protection and incorporate provisions aimed at ending corporal punishment in all circumstances, including in the family environment (Romania);**

145.258 **Continue to work on the National Child Protection Policy and take more measures to protect and promote children’s rights, as well as work to combat the phenomenon of street children and ensure their reintegration into society (Saudi Arabia);**

145.259 **Continue efforts to protect vulnerable groups, especially women and children (Sudan);**

145.260 **Take concrete measures to reduce the maternal and infant mortality rates, improving access to basic prenatal and postnatal care and emergency obstetric services (Portugal);**

145.261 **Strengthen the legal framework and put in place measures to enable the elimination of early child marriages (Uganda);**

145.262 **An absolute ban on the employment of children below the minimum age established by the Labour Code (Zambia);**

145.263 **Continue the progress made in the promotion of the rights of women, girls and children (Cameroon);**

145.264 **Continue to implement the National Policy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2020–2024 (Oman);**

145.265 **Continue taking effective measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular through ensuring the effective implementation of the Act on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

145.266 **Continue to strengthen its efforts to ensure that persons with disabilities can participate meaningfully in its society (Singapore);**

145.267 **Ensure that the rights of vulnerable groups of population, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly as well as ethnic minorities, are protected in law and in practice (Russian Federation);**

145.268 **Continue striving to provide appropriate educational materials for children with disabilities and those with special needs (Kuwait);**

145.269 **Develop a clear and specific policy to protect people with albinism and integrate them into social and economic life (Kuwait);**

145.270 **Continue the efforts of integration and access to health care and education of Indigenous Peoples, persons with albinism and persons with disabilities (Cameroon);**

145.271 **Enhance reforms to promote and protect the right to work and the right to just and favourable conditions of work for women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups (South Africa);**

145.272 **Decriminalize homosexuality and take necessary steps to abolish discriminatory practices based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Finland);**

145.273 **Decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults (Iceland);**

145.274 **Decriminalize same-sex relations, and adopt a strategy for the inclusion and non-discrimination of LGBTI+ persons (Mexico);**

145.275 **Decriminalize consensual relations between same-sex adults and protect victims of violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Spain);**

145.276 **Repeal article 590 of Law No. 1/27 of 29 December 2017, thereby decriminalizing sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**

145.277 **Repeal article 590 of Law No. 1/27 that criminalizes sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);**

145.278 **Repeal laws criminalizing consensual same-sex relations between adults (Australia);**

145.279 **Repeal laws that criminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations (Canada);**

145.280 **Repeal the regulatory framework and administrative acts that penalize, restrict and stigmatize relationships between people of the same sex and/or gender (Argentina);**

145.281 **Repeal all legal provisions that discriminate against LGBTQI+ persons, including in the right to education (Iceland);**

145.282 **Take all necessary administrative and institutional measures to effectively protect LGBTIQ persons against attacks on their human integrity and against discrimination of all kinds, including in access to health-care services (Malta);**

145.283 **Take necessary measures aimed at the eradication of discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Ukraine);**

145.284 **Continue to strengthen measures to promote the return and sustainable reintegration of refugees (Kenya);**

145.285 **Sustain the momentum in the voluntary return of refugees through active policies and awareness-raising programmes (Türkiye);**

145.286 **Continue to put in place measures and policies that ensure the safety and protection of returning refugees, especially from the neighbouring countries (Uganda);**

145.287 **Strengthen measures promoting the return and sustainable reintegration of refugees (Chad).**

146. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Burundi was headed by S.E Madame Imelde SABUSHIMIIKE,Ministre de la Solidarité Nationale, des Affaires Sociales, des Droits de la Personne Humaine et du Genre and composed of the following members:

• S.E. Madame Domine BANYANKIMBONA, Ministre de la Justice ;

• Ambassadeur Elisa NKERABIRORI ;

• Général Major de Police Christophe MANIRAMBONA, Inspecteur Général Adjoint de la Police Nationale du Burundi ;

• M. Théoneste NIYONGABIRE, Substitut du Procureur Général de la République du Burundi ;

• M. Désiré HARIMESHI, Directeur Général des Droits de la Personne Humaine, de l’Education à la Paix et à la Réconciliation Nationale ;

• M. Joseph NDAYISENGA, Directeur Général de la Solidarité Nationale et de l’Assistance Sociale ;

• Madame Donatienne GIRUKWISHAKA, Directrice Générale de la Promotion de la Femme et de l’Egalité de Genre ;

• Madame Claphe-Christine NTUNZWENIMANA, Directeur des Organes de Traités, Procédures Spéciales et Examen Périodique Universel des Nations Unies et Autres mécanismes ;

• Madame Emmeline MUSHIRANZIGO, Conseillère du Ministre de la Justice ;

• M. Michel NYABENDA**,** Coordonnateur du Projet d’Appui aux Filets ;

• Sociaux, Productifs et employabilité des Jeunes ;

• M. Jean Bosco NDINDURUVUGO, Premier Conseiller à la Mission Permanente du Burundi ;

• M. Pacifique NITUNGA, Attaché juridique à la Mission Permanente du Burundi ;

* Madame Justine SIOMANA, Deuxième Conseiller à la Mission Permanente du Burundi.

1. \* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BDI/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BDI/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BDI/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)